

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

A Comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Journal
of the World's Periodical Literature
in the Social Sciences

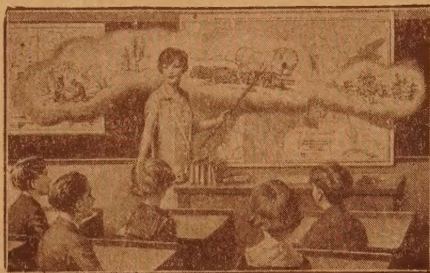


PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

History Laboratory

by A. J. Nystrom & Co.



WITHIN the last few years, history recitation rooms have been transformed. American and European History and Outline Maps make a frieze around the walls, history pictures hang from tripod stands, and children at their desks work with pencil and crayon on specially designed desk maps.

Modern teaching methods have created this acceptance of visual aid material, and we have helped by supplying accurate, beautiful maps, dominated by the new perspective in history teaching methods.

More and more teachers are coming to America's foremost educational map publishers for aid in equipping their history recitation rooms. Check and return the attached coupon for complete illustrations and attractive miniatures of maps in which you are particularly interested.



A. J. NYSTROM & Co.

SCHOOL MAPS, GLOBES, AND CHARTS
3333 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Kindly send me additional information as indicated below:

Signed

Name of School

P. O. Address

- ☐ Teaching History in the High School—Tools and Workroom.
- ☐ Sanford-Gordy booklet on American History Maps.
- ☐ Webster-Knowlton-Hazen booklet on European History Maps.

- ☐ FH-28 Special Catalog of Imported History Pictures.
- ☐ Hughes' American Citizenship Series booklet on Civics charts.
- ☐ H-28 Catalog of other History Material.

J J 6c

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

EDITORIAL ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isaiah Bowman, President
American Geographical Society

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Vice-Pres.
American Historical Association

Frederic A. Ogg
American Political Science Association

Frank A. Ross, Sec'y-Treas.
American Statistical Association

Ellsworth Faris
American Sociological Society

Davis R. Dewey
American Economic Association

Clark Wissler
American Anthropological Association

ADVISORY EDITORS

Léon Bernard, Paris
W. G. Bogoras-Tan, Leningrad
Célestin Bouglé, Paris
Pierre Caron, Paris
Alfredo Colmo, Buenos Aires
A. Demangeon, Paris
G.-L. Duprat, Geneva
Luigi Einaudi, Turin
Aage Friis, Copenhagen

Manuel Gamio, Mexico City
Corrado Gini, Rome
Bernard Harms, Kiel
Albrecht Haushofer, Berlin
Hu Shih, Shanghai
A. N. Kondratieff, Moscow
L. Lévy-Bruhl, Paris
D. K. Lieu, Shanghai
S. Nasu, Tokyo

Inazo Nitobe, Tokyo
E. Nordenskiöld, Gotenburg
M. N. Pokrovskii, Moscow
William E. Rappard, Geneva
François Simiand, Paris
Richard Thurnwald, Berlin
Vincenzo Ussani, Rome
Ernst Wagemann, Berlin
Florian Znaniecki, Poznań

CONSULTING EDITORS

Edith Abbott
William Anderson
John B. Andrews
K. Asakawa
O. E. Baker
Ernest Barker
Adriaan J. Barnouw
L. L. Bernard
Francis S. Betten
John D. Black
Roy G. Blakey
A. E. R. Boak
Willard C. Brinton
Paul F. Brissenden
George W. Brown
J. Douglas Brown
Frank J. Bruno
Solon J. Buck
F. W. Buckler
Raymond L. Buell
E. W. Burgess
W. S. Carpenter
A. M. Carr-Saunders
C. C. Carstens
Clarence Marsh Case
C. E. Castañeda
Robert E. Chaddock
Charles E. Chapman
John M. Clark
Francis W. Coker
Henry C. Cowles
Verner W. Crane
Arthur Lyon Cross
Robert E. Cushman
Z. C. Dickinson
Roland B. Dixon

W. F. Dodd
Walter L. Dorn
Mordecai Ezekiel
John A. Fairlie
H. U. Faulkner
Sidney B. Fay
Charles G. Fenwick
Arne Fisher
C. Luther Fry
C. E. Gehlke
J. L. Gillin
Louis R. Gottschalk
Malbone W. Graham
Peter Guilday
R. M. Haig
Walton H. Hamilton
M. B. Hammond
Max S. Handman
Roland M. Harper
Joseph P. Harris
J. Ralston Hayden
Emery R. Hayhurst
Philip K. Hitti
Clark L. Hull
Ralph G. Hurlin
John Isle
F. J. Foakes Jackson
Charles S. Johnson
Caradog Jones
Thomas Jesse Jones
Truman L. Kelley
Albert J. Kennedy
Willford I. King
Melvin M. Knight
Eric L. Kohler
Edwin W. Kopf

A. C. Krey
A. L. Kroeber
Daniel H. Kulp, II
Simon Kuznets
William L. Langer
Kenneth S. Latourette
Samuel McCune Lindsay
Albert Howe Lybyer
George Grant MacCurdy
T. F. McIlwraith
R. D. McKenzie
Arthur W. Macmahon
K. C. McMurry
B. Malinowski
L. C. Marshall
John Mabry Mathews
Royal Meeker
Herbert A. Miller
Frederick C. Mills
Wesley C. Mitchell
Raymond Moley
Parker Thomas Moon
Ernest R. Mowrer
N. C. Nelson
Roy F. Nichols
E. G. Nourse
Howard W. Odum
William F. Ogburn
Alan G. Ogilvie
A. T. Olmstead
John E. Orchard
Julius H. Parmelee
Warren M. Persons
Walter Pettit
Pitman B. Potter
A. R. Radcliffe-Brown

E. B. Reuter
Henry L. Rietz
Lionel C. Robbins
C. O. Ruggles
Edward Sapir
Carl O. Sauer
Henry Schultz
Horace Secrist
Thorsten Sellin
Victor N. Sharenkoff
Walter J. Shepard
Newell L. Sims
Pitirim Sorokin
Matthew Spinka
Russel M. Story
E. H. Sutherland
Carl C. Taylor
F. G. Teggart
Lynn Thorndike
Abbott Payson Usher
Eugene Van Cleaf
Mary Van Kleeck
Alexander A. Vasiliev
Stephen S. Visser
Warren C. Waite
Ray B. Westerfield
Waldemar Westergaard
Leonard D. White
Derwent S. Whittlesey
Frankwood E. Williams
Albert B. Wolfe
John K. Wright
John H. Wuorinen
Avrahm Yarmolinsky
Kimball Young

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 2, No. 9

(REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE)

SEPTEMBER, 1930

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under Act of March 3, 1879.
Publication office 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue.
The subscription price is \$6.00 per volume, \$6.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.
Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

COPYRIGHT, 1930, BY SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, INC.

CENTRAL EDITORIAL STAFF

F. Stuart Chapin, *Editor-in-Chief*
Robert M. Woodbury, *Associate Editor*

Assistant Editors

Laverne Burchfield
H. C. Engelbrecht

Virginia Dewey
Harold R. Hosea

EDITORIAL NOTICE

THE truly international character of *Social Science Abstracts* is established. It illustrates international intellectual cooperation in four different ways:

- (1) The serial literature of the social sciences in 35 languages is regularly examined: Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Basque, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, French, Finnish, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Ukrainian, Welsh, Yiddish.
- (2) The 1931 scholars who collaborate in the preparation of abstracts represent all parts of the world.
- (3) Individuals and institutions of 45 countries subscribe to the journal.
- (4) Organized groups of scholars are contributing by journal assignments as follows:

China: Under the leadership of D. K. Lieu and Dr. Hu Shih a committee consisting of Dr. Ta Chen (sociology), University of Hawaii, Dr. Franklin Ho (economics), Nankai University, Tientsin; Mr. Quentin Pan (anthropology), Shanghai; and Dr. T. C. Wang (sociology), Central Research Institute, Shanghai, is directing the preparation of abstracts of articles in Chinese.

Czechoslovakia: Professor Josef Macek and Dr. Zdeněk Peska of Prague have obtained the collaboration of Professors Josef Susta, A. Bláha, Rud. Rauscher and Drs. Leopold Sauer, Ot. Machotka, Josef Fischer, Z. Ulrich, and Jan Měrl in covering 38 Czech serials.

Denmark: Professors P. Munch and Aage Friis of Copenhagen arranged effective cooperation with the Institute of Economics and History whereby the scholars on the staff of the Institute prepare abstracts of 47 Scandinavian serials.

Dutch Colonial Institute: Through the cooperation of its general secretary, Mr. E. P. Westerveld, this Institute covers 37 Dutch serials.

Greece: Professor William Miller of Athens is covering 19 modern Greek journals.

Hungary: Professor Akos von Navrátil of Budapest has arranged to cover 32 Hungarian serials with the cooperation of: Dr. Stephen Dékány (sociology), Professors Alexander Domanovszky (history), Desiderius Laky (statistics), Julius Moór (jurisprudence), and Count Paul Teleki (geography) all of Budapest and Professor Edmund Polner (politics and public law) of Szeged.

Italy: Professor Corrado Gini has obtained the cooperation of Drs. Agostino Degli Espinosa, Leonardo Meliaddò, Alessandro Molinari, Silvio Orlandi and Mario Saibante of Rome and Professors Del Vecchio, Luigi Galvani, Celestino Arena, Ettore Lolini, Col. Rugiù, and Stefano Somogyi who cover 44 Italian serials.

Senator Luigi Einaudi of the University of Turin has obtained the cooperation of Professors Riccardo Bachi, Roberto Bachi, Alberto Breglia, Fausto Pagliari, Drs. Giovanni Demaria, Renzo Fubini, Mario Einaudi, and Alessandro Gatti who cover 15 Italian periodicals.

Professor Vincenzo Ussani of Rome has obtained the cooperation of Professors Guido Calogero, Pietro Romanelli, Uberto Pedrolì, and Drs. Adriana Sadun and Francesco Gabrieli who cover 55 Italian serials.

League of Nations, International Labour Office: There are several collaborators on the staff of the Labour Office: Messrs. M. R. K. Burge, O. Eisenberg, H. Fehlinger, P. W. Martin, G. Méquet, and Miss P. M. Hage.

Mr. Albert Thomas has agreed to offer the facilities of the International Labour Office to assist staff members who cooperate with *Social Science Abstracts*. Altogether 54 serials in several languages are covered.

Japan: Dr. Inazo Nitobé, member of the House of Peers, and Dr. Shiroshi Nasu (agricultural economics), Tokio Imperial University, have organized a national committee of fifteen eminent scholars including Drs. Ryo Matsumura (anthropology), Katsumi Kuroita (Japanese history), Hiroshi Ikeuchi (Oriental history), all of Tokio Imperial University, and Dr. Teijiro Uyeda (economics), Tokio University of Commerce, Dr. Kenichi Abe (economics, finance), Waseda University, Mr. Shinzo Koizumi (economic theory), Keio University, Drs. Shunkichi Minobe, Shigetoo Hodzumi, and Messrs. Kenzo Takayanagi, Yasaka Takaki, and Masamichi Royama (all in law and political science) and Mr. Teizo Toda (sociology), all of Tokio Imperial University. Over 100 Japanese periodicals will be abstracted.

Poland: Professor Florian Znaniecki and his associates at the Sociological Institute of the University of Poznań cover 24 Polish periodicals.

Russia: Through the cooperation of Professors W. G. Bogaras-Tan and Eugene Kagarov of the Anthropological Museum of the University of Leningrad 134 Russian periodicals are covered.

Sweden: Baron Erland Nordenskiöld and Dr. Gösta Montell of Göteborg, together with their associates abstract 8 Scandinavian periodicals in anthropology.

Switzerland: Professor G.-L. Duprat of the University of Geneva and his associates cover 31 periodicals in several languages.

AUTHORS' INDEX

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p>A</p> <p>Adamov, E. A. 11527</p> <p>Adams, Chester D. 11970</p> <p>Adams, Thomas 11975</p> <p>Albertsworth, E. F. 11953</p> <p>Aleksandrov, B. 11999</p> <p>Alexeev, Paul 12051</p> <p>Alger, George W. 12260</p> <p>Alix, F. 11306</p> <p>Allerhand, M. 12154</p> <p>Allport, Gordon W. 12190</p> <p>Almeras, Henri, d. 11336</p> <p>Alpha 12261</p> <p>Al-Qūsi, Ihsān Ahmad 11466</p> <p>Amelio, Mariano 11916</p> <p>American Public Health Association, Committee on Disaster Relief 12298</p> <p>Amery, L. S. 12133</p> <p>Anders, Rudolf 11626</p> <p>Andreae, W. 11904</p> <p>Andrén, Georg 11968</p> <p>Angell, Norman 12155</p> <p>Anstiasu, Maurice 11797</p> <p>Anthes, Rudolf 11248</p> <p>Antonielli, Ugo 11236</p> <p>Ardenne, D. B. W. Van 12197</p> <p>Arlororoff, Chaim 11541</p> <p>Armand-Deville 12285</p> <p>Arminjon, P. 12103</p> <p>Arnaldi, F. 11273</p> <p>Arnold, Sir Thomas 11479</p> <p>Ashby, A. W. 12223</p> <p>Askārūs, Tawfiq 11467</p> <p>Athlone 12000</p> <p>Auerswald 11676</p> <p>Ausonio 12134</p> <p>Aust, Oskar 11905</p> <p>Austin, W. J. 11728</p> | <p>Baudhuin, Fernand 11895</p> <p>Bauer, Hellmut 12087</p> <p>Bauer, John 12098</p> <p>Bauer, L. 11632</p> <p>Bauer, Lothar 11614</p> <p>Baumgarten, Nicola de 11460, 11461</p> <p>Bax, A. 12074</p> <p>Beals, Carleton 12034</p> <p>Bean, E. F. 11161</p> <p>Bee, Lucien 11922</p> <p>Beck, Richard 11458</p> <p>Belaunde, Victor Andrés 11515</p> <p>Bell, R. 11677, 11678</p> <p>Belloc, Hilaire 11930</p> <p>Belloni, Giulio Andrea 12262</p> <p>Benckiser, Nikolaus 11712</p> <p>Benedetti, Gina de 11274</p> <p>Benni, Antonio 11937</p> <p>Beonio-Brochieri, V. 11923</p> <p>Berle, A. A., Jr. 11816</p> <p>Bernard, Augustin 11482</p> <p>Berevichy, Alberto de 11435</p> <p>Bertacchi, Cosimo 11126</p> <p>Bertie, Charles H. 11399</p> <p>Bertoni, Giulio 12230</p> <p>Beta 12118</p> <p>Biehle, Herbert 11363</p> <p>Bierman, Norman 12106</p> <p>Biswamittra, C. R. 11474</p> <p>Blackett, Sir Basil 12119</p> <p>Blackshaw, J. F. 11556</p> <p>Blanchard, Phyllis 12188</p> <p>Bleyer, Willard Grosvenor 11388</p> <p>Bloch, Joachim-Dieter 12107</p> <p>Bloch, Richard 11557</p> <p>Blondel, Georges 12120</p> <p>Bloom, Lansing B. (ed.) 191</p> <p>Bogen, Hellmuth 1185914</p> <p>Bogoraz-Tan, V. G. 11187</p> <p>Bonilla, Joaquín 11707</p> <p>Bonin, Gerhardt von 11172</p> <p>Bonjour, Edgar 11440</p> <p>Bonné, Alfred 11896</p> <p>Bonvoisin, Pierre C. 11798</p> <p>Borgo, Pozzo di 12046</p> <p>Borremans, Louis 11136</p> <p>Bosquet, Eustace F. 11337</p> <p>Bosch, T. D. K. 12256</p> <p>Bosch-Gimpera, P. 11263</p> <p>Bourgeois, Emile 11404</p> <p>Bourgin, Georges 12017</p> <p>Bowden, W. 11101</p> <p>Bowditch, Edward 12008</p> <p>Bowen, Ezra 12204</p> <p>Bowman, Earl J. 11492</p> <p>Bowman, Leroy E. 12219</p> | <p>Bradford, Ernest S. 11984</p> <p>Bradley, John Hodgdon, Jr. 12183</p> <p>Bratner, Herbert M. 11817</p> <p>Briggs, F. S. 12025</p> <p>Brocherhoff, Kurt 11441</p> <p>Broda, Rudolf 11516, 11558, 12170</p> <p>Bross, Anna 11453</p> <p>Brown, Alma H. 11839</p> <p>Brown, Geoffrey C. 11839</p> <p>Brown, Robert G. 11931</p> <p>Browne, W. A. 11163</p> <p>Brownlow, Louis 11985</p> <p>Brückner, A. 11168</p> <p>Brünbaum, Heinz 11750</p> <p>Brune, Hans 12099</p> <p>Brunton, C. D. 12048</p> <p>Brutskus, J. 11318</p> <p>Buechner, Max 11442</p> <p>Buckhurst, Helen McMillan 12123</p> <p>Buckley, Leer 11952</p> <p>Buckman, H. O. 11559</p> <p>Bucknam, R. F. 11615</p> <p>Buell, Raymond Leslie 12171</p> <p>Bultman, Rudolf 11291</p> <p>Bunker, Page S. 11598</p> <p>Burckhardt, W. 12115</p> <p>Burgess, Ernest W. 11955</p> <p>Burgess, Kenneth F. 11671</p> <p>Burke, Dorothy Williams 12263</p> <p>Burpee, Lawrence J. 12172</p> <p>Burrier, A. S. 11585</p> <p>Busnelli, Manlio D. 11338</p> <p>Butterfield, G. W. 11578</p> <p>Bychelberg, Udo-Horst 11833</p> <p>Caesar 12231</p> <p>Caillet-Bois, Ricardo R. 11517</p> <p>Caldwell, Wallace E. 11264</p> <p>Calvet, Henri 11405</p> <p>Campbell, C. E. 11627</p> <p>Campbell, Spencer 12001</p> <p>Canaan, Taufik 12242</p> <p>Cannan, E. 11872</p> <p>Cannoy, Maurice A. 11227</p> <p>Cannon, Ida M. 12287</p> <p>Cantalupo, Roberto 12173</p> <p>Cappuyns, D. M. 11307</p> <p>Cargueta, Bento 12135</p> <p>Casini, Gherardo 12071</p> <p>Cecariari 11436</p> <p>Cecchini, G. 11308</p> <p>Chamberlain, Austen 12136</p> <p>Chamberlain, John 12257</p> | <p>Chancellor, John 12002</p> <p>Chang, C. C. 11560</p> <p>Chapman, Herman H. 11599, 11600</p> <p>Charguéraud-Hartmann, André 12121</p> <p>Charley, Irene H. 12300</p> <p>Chatterjee, Mohinimohan 12264</p> <p>Cherkasov, Mikh 12137</p> <p>Cherrington, B. M. 12301</p> <p>Chevrand, P. 11628</p> <p>Chirgwin, A. M. 11483</p> <p>Chitty, P. J. 11234</p> <p>Clapp, Earle H. 11601</p> <p>Clarke, B. C. 11708</p> <p>Clay, Paul 11542</p> <p>Cleff, W. 12157</p> <p>Clerget, Pierre 11104</p> <p>Clough, Wilson O. (tr.) 11494</p> <p>Clum, John P. 11495</p> <p>Cohn, S. F. 12009</p> <p>Cohn, Willy 11324</p> <p>Collingwood, R. G. 11110</p> <p>Collins, Henry B., Jr. 11178</p> <p>Comer, H. Dwight 11763</p> <p>Committee on Classification of Accountancy Services 11663</p> <p>Compeyrot, Jean 12122</p> <p>Compton, Wilson 11602</p> <p>Conant, Kenneth John 11325</p> <p>Conklin, Agnes M. 12189</p> <p>Conte, Roger 11730</p> <p>Conzenius, Eduard 11169</p> <p>Cook, Wayne G. 12081</p> <p>Cooley, Elizabeth A. 11779</p> <p>Cooper, H. P. 11559</p> <p>Courten, Clementine de 11275</p> <p>Couse, William J. 11664</p> <p>Coutil, L. 11238, 11239</p> <p>Cox, Garfield V. 11764</p> <p>Cox, M. R. 12088</p> <p>Cox, Oscar S. 11650</p> <p>Coyle, Edward L. 11956</p> <p>Coyne, Edward J. 12011</p> <p>Crabittes, Pierre 12049</p> <p>Craig, Cecil Calvert 11039</p> <p>Craven, Avery O. 11496</p> <p>Crawfoot, J. U. 12135</p> <p>Creel, Enrique C. 11616</p> <p>Cremer, Maria 11679</p> <p>Crollanza, Araldo 12100</p> <p>Crotch, W. J. B. 11339</p> <p>Culmer, Frederic A. (ed.) 11497</p> <p>Cunningham, Ross M. 11680</p> <p>Curtius, Ludwig 11364</p> <p>Cutting, R. A. 12277</p> | <p>D</p> <p>Damus, Walter 12227</p> <p>Dana, Samuel T. 11603</p> <p>Daniel, C. 11578</p> <p>Darré, R. Walthar 11276</p> <p>Das-Gupta, Amiya Kumar 11533</p> <p>Daudet, Leon 11406</p> <p>Davenport, H. J. 11829</p> <p>Davies, E. Alfred 11770</p> <p>Davis, Burton Elsworth 11865</p> <p>Davis, W. Jefferson 12097</p> <p>Davison, R. C. 11780</p> <p>Dawson, Thomas F. 11498</p> <p>Dean, Vera Michels 12158</p> <p>Degan, V. 11561</p> <p>Dekleine, William 12302</p> <p>DeKnatel, J. W. 11781</p> <p>Delamare, R. 11340</p> <p>Delazer, Jacobus 11292</p> <p>Delbosom, A. Dim 12223</p> <p>Delume, Marcel 11731</p> <p>Dempwolff, Otto 11170</p> <p>Densmore, Frances 11198</p> <p>Depons, Francisco 11519</p> <p>Depont, Octave 11528</p> <p>Deterding, Henri W. A. 11629</p> <p>Deubner, Ludwig 1265</p> <p>Devane, Richard S. 12228</p> <p>Devanne, H. 11818</p> <p>Devoto, Giacomo 11171</p> <p>DeWalt, D. C. 12265</p> <p>Dewar, K. G. B. 12159</p> <p>Dibelius, Martin 11293</p> <p>Dieckmann 11631, 11682, 11683</p> <p>Dimand, M. S. 11300</p> <p>Dobrovits, Alexander 11084</p> <p>Dodge, Stanley D. 11224</p> <p>Domaratzky, Louis 11651</p> <p>Dommanget, Maurice 11407</p> <p>Dontenville, J. 11408, 12018</p> <p>Doranol, R. 11244</p> <p>Dorhout, Mees, T. J. 11771</p> <p>Dorini, U. 11309, 11326, 11341</p> <p>Doshay, L. J. 12280</p> <p>Doziache-Rojdestvensky, Olga 11310</p> <p>Drysdale, O. V. 12205</p> <p>Dubienski, Aleksander 11950</p> <p>Dublin, Louis I. 12206</p> <p>Dubnow, Simon 11379</p> <p>Dugan, Stephen P. 12232</p> <p>Dupriez, Léon H. 11834</p> <p>Durand, Abel 12123</p> <p>Durand, E. Dana 11732</p> |
|---|--|--|---|--|

- Durst, Walter N. 11819
Dutt, Clemens 12026
Dutt, R. Palme 12160
Dutt, Shib Chandra 11105
Dwyer, C. L. Torley 12124
Dwyer, E. B. 11154
Dykstra, C. A. (ed.) 11630
- E**
E., D. T., Jr. 11765
Eastman, M. Gale 11751
Ebbell, B. 11249
Ecsedi, István 11138
Eddy, Sherwood 11562
Eder, George J. 11733
Edmunds, Sterling E. 12078
Efimov-Maltapar, N. G. 11543
Egeland, John O. 11893
Ehrenfels, Christian 12217
Einzig, P. 11793
Eldersch, Matthias 11732
Elington, Ethel M. 11097
Eliot, Thomas D. 12192
Elkington, W. M. 11563
Embury, Aymar, II. 11365
Engel, Hans 11564
Engelman, Herbert 12174
English lawyer, an. 12108
Erdmann, C. 11327
Ernst, E. G. 11840
Estabrook, E. L. 11617
Etédi, M. 11565
Eustler, Roland B. 11566
Evans, J. Gilbert 11567
- F**
Fahrenfort, J. J. 11188
Fair, M. L. 11685
Falce, Antonio 11328
Fang, Fu-an 11853
Faulkner, Harold J. 11881
Faulkner, J. A. 11311
Favret, Abbé 11183
Fay, C. R. 11534
Fedotov, G. 12052
Feige, Ernst 11189
Felsen, H. 11684
Fenning, Karl 11500
Fenton, J. E. 11544
Ferguson, J. A. 11400
Ferraguti, Mario 11437
Ferrari, G. 11938
Ferri, Silvio 11266, 11267
Fetter, Frank A. 11535
Feulner, Adolf 11366
Fisher, H.-A.-L. 12138
Fisk, Harvey E. 11882
Fleisher, Samuel S. 12233
Fleming, Rachel M. 12215
Fletcher, Mildred 12064
Fletcher, Ralph 12064
Flick, A. C. 11501
Foa, Carlo 12207
Foster, Alice 11165
Foster, George 12175
Foster, Robert G. 12195
Franchetti, Raimondo 11151
Frank, Ernest E. 11631
Frankfurter, Felix 11109
Franklin, Fabian 11957
Fraser, W. H. 11686
Fratre, Léopold 11568
Fremersdorf, Fritz 12240
Freschi, John J. 12196
Freund, Rudolf 11830
Fribourg, A. W. 11604
Fröhlich, Julius 11605
Frost, J. 11569
Fry, C. Luther 12249
Fugier, André 11430
Fulik, R. H. Van 11360
Fuller, O. M. 11831
Fuller, R. Nelson 12010
Fussell, G. E. 11389
Fyers, Evan W. H. 11502
- G**
Galland, A. 11367
Galling, Kurt 12258
Galpin, Charles Josiah 12224
Galvani, L. 11090
Gancedo, Alejandro, Jr. 11211
Garber, J. Otis 11986
Gardiner, A. G. 12022
Gates, R. Ruggles 11199
Gault, Edgar H. 11752
Gaussel, Georges 11885
Gavin, W. 11665
Gay, Edwin F. 11102
Geier, George J. 11666
Gelpi, Alberto 12293
Gemelli, Agostino 11860
Gentry, North Todd 11503
Genung, A. B. 11570
Gérard, André 12139
Gergel, N. 11380
Germanicus 12140
Geyer, Fritz 11268
Ghosal, Akshoy Kumar 11906
Ghosh, J. C. 11571
Giannini 12067
Gideonse, Harry D. 11549, 11652
Gidley, J. W. 11200
Gifford, Walter S. 11783
Giles, Frank L. 11123
Gini, C. 11090
Giraud, Henri 12101
Glaser, Stefan 12082
Glasgow, George 12161
Gliksmann, Ignacy 12250
Gnoli, Domenico 11342
Goethem, Fernand van 11734
Goiran, H. 11409
Gold, Nathaniel 11958
Goodell, Francis 11653
Goodsell, Willistine 12208
Görka, O. 11320
Goss, J. F. 11579
Graaff, A. de 11536
Grabowski, T. 11462
Graves, Henry S. 11606
Gray, George W. 11672
Graaff, A. de 11539
Greaves, H. R. G. 11924
Greeley, W. B. 11607
Greenwood, Thomas 12062
Greip, Nelly 11250
Grimaldi, G. 11907
Groddeck, R. 11321
Grosser, Max 11368
Grossmann, Stefan 11369
Grosso, Mario 11152
Groves, Ernest R. 12193
Grünbaum, K. 11632
Guarducci, Margherita 11269
Guérmard, G. 11468
Guéry, Chanoine 11301, 11370
Guest, Harold W. 11897
Gunning, C. P. 12234
Gurewitsch, A. 11654
Gutfield, Alexander 11835
Guy-Grand, Georges 11925
- H**
H., C. 11545
Haectt, J. D. 11687
Haintz, Otto 11386
Halbwachs, Maurice 11410
Haldane, Sir William S. 11572
Hall, Fred S. 12191
Hall, Thomas B. 11504
Hallock, Frank H. 11294
Hand, Learned 11945
Handelsman, Marcell 11469
Hänsel, Ludwig 11371
Harper, Roland M. 12266
Harris, W. Carleton, et al 11573
Harrison, H. S. 11190
Hart, A. O. 12294
Hart, Albert Bushnell 11969
Hart, E. 12294
Härtel, F. 11134
Hartl, E. M. 11840
Hartmann, Hans 12226
Hartmann, Schatzrat 12295
Hasselberg, Felix 11443
Hawtrey, R. G. 11794
Hazard, Henry B. 11959
Headlam, Arthur C., et al 11932
Heawood, Edward 11343
Heckscher, Kurt 11191
Heeringa, K. 11428
Hegenscheidt, A. 11131
Heinemann, Dannie 11633
Heinrich, H. W. 11862
Heiss, Karl Walter 11246
Heitzman, Marian 11344
Held, Hermann J. 11735
Hellmann, Otto 11444
Hellwig, Bronislaw 11574
Hennebicq, Léon 11546
Hennig, Richard 11322
Henríquez y Carvajal, Fed. 11518
Herbigny, Michel d' 12248
Herkel, J. S. 11155
Hermann, Eduard 11445
Herring, Harriet L. 11841
Herskovits, Melville J. 12198
Hesterlow, A. M. V. 11122
Heussi, Karl 11295
Hewes, Amy 11537
Hewitt, J. N. B. 11201
Hexter, Maurice B. 12288
Hicks, J. R. 11856
Hight, Geo. Ainslie 11214
Hirsch, Arthur H. 11505
Hjelte, George 12289
Hobson, Asher 11575
Hoetzsch, Otto 12162
Hoffman, Otto 11547
Hoffmann, W. H. 11145
Holmes, J. A. 11617
Holzmann, Hugo 11548
Homberger 11688
Honjo, E. 11475
Hoopes, Thomas T. 11476
Hosking, Herbert 11753
Hotchkiss, W. O. 11161
Houtte, Jean, Van 12109
Hoving, Walter 11754
Howe, F. B. 11559
Hsieh Tin-yu 11228
Huber, Heinrich 11446
Hudec, K. 11736
Hulshoff, Pol, D. J. 12004
Hunt, Livingston 11506
Hunter, M. H. 11898, 11903
Huntington, Ellsworth 11115
Huttenlocher, Friedrich 11129
Huus, Randolph O. 11987, 11988
- I**
Iacuzio, Raffaele 12251
Ianchulev, B. 11886
Ifrah, Sawiriyus 11296
Ignatieff, M. W. 11836
Imrédy, Adalbert 11799
Innoxius 12125
Iorga, Nicholas 12040
Irwin, J. O. 11091
Isaac, Alfred 11837
Israeli, Nathan 12186
Ivins, William M., Jr. 11302
- J**
Jackson, Ernest Sandford 11401
Jaeger, Werner 11270
Jalabert, Louis 11484
JAMES, Preston E. 11160
Janstein, Elisabeth 11939
Jaroszyński, Zdzislaw 12072
Maurycy 11628
Jarrier, P. 11454
Jaszi, Oscar 12090
Jaubert, Maurice 11097
Jeffery, G. B. 11179
Jennes, D. 11447
Joachimsen, Paul 11381
Joffe, J. 11618
Johnson, Bertrand L. 11576
Johnston, D. P. 11485
Johnstone, Marjorie 11620
Jones, J. H. 11909
Jones, Ralph C. 11180
Judd, Neil M. 12198
Junker, Alfred 11345
Jusselin, Maurice 11192, 11299
Loewenfeld, Erwin 12126
Lombardi, Edoardo 11718
Long, W. H. 11578
Longhi, Silvio 11940
Longpré, Ephrem 11313
Lorand, A. S. 12269
Loria, F. L. 12277
Loup, Georges du 11520
Lowrie, S. Gale 12110
Lundy, Gabriel 11579
Lyp, Fr. F. 11156
Lytton, Earl of 12027
Kasatkin, Peter 12235
Kearny, Thomas 11507
Kelso, Ruth 11347
Kerensky, Al. 11550
Kern, Fritz 12116
Kershaw, John C. B. 12058
Keynes, J. M. 11634
Khan, Shafaat Ahmad 11477
Khuda, Bukhsh, S. 11357
Kiefer, G. L. 12303
King, Willford I. 11883
Kirby, W.-M. 11411
Kiss, Lajos 11139
Klages, K. H. 11579
Klein, Arthur J. 12236
Kleinhaus, Ardiens 11372
Kline, George M. 12268
Klunker, Christian J. 12093
Kneipp, L. F. 11608
Kohn, Hans 12243
Kohn-Bramstedt, Ernst 11412
Koht, Halvdan 11329
Kolff, G. H. van der 11887
Kon, P. 11382
Kondou, Tsutomu 11092
Konkoly Thege, Julius 11577
Kopezyński, Jan 11951
Kopf, Edwin W. 11772
Kortenhorst, L. G. 11781
Kraemer, Erich 11888
Krauss, G. 11134
Kremer 12231
Kühn, Herbert 11245
Kuperman, I.A. 11800
Kupperman, Leon 12041
- L**
Labriola, A. 11926
Labriolle, P. de 12177
Labouret, Henri 11140
Laforgue, Pierre 12252
Lakatos, R. 11146
LaMont, T. E. 11586
Lancaster, Lane W. 11080, 11973
Landau, H. 11383
Landgraf, A. 11312
Langrod, Rudolf 12075, 12083
Larsson, H. L. 11217
Laski, Harold J. 12055
Last, Aaron 12068
László, M. 11147
Latimer, Murray W. 11873
Lattes, Alessandro 11348
Lattes, Leone 12237
Laufer, Alfred 11842
Laurent-Eynac 11722
Leach, Glen C. 11611
Leaog, M. 11112
Lednicki, Aleksander 12176
Legatus 12199
Leger, Augustin 12116
Lehman, Harvey C. 12238
Lehuraux, Léon 11141
Leon, G. N. 11900
Leon, Luis L. 12035
Lepecki, M. B. 12141
Lepper, G. H. 12042
Leslie, J. H. 11480
Leslie, J. H. (ed.) 11499
Lestchinsky, Jakob 11384
Levi, Mario Attilio 11278
Ley, A. 11843
Lim Eng Liong 11635
Lindeberg, Erik 11914
Lippay, Émerie 11917
Lisboa, Miguel Arrojo 12239
Lisowsky, Arthur 11656
Little, V. A. Spence 11297
Littlefield, Walter 11901
Lobanov-Rostovsky, A. 12244
Loeb, Edwin M. 11192, 11299
Loewenfeld, Erwin 12126
Lombardi, Edoardo 11718
Long, W. H. 11578
Longhi, Silvio 11940
Longpré, Ephrem 11313
Lorand, A. S. 12269
Loria, F. L. 12277
Loup, Georges du 11520
Lowrie, S. Gale 12110
Lundy, Gabriel 11579
Lyp, Fr. F. 11156
Lytton, Earl of 12027
- M**
M., J. K. 11889
M., M. G., Jr. 11960
McCartney, Eugene S. 11193
MacGibbon, D. A. 11713
Macgregor, D. H. 11621
Machetti, Ippolito 11303
McIlroy, L. 12209
McKim, Kenneth 11719
Mackintosh, N. R. 11373
McMurry, K. C. 11162
McPherson, L. D. 11689
Madgearu, Virgil 12043
Mahaim, Ernest 12127
Maher, Amy G. 11874
Mahmoud 12050
Makowski, Wactaw 11946
Malberg, Carré de 11946
Malinowski, B. 11194
Mancini, A. 11349
Mangeot, P. 11844
Mangini, Rufo 12084
Mann, Thomas 12184
Manning, B. L. 11391
Manning, Caroline 11864
March, H. O. 11820
Marshall, Charles C. 11933
Marshenko, M. 11113
Mathiez, Albert 11522
Martin, Edward M. 11989
Martin, James W. 11911
Martin, William 12128
Martindale, Cyril 11392
Martinez, Benjamin Oviedo 11521
Martonne, Ed. de 11148
Masi, Gino 11350
Mason, Alpheus T. 11961
Mason, Edward S. 12185
Mateescu, G. G. 11279
Mathière, Jean 11241, 11280
Mathiez, Alberto 11413
Matisse, Georges 11941
Maudling, R. G. 11773
Mautner, Oscar 11666
Maxfield, Ezra Kempton 11393
Maxwell, Bertram W. 11982
May, Samuel C. 11976
Maynard, David M. 12065
Mayr, Kaspar 12012
Medin, A. 11330
Means, Gardiner C. 11816
Meeds, Contesse de 11414
Meikle, H. W. 11394
Mel, Marian L. 11875
Mel'nik, A. 12142
Menes, A. 11260
Meniaud, Jacques 11142
Menzel, Willy 11673
Meridian, B. C. 11737
Mering, Otto von 11912
Merrill, E. D. 11230
Merriman, Norman 11801
Metz, Th. 11674
Meyer, Erwin F. 11351
Meyer, J. H. 12163
Michelis, Giuseppe De 12225
Michelson, Truman 11202
Michelson, G. 12118
Mielk, Otfried 11589
Milacek, E. S. 12121
Millerand, Alexander 12019
Minimus 12143
Minlos, B. 11942
Mirabelli, Roberto 11438
Mirrieles, Lucia B. (ed.) 11508
Misse, Emils 11690
Mitrović, P. 11714
M'Kechnie, Hector 11390
Moede, W. 11106
Moenius, Georg 11530
Molson, H. 12059
Mommigliano, Arnaldo 11261, 11271
Moore, Harry H. 12304
Moore, Paul 11657
Moreland, Roy 11962
Morgan, W. T. 12023
Morris, Edward B. 11774
Morton, Philip H. 11402
Mucklow, Walter 11802
Mueller, Erich 12094
Mufson, Israel 12253
Müller, Albin Arno 11130
Munro, Dans G. 12164
Murgo, Spartaco 11486

Murray-Aynsley, Mrs. 11219
 Mussey, H. R. 11920
 Muuss, Rudolf. 11220

N

Nagel, Erich. 11352
 Nangeroni, L. Guiseppe 11127
 Natarajan, K. 11481
 Nederburgh, L. A. 11803, 12005
 Needler, A. W. H. 11612
 Nerlove, S. H. 11538
 Nettlau, Max. 11431
 Neugebauer, O. 11251
 Neveu, C. A. le. 11738
 Newman, H. H. 12216
 Newman, Major P. 12254
 Neyman, J. 11093
 Niccolini, Giovanni 11281, 11282
 Nichols, Alfred S. 11636
 Nitschke 11691
 Nogaro, Petrand. 12210
 Nokes, G. D. 12069
 Nolting, Orin F. 11990
 Nomad. 12003
 Nordenskiöld, Erland 11203
 Nordskog, John E. 11927
 Noritskii, A. 12024
 Noto Soeroto. 12245
 Notthafft, Albrecht von 11314
 Nouvion, Georges de 11692, 11997
 Noyes, A. H. 11103

O

Obermaier, Hugo. 11246
 Oberziner, Giovanni. 11283
 O'Brien, Frank J. 12297
 Obriehskov, T. 11124
 Oelmann, Franz. 11237
 Olson, Emery E. 12073
 Omluo, J. W. 11429
 Oncken, Hermann. 11448
 Orrians, G. Harrison. 11509
 Orman, M. 12278
 O'Sullivan, M. D. 12030

P

Page, Richard M. 11863
 Painter, J. H. 11991
 Páky, Z. 11157
 Pakhomov, E. A. 11242
 Pallottino, Massimo. 11143
 Panella, Antonio. 11353
 Pape, E. 11166
 Pares, Richard. 11523
 Parisella, Piero. 11609
 Parker, Harold G. 11821
 Parker, John Gowans 11775
 Parsons, Elsie Clews 11204, 11209
 Parsons, Thomas W. S. 12089
 Paskind, H. A. 12282
 Passage, Henri du. 12255
 Pasternak, J. 12095
 Patenostre, Dr. 12305
 Pater, J. C. H. de. 11387
 Paton, Thomas B. 11804
 Payen, Edouard. 12020
 Pearson, Egon S. 11094, 11095, 11096
 Pears, Karl. 11097
 Peleciar, A. 11637
 Penakov, I. 11949
 Penson, J. H. 12076
 Pepper, Joseph. 11098
 Peters, Charles E. 11876
 Petroff, G. 11221
 Petruccio, Vincent M. 11205
 Philip, A. 11947
 Philip, André. 11890
 Phillips, Edith. 11415
 Philpse, A. H. 12129
 Pichon, Francis. 12177
 Pickell, F. W. 12277
 Pineau, Louis-Georges 12220
 Plant, James S. 12194
 Platt, Raye R. 12165

Plettner, Oleg. 11361
 Plowman, E. Grosvenor 11877
 Poisson, M. G. 11173
 Polidori, Maria Teresa 11284
 Polke. 12270
 Pollard, A. W. 11395
 Pollatschek, Gustav. 12014
 Polspoel, Gaston. 11638
 Poortman, C. 12006
 Pope, Jesse E. 11581
 Porsild, A. E. 11158
 Powter, J. 11693
 Priesel, Richard. 12286
 Proprietor. 12056

Q

Quinn, John T. 11720

R

R. F. Ch. 11416
 R. R. 11315
 R. W. B. 12085
 Rabinovitch, J. M. 12144
 Radó, A. 11694
 Raestad, Arnold. 12111
 Ramaiya, A. 12028
 Randall, Dorothy Jean 12271
 Randall, R. G. 12229
 Raper, Arthur. 11582
 Rappaport, J. 12038
 Ratchford, Benjamin U. 11845
 Ratto, Lorenzo. 11583
 Raymond, Fairfield E. 11658
 Raynes, H. E. 11149
 Recouly, Raymond. 12021
 Reed, Thomas H. 11977
 Reenen, R. J. van. 11584
 Regel, Albert. 11781
 Relig, Eugen. 11943
 Remington, Preston. 11366
 Renard, Georges. 11846
 Reynaud, E. B. 11181
 Reynolds, Jackson E. 11805
 Rezneek, Samuel. 11396
 Rice, Stuart A. 11085
 Richard, Antoine. 11417
 Rider, Paul R. 11086
 Ridolfi, Roberto. 11354, 11355
 Riebké, P. 11891
 Rietz, H. L. 11784
 Ringelblum, E. 11319
 Ritschl, Hans. 11918
 Robertson, Malcolm. 11739
 Rodenwald, B. W. 11589
 Rohden, P. R. 12203
 Rojas, Jorge Gaete. 12079
 Rollin, Léon. 12036, 12037
 Root, B. P. 11709
 Romer, James J. 11304
 Rosebury, A. 11639
 Roselli, Bruno. 11439
 Rosenberg H. 11449
 Rosenthal, E. 11695
 Rosetti, Radu. 11471
 Ross, Mary Porter. 11640
 Rostagni, Augusto. 11285
 Rostovtzeff, Michel. 11286
 Roth, Cecil. 11356
 Rothert, Otto A. 11510
 Rotunda, D. P. 11331
 Rouan, J. 11119
 Roucek, Joseph S. 12015
 Rouper. 12259
 Roure, Lucien. 12283
 Rousier, Paul. 11524
 Roux, M. de. 11418
 Roxby, Percy M. 11120
 Ruben, E. 11135
 Ruiz-Funes, Mariano 11432, 12272
 Rumyanek, S. 12200
 Rundstein, S. 12117
 Runkel, Fritz. 11721, 12053
 Rush, Rogers D. 12258
 Rustum, Asad. 11332
 Ryan, John A. 11884
 Kyle, Walter H. 11511

S

S., M. A. 11766

Sabanin, A. V. 11723, 12112
 Saffanov, M. 12145
 Saffranian, A. 12246
 Saint Léon, Et. Martin 11785
 Saint-Priest, Cte de. 11397
 Saller, K. 11222
 Salvemini, Gaetano. 11966
 Samuel, A. M. 11822
 Sandberg, C. G. S. 11622
 Sanderson, Dwight 11992, 12195
 Santa-Olalla, Julio Marti-
 nez. 11247
 Sanz y Escartin. 12047
 Saporito, Filippo. 12273
 Sarapata, Josef. 12039
 Sargent, Emilie G. 12306
 Sarkar, Jadunath. 11359
 Sarker, Nalini Ranjan 11806
 Sarkovic, Stefan von 11531
 Sassouni, G. 11472
 Saville, Marshall H. 11177
 Sayous, André E. 11333, 11334
 Schapera, I. 11225
 Schatzky, J. 11385
 Scheidt, Walter 11081, 11082
 Scheltens, A. M. P. A. 11118
 Schilling, Friedrich. 11206
 Schmidt, Georg C. L. 11539
 Schmitt, Carl. 11928
 Schmitz, Alfred Ludwig 11252
 Schneider, Franz, Jr. 11767
 Schott, Siegfried. 11253
 Schröder. 11705
 Schudel-Benz, Rosa. 11456
 Schugaiew, W. S. 11184
 Schultze, Johann. 11450
 Schümmer, K. 12240
 Schuster, C. E. 11585
 Schwarzschild, Leopold 12061
 Schwertfeger, Bernhard 11532
 Scoville, G. P. 11586
 Souder, H. D. 11589
 Seager, Henry R. 11786
 Seagle, William. 12070
 Seagoonood, Murray. 12060
 Sée, Henri. 11419, 11420
 Segre, Mario. 11272
 Selby, H. E. 11587, 11588, 11589
 Selvi, Giovanni. 11967
 Semple, Ellen Churchill 11287
 Sendrock, Georges. 11174
 Seton-Watson, R. W. 12016, 12146
 Sforza, Carlo. 11934
 Shahani, T. K. 11902
 Shales, J. M. 12187
 Shannon, Homer H. 11675
 Sharp, Evelyn. 12063
 Shaw, Clifford R. 12274
 Shenton, Clarence G. 11993
 Shepard, Ward. 11610
 Sheppard, E. W. 11478
 Shiomi, S. 11913
 Shoemaker, Murray M. 11974
 Shohat, J. 11099
 Sieber, Anton. 11787
 Siegfried, André. 11944
 Simonds, Frank H. 12147
 Singer, Leopold 11641, 11642
 Sliwinski-Zarzecka, M. 11463
 Smilie, Ralph. 11706
 Smith, Elliott Dunlap 11847
 Smith, G. Elliot. 11185
 Smith, Harry P. 12091
 Smith, Philip S. 11159
 Smuts, J. C. 12148
 Snider, Joseph L. 11643
 Snyder, Carl. 11815
 Sokolov, S. 11724
 Solow, Herbert. 12013
 Sorre, Max. 11114
 Speight, W. L. 12149
 Spengler, J. J. 12150
 Sperti, Pietro Rota. 12211

Spiegelberg, Wilhelm 11254, 11255, 11262
 Spisarevski, K. D. 11740
 Spruyt, G. C. 11132
 Stacey, C. P. 12178
 Steen, Sverre. 11459
 Stefani, Giuseppe. 11455
 Stefansson, Vilhjalmur 12151
 Stefko, W. H. 11184
 Steiner, Hugo. 11854
 Steinweg, J. 12290
 Sterling, Matthew W. 11207
 Stern, A. 11421
 Stern, Eugène. 11866
 Sternau, Howard E. 11715
 Steudel. 11153
 Stevens, W. H. S. 11755
 Steward, Julian H. 11208
 Stinner. 11696
 Ströer, H. J. 11756
 Strong, Wendell M. 11778
 Stuart, William Gordon 11590
 Surányi-Unger, Theo. 11741
 Sweet, William Warren 11490
 Swenson, Rinehart J. 11963
 Sykes, Norman. 11398
 Szeibert, Johann. 11878
 Szál, Theodor. 12279, 12284
 Szoboszlói, P. 11144
 Szykowski, M. 11464

T

Tarbell, Thomas F. 11667
 Tavernier, René. 11716
 Taylor, Don H. 11861
 Taylor, Griffith 11116, 11195
 Taylor, H. V. 11591
 Tcharykov, N. V. 12152
 Telford, Fred. 11978
 Tenekides, C. G. 12179
 Tennant, R. Hugh. 11823
 Textor, Wehde. 11697
 Thome, P. J. 11903
 Tibbitts, Clark. 12217
 Tietze, Christoph. 12291
 Tippy, Worth M. 11914
 Toumey, J. W. 12180
 Toynbee, A. C. 11659
 Trench, H. C. 11929
 Tresnou, Jeannette. 11121
 Trewartha, Glenn T. 11087
 Tryon, Robert Choate 11717
 Tulasne, Colonel. 12086
 Tyler, Morris. 11374, 11375
 11376, 11377, 11425

U

Uexküll-Güldenband, F. von 12181
 Ulrich, Paul. 12241
 Uxkull, W. von. 11288
 Uzureau, le Chanoine 11374, 11375
 11376, 11377, 11425

V

Vaillant, George C. 11210
 Vane, Robert J. 12206
 Van Loon, F. G. H. 12218
 Van Nuys, W. C. 12275
 Van Tuyl, H. O. 11668
 Varandian, M. 11465
 Varga, Stefan. 11540
 Var'ias, E. 11892
 Vavin, N. 12054
 Veek, Walter. 11305
 Veen, H. v. d. 11231
 Vernale, F. 11426
 Vershofen, Wilhelm. 11649
 Vianello, Elisa. 11289
 Viard, Jules. 11335
 Vicuna, Santigao Marin 11711
 Vidali, Dino. 11777
 Viereck, P. 11256
 Vignols, Léon. 11427
 Vinck, Émile. 12222
 Viraraghavan, K. C. 12029
 Visscher, Fernand de 12113

Voegelin, Erich. 11948
 Vogel, Claude L. 11378
 Vogel, Emanuel Hugo 11758, 11759
 Vogt, Armand de. 11998
 Vollenhoven, C. van. 12007
 Voltz, Gustav Berthold 11451

W

W. H. 11760
 Wacker, Alexandra M. 12308
 Waddell, Agnes S. 12167
 Waddell, J. A. L. 11702
 Wager, Paul W. 11995
 Wagner, Richard. 12286
 Walker, W. F. 12096
 Wallisch, F. 11125
 Wang, Chin-Chung. 12168
 Wanlass, W. L. 11813
 Wauters, A. 11996
 Weaver, W. Wallace. 11085
 Weblor, Heinrich. 12296
 Week, Marcel de. 11457
 Weeks, O. Douglas. 12201
 Weeks, William Self. 11196
 Wehberg, Hans. 12131
 Weidmann, Paul. 11512
 Wienert, H. 11176
 Weingartner, Josef. 12033
 Wiesbach, Werner. 11452
 Weiss, Arthur B. 11814
 Weisse, Faneuil S. 11778
 Wellington, C. Oliver. 11669
 Weßels, C. 11362
 Whelpton, P. K. 12214
 White, Laura A. 11513
 White, Leonard D. 11979
 White, Willard W. 12077
 Whittlesey, Derwent 11111, 11133
 Wicker, William H. 11790
 Wiedenfeld, Kurt. 11761
 Wilcox, D. A. 11670
 Will, R. 11317
 Willard, R. E. 11831
 Williams, Faith M. 11083
 Williamson, F. H. 12132
 Wilson, G. Lloyd 11703, 11704
 Wilson, J. A. 11726
 Wilson, John A. 11257
 Winter-Lacay, G. 11167
 Wirde, Gottlieb. 11137
 Wirtz, Carl. 11762
 Witmer, Helen Leland 11791
 Witty, Paul A. 12238
 Wladigeroff, Theodor 11597
 Wojciechowski, Z. 11323
 Wolfe, A. B. 11535
 Wolfers, Arnold. 12153
 Wolff, Georg. 11624
 Wolkesin, Arthur M. 11801
 Wolman, Leo. 11871
 Woo, T. L. 11088
 Wood, Arthur Evans. 12276
 Woodruff, M. Dorothy 11514
 Woods, H. Charles. 12044
 Woolley, G. C. 11232
 Wright, F. C. 12045
 Wright, Hamilton M. 11710, 11711
 Wright, Henry. 11980
 Wroth, James S. 11625
 Wylie, C. R. 11403

Y

Yeaxlee, Basil A. 12092
 Yntema, Hessel E. 12114
 York, Brower V. 11727
 Young, Kimball. 12202
 Yuan, P. L. 11186

Z

Zahn, Friedrich. 11792
 Zakrzewski, Kazimierz 11921
 Zayyāt, Habib. 11358
 Zeeland, Marcel van. 11828
 Zerilli Marimò, Guido 11769
 Zienau, Oswald. 12169
 Zoltán, F. 11164

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Division I. Methodological Materials

HISTORICAL METHOD

Political Science. 11080

STATISTICAL METHOD

Cultural Anthropology. 11081-11082

Statistical Techniques

Units, Scales, Tests and Ratings; Collection of Data. 11083-11084

Averages, Dispersion and Skewness; Correlation and Probability. 11085-11099

Forecasting Technique. 11100

Teaching and Research. 11101-11109

Theoretical and Philosophical Methods. 11110

Division II. Systematic Materials

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

General Works on Geography. 11111

Systematic Human Geography, Economic, Political, Social and Cultural. 11112-11114

Regional Studies (systematically arranged as material is published)

The Eastern Hemisphere

Australia. 11115-11116

East Indies. 11117-11118

Asia (by regions). 11119-11122

Europe (by Countries and regions)

. 11123-11139

Africa (by regions). 11140-11156

The Western Hemisphere

North America

Canada. 11157

Alaska. 11158

United States (by regions). 11159-11164

Mexico. 11165

South America

Peru, Bolivia, Brazil. 11166-11168

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Linguistics. 11169-11171

Archaeology (by regions alphabetically arranged)

. 11172-11186

Ethnology (by regions alphabetically arranged)

. 11187-11232

HISTORY

Archaeology (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged). 11233-11242

The World to 383 A.D. (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged). 11243-11298

The World, 383 to 1648 (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged; also International and Intercultural Relations). 11299-11362

The World, 1648 to 1920 (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged; also International Relations to 1920). 11363-11532

The World since 1920. (Follows No. 11532)

ECONOMICS

Economic Theory and Its History. 11533-11540

Economic History. (Follows No. 11540)

Economic Conditions and Resources. 11541-11554

Land and Agricultural Economics. 11555-11613

Extractive Industries. 11614-11625

Manufactures. 11626-11649

Business Organization, Methods, Management 11650-11662

Accounting. 11663-11670

Transportation and Communication. 11671-11727

Commerce: Domestic and Foreign. 11728-11749

Marketing. 11750-11762

Stock and Produce Exchanges: Speculation 11763-11769

Insurance, Private and Social. 11770-11792

Money, Banking and Credit. 11793-11815

Finance and Financial Organization. 11816-11828

Prices. 11829-11831

Economic Cycles. 11832-11838

Labor and Wages. 11839-11880

Wealth, Property and Income. 11881-11884

Cooperation. 11885-11892

State Industries and Subsidies. 11893

Public Finance. 11894-11919

Criticism of Economic System. 11920-11921

Population. (See Sociology 12204-12225)

Poverty and Relief Measures. (See Sociology 12260-12284)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory. 11922-11944

Jurisprudence. 11945-11947

Municipal Public Law: Constitutional and Administrative (materials alphabetically by countries). 11948-11965

Government: Historical and Descriptive (alphabetically by countries). 11966-12010

Political Parties and Politics (alphabetically by countries). 12011-12067

Governmental Processes (Legislation, Public Administration, Justice). 12068-12086

The Public Services. 12087-12102

International Law. 12103-12117

International Organization. 12118-12132

International Relations since 1920. 12133-12182

SOCIOLOGY

Social Theory and Its History. 12183-12185

Human Nature and Personality. 12186-12190

The Family. 12191-12195

Peoples and Cultural Groups. 12196-12197

Conflict and Accommodation Groups. 12198-12203

Population and Territorial Groups. 12204-12225

Collective Behavior and Social Control 12226-12241

Social Organization, Social Institutions and Culture. 12242-12259

Social Problems and Social Pathology 12260-12284

Social Adjustments and Social Agencies 12285-12308

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 2

SEPTEMBER, 1930

Entries 11080-12308

NUMBER 9

DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11109, 12052)

11080. LANCASTER, LANE W. Possibilities in the study of neighborhood politics. *Soc. Forces*, 8(3) Mar. 1930: 429-432.—The method of study of the behaviour of large numbers of voters as deduced from

political statistics is suggestive but it is defective in that the significant parts of the political process are to be observed in the minute portions of it and not in the process "viewed as a whole." In the future chief contributions to this branch of political science will be made as a result of studies of such small portions of the process as ward and precinct politics, and neighborhood "politics" generally.—Lane W. Lancaster.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

11081. SCHEIDT, WALTER. Ergänzende Vorschläge zur rassenkundlichen Methodik. [Supplementary proposals for ethnological methodology.] *Deutsche Rassenkunde*, 1 1929: 105-112.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11082. SCHEIDT, WALTER. Untersuchungen über Rassenmischung. 1. Nachweis und Analyse von Rassengemengen und Mischlingsbevölkerungen. [Researches in race mixture. 1. Demonstration and analysis of race mixtures and mixed populations.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch. Biolog.* 22(1) 1929: 1-20.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 11085, 11859, 11861)

11083. WILLIAMS, FAITH M. Scales for family measurement. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting Amer. Stat. Assn.—Suppl. to J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 135-139.—Scales for the measurement of the relative money value of all goods consumed by persons of different age, sex, and occupation are needed for the purpose (1) of comparing the economic status of different families and groups of families, (2) of comparing the money value of goods actually consumed by a given group with the money value of a quantity budget representing a certain level of living, and (3) of determining the apportionment of family expenditures under certain conditions. The "all commodity" scales used by Ernst Engel, the German Department of Labor, and Sydenstricker and King are referred to. Families cannot be selected for analysis which meet all the conditions necessary for healthy living, but those whose diets are adequate and whose sanitary arrangements meet the minimum requirements for health can be used for the computation of new scales for measuring family expenditures.—Dorothea D. Kittredge.

subordinate division in the ministry of commerce to the direction of the prime minister. The reasons for this measure lie in greater specialization, unity, and economy. The law sets up a statistical senate, which in former times existed under another form, as an advisory body. The senate offers expert advice and makes recommendations. In case of difference of opinion between different departments decision is made by the ministerial council. The law contains detailed regulations on the duty of furnishing information, secrecy of original data, and other matters of administration. (Text of the law and administrative regulations are given.)—D. Elekes.

AVERAGES DISPERSION AND SKEWNESS

11085. RICE, STUART A., and WEAVER, W. WALLACE. The verification of social measurements involving subjective classifications. *Soc. Forces*, 8(1) Sep. 1929: 16-28.—The purpose of this article is to present a technique for determining the extent of variations among separate investigators who attempt to measure the same material. This problem is to calculate a coefficient which will throw light upon the validity of the measurements. The methods developed by M. M. Willey have been employed in an experiment in the measurement of newspaper content. Using Willey's 49 categories members of two graduate classes at the University of Pennsylvania classified the content of a series of newspapers. Ordinary measures of variability refer to dispersions from a single norm, whereas the problem here is to find a coefficient of variation with respect to 49 mutually exclusive categories which together exhaust a constant total. A coefficient of aggregate variation is proposed, equal to one hundred times the sum of the average deviations of the separate

COLLECTION OF DATA

11084. DOBROVITS, ALEXANDER. A hivatalos statisztikai szolgálat új rendje. [Reorganization of the official statistical service.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle*, 7(7) Jul. 1929: 792-814.—Article 19: 1929, which repealed the law of 1897, with reference to the official statistical service went into effect July 1, 1929. Reform was rendered necessary because of the great and many-sided development of statistical service. The reform transfers the statistical office which formerly was a

categories divided by the sum of the means of the separate categories.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11086. RIDER, PAUL R. On the distribution of the ratio of mean to standard deviation in small samples from non-normal universes. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 123-143.—An extension of "Student's" investigation to samples from rectangular and other universes. The parameters: mean, median, range, extreme average, greatest variate, and least variate, in samples from a rectangular universe are distributed in polynomials, differing little for continuous or discrete universes.—*J. R. Miner.*

CORRELATION

11087. TRYON, ROBERT CHOATE. The reliability coefficient as a per cent, with application to correlation between abilities. *Psychol. Rev.* 37(2) Mar. 1930: 140-157.—The percentage of determination of one variable by another which is correlated with it is defined as the per cent of variance of one variable contributed by the variance of the other or by the total possible per cent of one variable contributed in determination of correlation by the others. Following from these definitions, the reliability coefficient of a variable is the per cent of that variable produced by a perfectly reliable measure of that variable. The per cent contributed by errors of measurement, then, must be one minus the reliability coefficient. These concepts are used to ascertain the determination of each fallible variable by its component errors of measurement, true ability, common and residual ability apart from the common ability.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

11088. WOO, T. L. Tables for ascertaining the significance or non-significance of association measured by the correlation ratio. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 1-66.—These tables give the probability that a sample from an indefinitely large population with both variates normally distributed and independent shall have an η^2 larger than a given value.—*J. R. Miner.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 10426, 11086)

11089. CRAIG, CECIL CALVERT. Sampling when the parent population is of Pearson's Type III. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 287-293.—Formulas are derived for the semi-invariants of the frequency distributions of the mean, standard deviation and $\sqrt{\beta_1}$ of samples from a Type III population.—*J. R. Miner.*

11090. GINI, C., and GALVINI, L. Di una applicazione del metodo rappresentativo all'ultimo censimento italiano della popolazione (1° Dicembre 1921). [An application of the representative method to the last Italian census of population, Dec. 1, 1921.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6(4) 1929: pp. iv+107.—According to the usual definition the "representative method" consists in carrying out a partial enumeration of cases in which a phenomenon is present in such a way as to be able to extend the results obtained to all cases. This definition suggests the thought that a sample may generically present all the characteristics of the universe from which it is taken, so far as concerns phenomena and attributes ordinarily investigated by statistical methods. But such a concept is unfounded. A sample is chosen in practice on the basis of the average intensity of certain characters. Now unless special assumptions are made, this does not suffice to assure: (1) that the sample is also representative of the average intensity of other characters not taken account of in selecting the sample, or (2) that it is representative of variability, form of distribution, or mutual relations of the characters which are taken into account in the selection of the sample. These

conclusions are verified by a study which is being made by the Central Institute of Statistics from the data on families of the Italian census of population, December 1, 1921. A sample is taken consisting of families from 29 of the 214 administrative districts which formed at that time part of the national territory contained in the boundaries before the war. The 29 administrative districts were chosen in such a way that the average value of the seven characters: birth rate, death rate, marriage rate, proportion of male agricultural population in the total male population of 10 years of age and over, proportion of the population living in cities, average income, and average altitude above sea level, agree approximately with the corresponding average values of the population as a whole. The relative difference between the two averages of each character was not greater than 8%. In conformity with the criteria generally used for testing representativeness of the sample the sample was therefore well representative of the whole. None-the-less when two other characters were examined other than those which were used as the basis for selection, namely density of population and natural increase, it was found that with respect to these the sample was not representative at all, nor was it representative with reference to variability or to the form of distribution of the different characters, notwithstanding their mutual correlations. The result confirms, therefore, the theoretical conclusion which is contained in the statement that the concept of representativeness is relative and not absolute. The representativeness of a sample should therefore be defined case by case in relation to each definite aspect of each determined character and not in general, as is usually done.—*L. Galvani.*

11091. IRWIN, J. O. Note on a paper published in *Biometrika*, Vol. XIX. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 431-432.—The correction of an error in derivation.—*J. R. Miner.*

11092. KONDU, TSUTOMU. On the standard error of the mean square contingency. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 376-428.—The mean and standard error of ϕ^2 , in which the marginal totals are given their population values, have been derived by Pearson and Young. In this paper first and second approximations are derived for the mean and standard error of ϕ^2 , in which the marginal totals are given their values in the sample. From these results are derived the mean and standard deviation of C_2 , the coefficient of mean square contingency. Experimental sampling shows good agreement with theory. The distributions of ϕ^2 are well fitted with Type I curves.—*J. R. Miner.*

11093. NEYMAN, J. Contributions to the theory of certain test criteria (probability). *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 44-86.

11094. PEARSON, EGON S. The distribution of frequency constants in small samples from non-normal symmetrical and skew populations. 2. The distribution of "Student's" z . *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 259-285.—Experimental sampling from populations with $0 \leq \beta_1 \leq .5$ and $2.5 \leq \beta_2 \leq 7.1$ shows good agreement of $|z|$ with "Student's" results for sampling from a normal population and with Fisher's two sample z -test. For a small sample there is danger with any test that we may accept false values of the constants of the sampled population. The ratio $z' = \text{sample center} / \text{sample range}$, while appropriate in sampling from a rectangular population, is not so good as z for the populations tested.—*J. R. Miner.*

11095. PEARSON, EGON S. Note on Dr. Craig's paper. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 294-302.—A numerical examination of formulas for the semi-invariants of the standard deviation and $\sqrt{\beta_1}$ of samples from a Type III population.—*J. R. Miner.*

11096. PEARSON, EGON S. Some notes on sampling tests with two variables. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4)

Dec. 1929: 337-360.—R. A. Fisher's test of goodness of fit of regression curves involves the assumption that the y arrays are homoscedastic normal curves. However, experimental sampling from a population with Type III curves ($\beta_1 = .2$; $\beta_2 = 3.3$) for y arrays and σ_x ranging from 5.7 to 4.6 agrees well with Fisher's test. For markedly platykurtic or leptokurtic arrays Fisher's test is not applicable. Methods are given for integrating $f(\theta)$, which is involved in Fisher's test. In experimental sampling from 2 non-normal populations the distribution of r agrees well with the theoretical values for a normal population. Fisher's z transformation seems to represent the distribution of r adequately.—*J. R. Miner.*

11097. PEARSON, KARL; JEFFREY, G. B.; and ELDERTON, ETHEL M. On the distribution of the first product moment coefficient, in samples drawn from an indefinitely large normal population. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 164-201.—Tables are provided for tracing the curve of distribution of p_{11} up to samples of 25. For $n > 25$ a Pearson curve fits the distribution well.—*J. R. Miner.*

11098. PEPPER, JOSEPH. Studies in the theory of sampling. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 231-258.—(1) General values for any distribution and a limited sampled population have been found for: mean values of the product moments, p_{11} , p_{12} , p_{21} , p_{22} , p_{31} , p_{13} and consequently of m_2 , m_3 , m_4 ; standard deviations

of p_{11} , p_{12} , p_{21} and consequently of m_2 and m_3 ; correlations between m_x , m_y , σ_x^2 , σ_y^2 , p_{11} . (2) General values for any distribution and an infinite sampled population have been found for: the standard deviations of p_{31} , p_{13} , p_{22} and consequently of m_4 ; the 3rd and 4th moments of p_{11} and consequently of m_2 ; the univariate results in (1). (3) Values for an infinite normal sampled population have been found for all the results given in (1) and (2), and for β_1 and β_2 of the distribution of p_{11} .—*J. R. Miner.*

11099. SHOHAT, J. (JACQUES CHOKHATE.) Inequalities for moments of frequency functions and for various statistical constants. *Biometrika*. 21(1-4) Dec. 1929: 361-375.—Derives, among other results, a generalization of Bienaymé—Tchebycheff's criterion. In an editorial note K[arl] P[earson] gives alternative derivations, but concludes that most inequalities are of little use in practical statistics.—*J. R. Miner.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

11100. COX, GARFIELD V. Evaluation of economic forecasts. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting, Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl. to J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169-A). Mar. 1930: 31-35.—An explanation of the methods of evaluation employed in the author's monograph: *An appraisal of American business forecasts*.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 11404, 11419, 11496, 11514, 11522-11523)

11101. BOWDEN, W. Problems of teaching history in college. 2. The better student in introductory courses. *Hist. Outlook*. 21(4) Apr. 1930: 156-158.—At the University of Pennsylvania most of the students in history take a preliminary course called Civilization; but some who have had appropriate high school preparation take other introductory courses. During the first year a few selected students have been met individually and in groups in a sort of pro-seminar work. Experience does not seem to warrant too much attention to the few superior students to the neglect of good mass instruction.—*O. M. Dickerson.*

11102. GAY, EDWIN F. Historical records. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 1-8.—This was the presidential address delivered before the American Economic Association at Washington, D. C., in December, 1929. Economic history belongs to both history and economics but should not dominate them, as did the German "historical school" of last century. The recently-planned international investigation of the history of prices is a fine illustration not merely of international cooperation, but also of team-work among historians, economists, archivists, and statisticians. The social historians and political scientists are beginning to make use of statistics to check quantitatively their descriptive studies. L. P. Namier's study of the structure of English politics in 1760 illustrates the application of numerical tests to such problems as the extent of aristocratic influence upon the representative system. It still remains difficult to get a glimpse of the ideas, forces, and motives back of institutions; but the growing activity in preserving data and the zeal with which business records are being sought for or preserved are exemplified by the work of the Business History Society.—*H. Heaton.*

11103. NOYES, A. H. Problems of teaching history in college. 1. Freshman history at Ohio State University. *Hist. Outlook*. 21(4) Apr. 1930: 153-156.—

The problem of freshmen instruction in history in the larger colleges and universities is a serious one, involving an average of 30,000 students a year. At Ohio State the instruction is under the direction of a supervisor. Efforts are being made to determine objectively whether discussion, lecture, or combined lecture and discussion methods of teaching give the best results.—*O. M. Dickerson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 9894, 10364, 10454)

11104. CLERGET, PIERRE. L'enseignement colonial en France: Lyon. [Colonial instruction in France: what is done in Lyons.] *Outre-Mer*. 1(4) Dec. 1929: 477-482.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11105. DUTT, SHIB CHANDRA. The methodology of research followed by the Bengali Institute of Economics. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce*. 4(2) Dec. 1929: 157-172.

11106. MOEDE, W. The psychology of advertising as a subject of college education. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce*. 4(2): Dec. 1929: 130-135.—Advertising psychology is considered an integral part of business management. The paper outlines what a series of lectures for students of advertising should include.—*Leverett S. Lyon.*

11107. UNSIGNED. Master teachers of vocational agriculture. *U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Educ. Monogr.* #8. Mar. 1930: pp. 13.

11108. UNSIGNED. The commercial and industrial schools of Germany. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce*. 4(2) Dec. 1929: 85-115.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 12237)

11109. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. The conditions for, and the aims and methods of, legal research. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 129-140.—Research

is "the systematic indulgence of one's curiosity," and becomes science when "pursued for the elucidation of events." Research requires a quality of imagination which sees relation in apparent disjointedness; which must possess enough of the gift of prophecy to know what questions to ask, and in what direction to point inquiry. There should be more emphasis on pure theory, which does not flourish in the practical temper of to-day. We must avoid, in the discovery of new

ideas, any propagandist urge; the production and distribution of ideas must be separated. Research must be unhurried, and requires an utter absence of pressure, particularly of pressure for specific or practical results. Research should not be highly organized; there should be voluntary cooperation, but scope should be allowed for spontaneity and originality. Method should be suggested by the nature of the inquiry.—*J. H. Leek.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 11264, 11298, 11371, 11419, 12185)

11110. COLLINGWOOD, R. G. *The philosophy of history.* *Hist. Assn. Leaflet* #79. 1930: pp. 16.—The philosophy of history suggests that history is universal. If history is the name of a special group of things of interest to a special group called historians, there is no philosophy of history. History in that case is merely a craft. The Italian Vico was the first to lay the foundations of a modern philosophy of history. As opposed to Bacon, Vico recognized the importance of systematic disbelief. To his work on historical criticism all historians are indebted. The 19th century

saw an unparalleled development in historical knowledge following Hegel's unsuccessful attempt at universal philosophical history. The historians operated on a false theory of deducing facts from general laws. But all attempts to raise history to the rank of a science could not get around Schopenhauer's statement "A science of the individual is a contradiction of terms." In 1893 Croce asserted that art and history were the same thing. His contribution is the doctrine of individual judgment. There is no such thing as a total body of past facts; all history must be a history of something in particular. The most we can do is to express the present state of our knowledge. The goal of the historian is not knowledge of the past but of the present.—*L. J. Meyer.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

11111. WHITTLESEY, DERWENT. *Sequent occupance.* *Ann. Assn. of Amer. Geographers.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 162-165.—The distribution of peoples and of their activity over the surface of the earth is conceded to be the major premise of geography or chorology. "These spatial concepts remain purely descriptive . . . unless the time factor is recognized. The view of geography as a succession of stages of human occupance establishes the genetics of each stage in terms of its predecessor." Adherence to such a discipline in geography holds the hope of a simplified

classification impossible under a purely descriptive discipline. "Description becomes more elaborate with every step in the direction of exact statement and detailed observation, whereas all indications suggest the probability that in nature relatively few sequence patterns have ever existed. Their recognition therefore holds the hope of a system of classification despaired of so long as chorology remains merely the multiplication of observations and their presentation."—*Virginia Dewey.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 11195)

11112. LECOQ, M. *Météorologie et aéronautique.* [Meteorology and aeronautics.] *Bull. Soc. Geog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34(120) 1929: 610-628.

11113. MARTCHENKO, M. *La domination aérienne des États-Unis.* [The air supremacy of the United States.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 53(2) 1929: 116-130.—Aviation is still in its early development. Yet a really active propaganda is made in the United States for its progress; everything is done to favor it and the aviation industry is strongly organized and already remarkably powerful. American capital desires to control the international airways.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

11114. SORRE, MAX. *Les conditions géographiques générales du développement urbain.* [General geographical conditions of the development of cities.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille.* 71(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 192-207.—Geographical entities in themselves,

cities are an integral part of the landscape. Their relations to general geographical conditions are presented in this article. With respect to latitude, no zone is preëminently favorable to city growth. So many factors affect city distribution with respect to altitude, that its direct influence is hard to isolate. No fixed relation between density of population and city distribution is known to exist. Though it is important not to forget that types of communication other than commercial may sponsor city growth, it is in general true that where such communication is easiest, city growth is most vigorous. It reflects fluctuations in currents of trade, though to what extent is not as yet known. Transportation routes and cities are closely related. Though the route sometimes creates the city, the city likewise attracts routes. Every city is the center of a spider's web of thoroughfares, the larger the city, the denser and more complex the web. Main highways are dotted throughout their course with cities at points where traffic is obliged to stop, or freight to trans-ship. Industrial growth, therefore city growth, is favored by the presence of raw

materials, sources of power, high density of population and convergence of highways. Regions combining all of these factors are "zones" of city growth. The

line of contact between two unlike regions is followed by a series of cities called "urban lines."—*Millicent Todd Bingham.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

11115. HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. Natural selection and climate in northern Australia. *Econ. Rec.* 5 (9) Nov. 1929: 185-201.

11116. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. Agricultural regions of Australia. Instalment 1. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (2) 1930: 109-134.—Australia has many large areas little attractive to the settler, and, therefore, never likely to be inhabited to any notable degree. From the point of view of agriculture the continent is a long way down the list of the world's chief countries, but her cropped lands can be considerably extended and can everywhere be used more intensively. (The author discusses in a statistical way the agricultural regions in each of the states of the commonwealth. There are sixteen maps and charts, fourteen pictorial illustrations and twenty-four statistical tables.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 9206, 9243, 9302, 9320, 10361, 10460, 11743, 11748)

11117. KARIUS, C. H. Explorations in the interior of Papua and northeast New Guinea: The sources of the Fly, Palmer, Strickland, and Sepic Rivers. *Geog. J.* 74 (4) Oct. 1929: 305-322.

11118. SCHELTEMA, A. M. P. A. Rice production on Java and Madura. *Fourth Pacific Sci. Congr. Batavia-Bandoeng (Java), May-Jun. 1929.* 1929: pp. 15.—(Tables, one production map.)—*Warren B. Cochran.*

ASIA

Farther India

11119. ROUAN, J. Les combustibles Indo-chinois. [Fuel in Indo-China.] *La Nature.* (2828) Mar. 1930: 193-199.—A description of the geologic occurrence of coal in Indo-China is followed by a short discussion of exploitation. The production of anthracite constitutes the greater part of the value of all mineral production in the colony. Two-thirds of the output is exported and no coal is imported. China takes half of the export and Japan more than one third. The countries of the Pacific provide a good market for the Indo-China industry. The output of soft coal and lignite is much less than the anthracite and there is very little export of these classes. The fabrication of briquettes constitutes a rather important industry as the output ranks in the mineral industry between anthracite and zinc. Exports absorb nearly half the production and China is again the best customer. In 1926 an attempt was made to produce coke but it has not been pursued. Of the coal associations, the Société des Charbonnages du Tonkin is the most important, producing more than two-thirds of the total output.—*John E. Orchard.*

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 11560, 11702)

11120. ROXBY, PERCY M. The expansion of China. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (2) Mar. 15, 1930: 65-

80.—Chinese culture has expanded from its cradleland in the loess valleys of Shensi and Shansi in the third millenium B.C., first across the great northern plain to the sea, then southwards to the middle Yangtze, and some centuries later into South China. The cultural penetration of China is still in progress in the mountains of the southwest where there is a large non-Chinese population. The greatest field of colonization at present is in the steppe borderlands of Inner Mongolia and Manchuria. Four new provinces have recently been set up outside the Great Wall and there is a steady flow of Chinese peasants. Manchuria, however, is incomparably the greatest field of Chinese colonization. The population is now so predominantly Chinese that any detachment from China is highly improbable.—*George B. Cressey.*

Japan

(See also Entries 6257, 6288, 7287, 7860, 8456)

11121. TREWARTHA, GLENN T. The Suwa Basin—A specialized district in the Japanese Alps. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (2) Apr. 1930: 224-244.—The Japanese Archipelago is the focus of raw silk production for the world. Nagano Prefecture is the most specialized general region of sericulture in Japan, and the Suwa Basin in Nagano represents the most definite center of raw silk reeling within the country. Sericulture in the Suwa Basin is an adjustment to an overcrowded rural condition in a natural environment which in many respects is not unkindly. The lower slopes of Suwa's mountain borderlands are devoted almost exclusively to mulberry trees raised in tiny patches. Rice occupies the bottom lands. In some districts about the lake there are small areas of deciduous orchards. Villages occupy sites on fans at the mouths of the gulches. Filatures are scattered throughout the basin but most of them are concentrated along the Tenryu River which drains the lake. Localization of reeling at Suwa can be interpreted only by an historical factor. After 1853 when cheap imported raw cotton led to a displacement of the native product, the cotton processing industry of Suwa declined and the capital and labor which it had employed were transferred to silk spinning, giving the industry a new impetus. Inertia has carried filature concentration in the Suwa Basin beyond the point of economic desirability. The competition for cocoons in the surrounding country has become injurious and the supply must be brought from relatively great distances. Fishing is carried on commercially on Lake Suwa, and the district is also a resort center. (There are six maps and ten pictorial illustrations.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

India

11122. HESTERLOW, A. M. V. The geographical distribution of disease: With some remarks regarding some common diseases in South India. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 4 (3): Oct. 1929: 81-102. (31 maps)—*E. T. Platt.*

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 11605, 11714)

11123. GILES, FRANK L. Boundary work in the Balkans. *Geog. J.* 75 (4) Apr. 1930: 300-312.—An account of the work of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Boundary Commission and of the Albanian Boundary Commission. (2 maps).—*W. O. Blanchard.*

11124. OBRIESHKOV, T. ОБРЪШКОВЪ, Т. Земледѣлското производство и валежитѣ въ България. [Agricultural production and precipitation in Bulgaria.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. 29(2) Feb. 1930: 81-96.—The regional climatic conditions with special references to precipitation and their relation to the agricultural production in various parts of this country are analyzed by the writer.—J. V. Emelianoff.

11125. WALLISCH, F. Az uj Albánia. [The new Albania.] A. Földgömb. 1(1) 1929: 11-12.—Political exigencies among the great powers led, in 1912, to the creation of this little state from the Turkish vilayets of Scutari, Janina, Monastir, and Kossovo. The brief reign of William of Wied was followed by internal disorders which are passing before the settled government of King Zogu. Italian aid has furthered the development of the country. The establishment of an Albanian Commercial Bank has assisted greatly in this development. There is no railroad in the country, but there are many fine automobile roads. Blood revenge is being eliminated among the tribes. Much attention is being paid to the development of agriculture.—E. D. Beynon.

Italy

11126. BERTACCHI, COSIMO. Lo studio della geografia e la Scuola Italiana. [The study of geography and the Italian school.] L'Universo. 2(4) Apr. 1930: 293-308.—(This is the last academic lecture of Bertacchi, who in June 1929 left the chair of geography in the University of Torino because of age). He examines briefly the development of geography in Italy in the nineteenth century and illustrates some tendencies of the Italian geographic school, which has always had a preference for social and political geography. He points out also the task of geography as a science in the schools, particularly in relation to the present necessities of Italy.—Roberto Almagià.

11127. NANGERONI, L. GIUSEPPE. Studi sulla vita pastorale nella Val Malenco (Valtellina). [Studies on the pastoral life in the Val Malenco (Valtellina).] Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana. Ser. 6. 7(3) Mar. 1930: 181-204.—The conditions of mountain economy and pastoral life in the Italian Alps have been sufficiently studied in the Western Alps by G. Roletto, P. Landini, etc., in the Eastern Alps by O. Marinelli, G. B. De Gasperi, A. R. Toniolo, etc., somewhat less, however, in the Central Alps. For that reason this study is very useful. It centers on the Val Malenco, a lateral valley of the Valtellina, which extends from the mountainous massif of the Piz Bernina, Pizzo Disgrazia, and Pizzo Scalino to the right of the Adda (320 sq. kil.). The author first studies the distribution and the type of permanent villages, then the temporary homes (alpi or summer homes, divided into upper and lower; maggenghi or their homes for the months of June and November). Special attention is given to the type of buildings and to their location in relation to ways of communication. (4 photographs and diagrams).—Roberto Almagià.

France

(See also Entry 11609)

11128. BAHR, KONRAD. Die untere Rhonebene und ihre Umrahmung. [The lower Rhone plain and the surrounding country.] Geog. Anz. 31(2) 1930: 43-46.—West-eastern folds are the preponderant element of the vertical division in the Lower Provence. East of the rim the cultivated area is restricted to the river banks and basins which cut into the mountains; to the west, only the highest parts of the folds emerge out of the plain which the river has accumulated. On the eastern side of the Rhone rift no hard transition can be noticed.

The western side, the slopes of the Cevennes Mountains, forms a sharp north-south border with a transitional terrace, the Garrigues. The plain itself varies only as far as the composition of the debris in the underground changes. La Crau was formerly a sterile gravel desert, la Camargue a swampy alluvial country. Both are capable of cultivation with the help of irrigation and drainage. As far north of Arles as Montélimart the same system has furnished fertile soil on old Rhone gravel debris. Climate, the alluvial character of the plain, the necessity of resorting to either irrigation or drainage, its recent use as a farming area, the preponderance of a specific crop—all these give the whole region a unifying aspect.—Werner Neuse.

11129. HUTTENLOCHER, FRIEDRICH. Mont Ventoux. Geog. Anz. 31(2) 1930: 46-50.—Mont Ventoux, an almost barren mountain with little variety of features, stretches east-west in the Provençal system. The rock is white-yellow limestone which reflects the rays of the southern sun. The French department of agriculture is attempting to reforest large sections of the mountain slopes. Forestry, bee-culture, and sheep raising are the most important occupations. A hotel, a meteorological station, and a pilgrims' chapel are located at the top of the mountain. All are built south of the highest point for protection against the storms. The southern slope is soft and barren, the northern incline steep and covered with woods and green pastures.—Werner Neuse.

11130. MÜLLER, ALBIN ARNO. Côte d'Azur. Geog. Anz. 31(2) 1930: 40-43.—The coastal range gives the Côte d'Azur its characteristic features. An old mountain block at the coast offered resistance to the folding of the Alps, thus forcing the north-south ranges of the Sea Alps to a sudden turn eastward. This fact provides the French Riviera with the picturesque and colorful phenomenon of the Corniches (Mont Bonon, St. Jean Cap, Ferrat, Cape Meulin, etc.), capes of white greyish limestone cliffs which protrude into the sea. Wild crevasses were cut in the terraces of the slope; the steep pinnacles are now topped by dilapidated castles and white houses. Further back Mont Agel towers above these cliffs, walls, and plateaus. The Côte d'Azur is a land of sharp contrasts: contrasts of colors, of vegetation, and of settlements, the latter being modern developments of old places. Nice itself dates back to the time of the Phoenicians and exhibits striking differences between the old and the new parts of the city.—Werner Neuse.

Low Countries

(See also Entry 11428)

11131. HEGENSCHIEDT, A. Le site de l'agglomération et de la banlieue bruxelloise. [The site of the agglomeration and the suburbs of Brussels.] Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog. 53(2) 1929: 77-100.—New considerations on the influence of the "site" on the development of Brussels.—Gaston G. Dept.

11132. SPRUYT, G. C. De haven van Amsterdam. Geill. [The harbor of Amsterdam. Geill.] Indische Mercur. 53(5) Jan. 29, 1930: 84-86.—A description of this harbor, its technical arrangement, and its traffic. Of interest are the illustrations in the text: vertical sections of the North Sea Canal, the Manchester Canal, the Suez and Panama Canals; a map of the interior of Amsterdam and the connections of the harbor with this interior, and an outline concerning the vast steamship connections of Amsterdam with the world. (Seven photographs.)—C. Lekkerkerker.

11133. WHITTLESEY, DERWENT. Human occupation of the lowest Rhineland. J. of Geog. 29(2) Feb. 1930: 41-53.

Germany and Austria

(See also Entry 11623)

11134. KRAUSS, G. and HÄRTEL, F. *Bodenarten und Bodentypen in Sachsen.* [Soil forms and soil types in Saxony.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81 (3) Mar. 1930: 131-147.—Maps (Scale 1:1,500,000) show the principal soil forms (sands, loams, etc.), the natural soil types (based on the Russian classification), and the distribution of precipitation, constituting Saxony's portion of the general European soil map which is being prepared under the auspices of the International Soil Science Congress.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

11135. RUBOW, E. *Der Siedlungsraum um Greifswald. Eine anthropogeographische Untersuchung.* [Area available for settlement in Greifswald. An anthropogeographical study.] *Jahrb. d. Pommerschen Geog. Gesellsch. zu Greifswald. Beiheft.* (45-46) 1928: pp. 156. (Tables, maps, sketches.)

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 9915, 9999, 10215, 10362, 10398-10399, 10412, 10477, 10878, 11690, 12137)

11136. BORREMANS, LOUIS. *L'émigration finlandaise.* [Finnish emigration.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 53 (2) 1929: 139-141.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

11137. WIRDE, GOTTLIEB. *Blekinge.* *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 18 (6) Jun. 1930: 333-344.—The topography and economic life, as well as the history of the district and of its prominent cities, are sketched in a description of Sweden's southeasternmost province.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entry 9179)

11138. ECSEDI, ISTVÁN. *Egy tiszai téli halászat.* [Winter fishing on the Tisza.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (2) 1929: 41-44.—When the first warm days come in February and the ice on the Tisza begins to crack, fishers from villages like Tiszadob begin making a series of holes in the ice. An enormous net is used, shoved by a pole under the ice from one hole to another. When it reaches the second hole, it is shoved on further with a fork. Two fisher lads wait at the third hole to drag out the net. In one day they take out 40-50 kilo of fish.—*E. D. Beynon.*

11139. KISS, LAJOS. *A nyírvíz.* [Birch sap.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (1) 1929: 1-6.—The word *nyírvíz*, literally birch-water, would today denote accumulations of rainwater lying in the *Nyírség*, that large southern section of the Hungarian country of Szabolcs which was once covered by birch-forests. Half a century ago, however, the word denoted the sap gathered from the birch-trees of these now extinct forests. The water-supply of the *Nyírség* is proverbially bad. The people living in the many small communes scattered through the forests discovered, probably in the seventeenth century, that the sap of the birch—*Betula pendula* L.—made a satisfying drink. Apart from its use as a drink, both unfermented and fermented birch-wine or birch-beer, it was highly valued as a medicine. Old medical works give very many uses for this lotion. Owing to the variety of uses to which birch-sap could be put and to the rapid increase of population in all the communes of the *Nyírség*, the birch trees began to die out. The tapping of the trees for sap is probably the only explanation of the otherwise mysterious extinction of the vast birch forests of the *Nyírség*. Only a few small groves remain: the landowners to whom they belong enforce vigorously a law which has been passed against the making of birch-sap. The entire *Nyírség* has suffered tremendously through this extinction of its forests. For a time it was practically a desert of blowing

sand. The planting of acacia-trees, however, is restoring to the land something of its former economic value.—*E. D. Beynon.*

AFRICA

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 11682)

11140. LABOURET, HENRI. *Dakar ville impériale.* [The imperial city of Dakar.] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. l'Afrique Française* (3) Mar. 1930: 125-136.—Long before Dakar was founded in 1857, Cape Verde was considered a favorable place for planting a colony because of its beauty and fertility. It was early realized that a port on this peninsula, presumably at Dakar, would hold an important position by reason of the fact that it would be on one of the shorter routes between large South American ports and western Europe, but not until 1908 was a harbor completed. By 1913 the port of Dakar had outgrown its equipment but the war prevented consideration of a program for enlargement until 1926. The improvements now under way are expected to be completed by 1931. In 25 years Dakar has been transformed from an insignificant town avoided by travelers to an independent district laid out with care according to most modern concepts of hygiene and beauty and provided with a plentiful and excellent water supply. The change was brought about through the persistent efforts of a capable administration and, in spite of some objections to the expense of the project, it seems clear that the results have justified the outlay. (Six maps, 2 photographs.)—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

11141. LEHURAUX, LÉON. *Le rallye automobile Algérie-Niger. Les premiers résultats* (Capitaine Nabal). [The Algeria-Niger automobile race. The first results.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (3) Mar. 1930: 120-132.—The automobile race from Algeria to the Niger and return was organized to demonstrate the possibilities of rapid and certain connection between North Africa and the Niger. The organization of a race covering from 6,500 to 7,000 kilometers in a desert region required a great effort. A scouting party reported on the merits of several routes, and the one which offered the most interesting scenery and the fewest obstacles to travel was chosen. Some of the principal problems encountered were: making the roads accessible to all types of automobiles, in spite of physical and financial difficulties; the erection of sign posts, the materials for which were not everywhere easily available; the construction, in some cases temporary, of supply stations; the inauguration of an adequate postal and telegraphic communication system; the establishment of first aid service for cars and passengers; the decision of fair regulations governing the contest. The race is not one of speed but of resistance and regularity. Ten groups of four cars each set out from Algeria. On March 6, one had returned. It had maintained an average speed of 50 kilometers an hour, a gratifying record. It is believed that the results of the contest will more than justify the effort made to organize it.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

11142. MENIAUD, JACQUES. *Le Transsaharien et le Transafricain.* [The Transsaharien and the Transafrican.] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. l'Afrique Française.* (3) Mar. 1930: 162-189.—The Transsaharien will lead to the material and moral improvement of sixty or seventy million people. Some of its advantages will be: greater unity between France and her colonies; economic independence for France as a result of ready access to a vast fertile area; the conquest of disease with the aid of rapid transport of reserves and assistance; stimulation of commercial and economic growth; impetus to travel; increased production through the installation of improved machinery. As a result of the reconnaissance work of 1928-29, three possible routes

were selected; of these, the one known as the "western route" seems preferable. After a careful study of conditions of construction, exploitation, and increase in traffic, an estimate of from sixty to seventy years for amortization of invested capital has been given. The plan is to run three trains a week each way, and to add two tourist trains a week during the winter months. The exportation of the Sudan has been estimated at 175,000 tons, and the importation is as much or more; hence five freight trains will make the round trip each week and will be fully loaded each way. After the completion of the Transsaharien, the Transafrican will be built normal to it from Niamey or some point in the Sahara such as Reggan, although the latter plan does not seem advisable. Two choices present themselves in the route from Niamey: (1) Toward Lake Chad, around to Fort Lamey, joining Oubanghi-Ouellé. (2) Niamey-Dosso-Sokoto-Kano, and the valley of the Bénoué before reaching Logone. Environmental factors and African economy favor the second, which will give the maximum return in merchandise traffic. A serious inconvenience, however, lies in the fact that this route is not altogether in French territory and will necessitate negotiations over construction and method of exploitation.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

11143. PALLOTTINO, MASSIMO. La grande impronta di Roma in Tripolitania: Leptis Magna. [The great imprint of Rome in Tripolitania—Leptis Magna.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (9) Sep. 1929: 866-876.—This is a description adapted more for the traveling layman than for the trained archaeologist. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

11144. SZOBOSZLÓI, P. A francia transzafrikai vasuttern. [The projected French trans-African railroad.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (2) 1929: 55-57.—*E. D. Beynon*.

11145. HOFFMANN, W. H. Az afrikai sárgaláz. [African yellow fever.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (1) 1929: 21-22.—From Guinea and Senegal to Nigeria yellow fever is rampant. The natives contract a mild form of the disease early in life and are immune to it afterwards. It is among Europeans who settle in this region that it wreaks its deadliest ravages. Hence it is not the heat but rather disease which keeps Europeans out of this region. The economic advantage in the development of the country would more than repay the cost involved in eradicating the disease.—*E. D. Beynon*.

11146. LAKATOS, R. Motorcsónakkal az egyenlítői Afrikán keresztül. [Across Equatorial Africa in a motor boat.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (1) 1929: 23-26.—Captain Waddington undertook a motor-boat passage across French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Kenya. This journey was undertaken under a joint mandate from the Ministry of Colonies and the Air Ministry. After the shipwreck of his motor-boat at Yakoma in French Equatorial Africa, he finished his journey partly on foot, partly in native pirogues.—*E. D. Beynon*.

11147. LÁSZLÓ, M. A kongó-océáni-vasut kérdése. [The question of the Congo-to-the ocean railroad.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (2) 1929: 58-59.—The development of the mines and other natural resources of French Equatorial Africa, a territory four times the size of France itself, makes necessary the building of a railway into the hinterland of the French Congo. The narrow gauge Belgian railway from Kinchassa to Matadi is not sufficient for this purpose. The work was commenced in 1921 but has proceeded very slowly, owing to the difficulties involved. The Mayombe sector has offered almost unbelievable obstacles. During seven years there has been an advance of only 8 kilometres through this mountainous region. The greatest difficulty, how-

ever, is to secure workmen. The toll of human life is heavy in the building of this railroad.—*E. D. Beynon*.

11148. MARTONNE, ED. de. La délimitation du Togo (1927-1929). [The delimitation of Togo (1927-1929).] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. l'Afrique Française*. (3) Mar. 1930: 136-151.—A review of the work of fixing the boundary between French and British Togo from Jan., 1927, to June, 1929. This boundary was theoretically established by the Anglo-French agreement of July 10, 1919. It was drawn on a German reconnaissance map of Togo which was not entirely accurate. Moreover, the agreement did not take sufficient account of ethnic conditions and because both governments realized the gravity of a situation which tended to split tribes, field parties were organized to go over the boundary carefully and make the necessary changes. Three seasons were spent in mapping, establishing geodetic positions and erecting landmarks along a frontier 995 kilometers long. The work was closed by the conference of June, 1929, at Klouto. The political results will not be made public until after they have been approved by both governments and by the League of Nations.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

11149. RAYNES, H. E. The mortality of Europeans in equatorial Africa. *Geography (Aberystwyth)*. 15, Part 5 (87) Mar. 1930: 361-372.—The increasing interdependence of intertropical and extratropical lands, interdependence which is likely to increase, is bringing about renewed interest in the question of European mortality in tropical lands. The west coast of Africa has the worst reputation from the point of view of health. The computed death rate for governors of Sierra Leone is 200 per 1,000 per annum for the period 1808-1850. In 1886, the death rate for the Congo, computed on the basis of statistics from Stanley's work was 103 per 1,000. Up to 1928, the year of the last available data, there has been a fluctuating but steady decline in the death rate of colonial officials of all grades in Tropical West Africa. The figure for 1928 was 11.7 per 1,000. Among causes of death, 29% are owing to various tropical diseases, of which blackwater fever claims the greatest number of victims; 20% of the deaths are accidental, suicide, or murder; and "other causes" account for 51% of the total. The marked improvement in the death rate in tropical West Africa is owing to increased segregation of Europeans in healthful bungalows away from the congestion of native quarters, to increased knowledge of the necessity for a good water supply and adequate refuse disposal and drainage. There are also improvements to be noted in the matter of personal hygiene, of attention to sun, clothing, food and drinking water, cooking, the use of alcohol, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the regular taking of quinine. At present there is increased care in the selection of healthy men for colonial work. On the whole, the situation has always been better in tropical East Africa than in West Africa. There, too, there has been a notable decrease in the rate of mortality among Europeans. (Tables and figures illustrate the text.)—*S. D. Dodge*.

11150. UNSIGNED. Congo: Le futur port maritime et la solidarité franco-belge. [Congo: The future maritime port and Franco-Belgian solidarity.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (3) Mar. 1930: 142-145.—In consideration of an outer harbor at the mouth of the Congo, three ports presented favorable conditions: Boma, Banana, and Punta de Lenha. Of these, Banana was chosen because its harbor would not be filled with sand by currents; the depth of 6-8 meters can easily be increased to 11; in two or three years sufficient equipment can be installed to care for 250,000 tons of merchandise annually. Connection by rail of Banana with the hinterland containing a potential laboring population justifies the building of the new port. Objections to the project have been raised on the ground that new railways, such

as the one from Brazzaville to the sea, will work against the success of the southern Congo railroad and will necessitate a diminution in tariff rates on the part of the Belgians. France and Belgium must work together in their task of colonization in order that both may reap benefits. (Two maps, one showing railroads already constructed and those under construction in the lower Congo.)—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

East Africa

(See also Entry 11142)

11151. FRANCHETTI, RAIMONDO. Viaggio d'esplorazione nella Dancalia. [The exploration of Dancalia.] *Bol. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana*. Ser. 6. 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 104-112.—The expedition conducted by Baron Raimondo Franchetti in Dancalia, in which nine other white men took part, had as its purpose the mapping of the topographical life of the region, generally unknown, comprised between the Piano del Sale in the north, Tal-Tal in the west, Terù, the Golima River and the Sultanate of Birù in the south. It left Assab on the Red Sea in the last days of 1928, but because of the appearance of hostile tribes, it was not able to accomplish its entire task. None the less, two important itineraries were carried out east and west, and other itineraries in the zone between 12°30' and 13°45' latitude north. In the neighborhood of Egeri there were found the remains of the Italian expedition under Giulietti massacred by the natives in May 1881. The name Giulietti was given to the great lake explored by the expedition which lake was called Aferà by the natives, and is situated at 140° m. below sea level in the midst of a volcanic region about 13°15' N. Lat. and 41° E. Long. (One small map and 16 photographs.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

11152. GROSSO, MARIO. Giovanni Chiarini. *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (8) Aug. 1929: 697-709.—This is an account of the Cecchi-Chiarini expedition of 1876-80, which operated from Zeila up through Shoa and into Kaffa, where Chiarini died in October 1879. The article is chiefly an appreciation of the work of Chiarini in opening up Abyssinia to European exploration, inspired by the fiftieth anniversary of his death. (Maps.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

11153. STEUDEL. Die Schlafkrankheit in Deutsch-Ostafrika vom Beginn zur Gegenwart. [The sleeping sickness in German East Africa from its beginning to the present.] *Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebiete*. 36 (2) 1928-1929: 61-79.

Southern Africa

11154. DWYER, E. B. Notes on the reclamation of drift sands. *South African J. Sci.* 25 1928: 268-280.

11155. HERKEL, J. S. The relation of vegetation to water supply in Southern Rhodesia. *South African J. Sci.* 25 1928: 38-51.

11156. LYP, FR. F. Wysoki płaskowyż Angoli. [The high tableland of Angola.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 427-540.—Description of the demographic, economic, agricultural, and commercial situation of the country.—*O. Eisenberg*.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 11612)

Canada

(See also Entry 11713)

11157. PÁKAY, Z. Kanada közeledik. [Canada comes nearer.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (2) 1929: 62-63.—Discussion of the Hudson Bay Railway to Fort Churchill.—*E. D. Beynon*.

11158. PORSILD, A. E. Reindeer grazing in northeast Canada. Report of an investigation of pastoral possibilities in the area from the Alaska-Yukon boundary to Coppermine River. *Dept. Interior, Ottawa. Northwest Territories & Yukon Branch*. 1929: pp. 46.—A narration of 30 months of field study (May 1926 to November 1928). Two large districts were subjected to special study: (1) a coastal and hinterland region, particularly from the Mackenzie to the Anderson Rivers, and, (2) the Northern Plains northeast of Great Bear Lake, a region until recently called "Barren Grounds." In the first named region, on the basis of 40 acres per animal, it is estimated that pasture is available for 250,000 head of reindeer. In the Northern Plains region a much greater area of pasture (38,000 square miles) is partly offset by its inferior quality, 60 acres per head being necessary here, thus allowing for 300,000 reindeer. Among the limiting factors are: (1) variable quality of spring and summer pasture; which is sometimes unavailable because of (2) the presence of nostril and warble flies at that time; (3) deficiency of winter pasture in certain islands and coastal margin localities; (4) areas of rugged topography and thick forest growth rendering herding difficult if not impossible; and (5) certain predatory animals, notably the gray wolf, in the Great Bear Lake country. The absence throughout of well-defined grazing units is not considered detrimental under cooperative herding. Different forms of transportation actual and potential are considered, attention being called to the short season available for the ocean route (open six weeks). The Mackenzie route is open slightly longer, but travel in best accomplished in the winter season.—*Ralph H. Brown*.

Alaska

(See also Entry 11197)

11159. SMITH, PHILIP S. The gold resources of Alaska. *Econ. Geol.* 25 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 176-196.—The value of gold produced from placers during the period 1880-1929 was \$254,000,000 and from lodes \$126,838,000. Lode production reached a maximum of more than six million dollars in 1915 and has since declined to three or four million dollars annually. Placer production was greatest in 1906 (\$18,607,000), while the rich interior deposits were being exploited, but since the World War, production has about equaled that from lode mines. Fifty-two placer mining districts are shown on a map, and a summary table characterizes each district according to geologic setting, principal method of mining, and magnitude of production. It is estimated that placer reserves may be more than twice as great as the total past production. A second map shows the locations of 15 productive lodes which are characterized briefly as were the placer districts. The exploitation of lode resources has been handicapped by scarcity of skilled technical advice, inaccessibility of many districts, difficulty of prospecting, and the high cost of developing lodes in a region of sparse population and severe climate. It appears that lode reserves greatly exceed placer reserves.—*Clifford M. Zierer*.

United States

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entry 10313)

11160. JAMES, PRESTON E. The Blackstone Valley. A study in chorography in southern New England. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers*. 19 (2) Jun. 1929: 67-109.—Three cultures successively have modified the character of the landscape bordering the Blackstone River between Worcester and Pawtucket. The rural European culture obliterated all traces of the native Indian culture save those that survive in such

form as shell mounds and old trails. In turn, the New England rural economy gradually crumbled as the present industrial culture became dominant. Large scale orchards and truck farms developed to serve the industrial centers. The old rural landscape remains in places on the graded uplands with loam soils, but the farms on the thin soils of the stony slopes have been abandoned both for crops and grazing and the land has reverted to brush and scrubby woods. Today the urban landscape shows a tendency toward the depopulation of the small manufacturing centers that grew from the old rural villages in the upland, and a concentration in the larger, more strategically located urban centers in the valley. (Maps.)—*Virginia Dewey*.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

11161. HOTCHKISS, W. O. and BEAN, E. F. Mineral lands of part of northern Wisconsin. *Wisconsin Geol. & Nat. Hist. Survey. Bull.* #46. Ser. No. 21. 1929: pp. 209.

11162. McMURRY, K. C. The use of land for recreation. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 7-20.—The important use of land for recreation is usually ignored in land utilization studies. Among the industries of Michigan, recreation ranks third: after automobile manufacture and agriculture. Area of recreational land is slight but land value and income therefrom is high. In one county the 3% recreational land has 50% of the assessed valuation and tax income. An estimate of value of land is made on the time and areal activities of 400,000 small game hunters (using 300,000 acres of land) and 70,000 deer hunters (using 16,000,000 acres of land). Northern Michigan is cut over and burnt over timber land, of little value or worthless for agriculture. Perhaps 100 years are needed before another white pine timber crop could be produced. Much land has reverted to the state for taxes. People are now holding lands in order to sell hunting rights. Geography can make contribution to the selection of land to be set aside for recreation by mapping of land use as the basis of scientific administration and by the study of biogeographical conditions. (A number of maps are reproduced.)—*Roderick Peattie*.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

11163. BROWNE, W. A. The aluminum ore industry of Arkansas. *J. of Geog.* 28(8) Nov. 1929: 309-317.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 9184, 10396, 11625, 11630)

11164. ZOLTÁN, F. 400 millió dollár Kalifornia vizellátásáért. [Four-hundred million dollars for California water supply.] *A. Földgömb.* 1(2) 1929: 63-65.—A discussion of the project of bringing the water of the Colorado River by a canal with locks and pumps to the arid region of southern California. It is to be regretted that real estate firms have placed fictitious values on all property near this project.—*E. D. Beynon*.

Mexico

11165. FOSTER, ALICE. Sisal production of semi-arid Karst country of Yucatan. *J. of Geog.* 29(1) Jan. 1930: 16-25.—“The prosperity of Yucatan grows largely out of its commerce with . . . the United States; and the relations with the United States are based on the trade in sisal.” Henequen, which yields the sisal

fiber of commerce, is admirably adapted to the arid environment of the Karst country in northern Yucatan, an area otherwise lacking commercially exploitable resources. Progreso is the port of export; Merida serves as the commercial and railway center for the 400 or more plantations distributed over the producing area.—*Virginia Dewey*.

SOUTH AMERICA

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

11166. PAPE, E. Fortschritte in der Erforschung Nordostperus. [Progress in the exploration of northeastern Peru.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (1-2) 1930: 59-69.—Eduard Pape, cartographer for several expeditions under the direction of the North American, Harvey Bassler, summarizes in this paper recent topographical explorations in northeastern Peru, chiefly river surveys in the Amazonian lowland. Inaccuracies in Peruvian maps of this vast territory are noted, but the only map Pape used is that of Camilo Vallejos Z., published by the Sociedad Geográfica de Lima in 1912. [No mention is made of the *Atlas del Perú*, published by the same society in 1921, also edited by Camilo Vallejos Z., in which several mistakes of the 1912 map were corrected, as, for instance, the following: the river Upano, upon which the town of Macas is situated, in a region claimed by both Peru and Ecuador, is a tributary of the Morona on the Peruvian map of 1912; on the 1921 map the Upano is correctly shown as a tributary of the Santiago.] Pape found it necessary to correct the points of confluence of several tributaries of the Ucayali, as well as the course of some of the major tributaries of the Amazon itself. He raises the question whether the Ucayali or the Santiago should not be called the Upper Amazon, rather than the Marañón. He stresses the value of aerial photography in mapping this largely unexplored area, and concludes with a brief description of Iquitos, metropolis of the Amazonian department of Loreto.—*Millicent Todd Bingham*.

11167. WINTER-LACZAY, G. Verkehrsanlagen in Bolivien. [Transportation facilities in Bolivia.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 71(4-6) 1928: 152-156.—This is a brief summary of the present stage of road, rail, and water ways in Bolivia. Several of the most important roads, some of which carry regular motor-traffic, are described. The railroads, as the most important means of communication, and the number of the regular trains operating on the main lines are discussed. Only the Beni and the Marmoré are navigable rivers of importance. An air line operates between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and another one, from Cochabamba to Trinidad, is projected. The necessity of developing means of communication to the east and the difficulties which stand in the way of such an achievement are pointed out.—*Otto Berninger*.

Brazil

(See also Entry 11696)

11168. BRÜCKNER, A. Az Amazon vidékén. [In the country of the Amazon.] *A. Földgömb.* 1(1) 1929: 13-15.—The author describes a visit which he paid to Jilva fazenda on Marajo. He had visited the State of Para to collect reptiles for a museum and to secure motion pictures of animal life in a tropic forest.—*E. D. Beynon*.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 11202, 11231, 12241)

11169. CONZEMIUS, EDUARD. Notes on the Miskito and Sumu languages of Eastern Nicaragua and Honduras. *Internat. J. Amer. Linguistics*. 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 57-115.

11170. DEMPWOLFF, OTTO. Pater Schmidts Anwendung seiner Kulturkreislehre auf die Sprachwissenschaft. [Father Schmidt's application of his theory of cultural cycles to philology.] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22 (1-2) 1930: 72-77.—After correcting some errors and omissions which led to devious conclusions, Dempwolff protests, chiefly on grounds of methodology, against the too extensive artifice of isolating the phenomena of speech, i.e., cultural matters which are strictly linguistic. Consideration is given not only to such important matters as Schmidt himself has elaborated, but also to others for which sufficient material could be found. In his interpretation of agreements and devia-

tions Schmidt almost completely neglects the internal development of language and gives his preference to external mutual influence and language mixture. As a result of its borderland situation philology stands in need not only of the methods of the mental sciences but also those of natural science. Non-equivalence is a characteristic of his attempts to explain linguistic connections and connections between languages and culture. For philology, Dempwolff rejects the application of the theory of cultural cycles, both in its method and results.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11171. DEVOTO, GIACOMO. La lingua lituana. [The Lithuanian language.] *Europa Orientale*. 9 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 361-370.—A brief general survey of the development of the Lithuanian language and its characteristics as compared with those of Latin or Italian.—O. Eisenberg.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

11172. BONIN, GERHARDT von. Studien zum *Homo rhodesiensis*. [Studies in *Homo rhodesiensis*.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 27 (3) 1930: 347-381.—Morphological connection between the skull and the other bones is very unlikely. There is nothing to show that the other bones are recent. We must consider that the entire group of the other bones represents a large number of individuals. The skull of *Homo rhodesiensis* does not show any relation to a living race, but is connected with the root of the stock common to *Homo neanderthalensis* and *Homo sapiens*.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11173. POISSON, M. G. Les civilisations néolithiques et énéolithiques de la France. [Neolithic and eneolithic civilizations in France.] *Rev. Anthropologique*. (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 239-256.

11174. SENDROCK, GEORGES. Découvertes archéologiques en U.R.S.S. [Archaeological discoveries in the USSR.] *Rev. Archéol.* 30 (5) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 311-317.—Recent discoveries in the Ukraine: a statuette, reminiscent of the "Venus of Willendorf" found at Kostenki, and other evidences of an early Solutrean civilization, as well as new remains of the civilization of Tripolié.—Donald McFayden.

11175. UNSIGNED. Early man in East Africa. *Nature (London)*. 124 (3124) Sep. 14, 1929: 413-414.—A large amount of pre-historic archaeological work is being carried on throughout Africa in general and in Kenya Colony in particular. A tentative correlation between four pluvial ages in Africa and the four glacial ages in Europe has been suggested. The evidence is stratigraphical and fossil. The latter consists both of human and extinct fauna remains. These are all found *in situ* along with tools that bear strong resemblances to those of the Chellean, Acheulian, and Mousterian ages of Europe. There is an accumulating amount of evidence pointing to a widespread prevalence of the old stone age throughout Africa.—E. D. Harvey.

11176. WEINERT, H. Das Kinderskelett von "Lagerie haute"—ein eiszeitlicher Skelettfund? [The child's skeleton from "Lagerie haute"—Is it a relic of the ice age?] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 27 (3) 1930: 382-408.—The discoverer of this skeleton regards it as belonging to the ice age. Weinert, who made the first expert anthropological study of the matter could

not affirm this contention, nor could he show with complete certainty that it did not belong to the ice age. So he regards it as meaningless. Prehistoric and geological grounds for identifying the skeleton with the late paleolithic period are lacking.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

11177. SAVILLE, MARSHALL H. Votive axes from ancient Mexico. *Indian Notes* 6 (4) Oct. 1929: 335-342.

NORTH OF MEXICO

11178. COLLINS, HENRY B., Jr. The "lost" Calusa Indians of southwestern Florida. *Smithsonian Inst. & Explorations & Field-Work*. 1928; Publ. No. 3011. 1929: 151-156.—The Calusa Indians of Florida were first mentioned in 1513 as the opponents of de Leon. In 1835 only one remnant was left. Little is known of the Calusa language and only archaeology may throw light upon their history and culture. During the winter of 1927-28 Mr. Henry B. Collins, Jr. and associates examined certain kitchen-middens, shellheaps and sand mounds of Calusa origin. Seven skulls in condition to be measured were recovered. In one mound a pavement of potsherds was found.—Arthur C. Parker.

11179. JENNESS, D. Notes on the Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland. *Canada Dept. Mines, Nat. Museum Canada. Ann. Report*, 1927, Bull. No. 56. 1929: 36-39.—A report on a field trip made in an effort to: (1) locate any remains of this extinct tribe; and (2) determine the extent of contacts between the Beothuk and the Eskimo to the north. Some remains were found. The Beothuk might have been a branch of the Algonkian stock, based on a number of cultural similarities. Also, it is very likely that the Beothuk once lived in rather close contact with the Eskimo and the Beothuk culture was influenced by that contact.—Leslie A. White.

11180. JUDD, NEIL M. A burial cave in Kentucky. *Explorations & Field-Work Smithsonian Inst.* 1928; Publ. No. 3011. 1929: 157-160.—A cave or rock-shelter in the bluffs bordering on Wolf Creek, a branch of the Cumberland, near Ono, Ky., was examined in

June 1928. Excavation revealed a twilled basket and enveloping cover of cane splints, a headband of tanned buckskin or buffalo hide, with fiber ropes attached; fragments of olivella shell necklace, corn cobs, fragments of squash rind, a single red bean, charcoal and burned earth. Three burials were found. The basket has straight sides and suggests a Choctaw origin, but the Chickasaw wove similar receptacles.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

11181. REYNAUD, E. B. Les origines de la ceramique indienne du Sud-Ouest Américain. [The origins of Indian ceramics in South Eastern America.] *Rev. Scientifique.* 66 Aug. 11, 1928: 462-472.

11182. UNSIGNED. Indian overland travelways. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9 (2) Jan. 1930: 114-119.

EUROPE

11183. FAVRET, ABBÉ. L'âge des sépultures de S.-Jean-de-Belleville. [Date of the graves of St. Jean de Belleville.] *Rev. Archéol.* 30 (5) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 244-255.—A renewed study of the contents of these graves, examined in 1864-66, convinces the author that they belong to the first age of iron, the Hallstatt period, with the exception of grave 8. The discoverer dated them in the 10th century B.C. Later scholars have been accustomed to date them in the La Tène period.—*Donald McFayden.*

GENERAL

(See also Entries 11081, 11206, 12198, 12200, 12215, 12245)

11187. BOGORAZ-TAN, V. G. БОГОРАЗ-ТАН, В. Г. Международное совещание по плану устройства экспедиций в полярной зоне. [International conference on plans for expeditions into polar regions.] *Этнография.* 7 (1) 1929: 103-107.—*E. Kagarov.*

11188. FAHRENFORT, J. J. Vaderlandsliefde bij natuervolken. [Patriotism of the primitive peoples.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* Ser. 2 DL. 46 (1) Jan. 1929: 78-96.—Discusses a paper of the German scholar, R. Michels, who suggested that the first sign of patriotism is found after the passage from nomadism to agriculture. M. Fahrenfort, on the contrary, thinks that patriotism is not at all a product of high culture but appears at the beginning of the evolution of the primitive tribes. To prove his assertion he describes some typical cases concerning fisher-hunter-and migratory tribes.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

11189. FEIGE, ERNST. Motive der Haustierwerbung. [Motives for acquiring domestic animals.] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22 (1-2) 1930: 7-28.—The acquiring of domestic animals is a pure invention which may occur quite independently in regions far apart. The unity underlying the possession of domestic animals is not a matter of agreement in form but rather one of assimilation of cultural conditions, and depends upon mutual enrichment of separate cultural regions and the exchange between them of materials of greater economic value. Long periods of isolation during the earlier stages of ownership of such animals, that is, before the use of metals, have resulted in regional differences in the matter of ownership conditions. Later came the phase of borrowing and crossing. A distinction between primary and secondary regions of domestic animals must be made in order to pass judgment on the origin of forms among such animals and the way in which cultural loans took place. Cultural centers are regions of industrial improvement and are not especially important as places for the raising of domestic animals.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

11184. STEFKO, W. H., and SCHUGAIEW, W. S. Die Entwicklung der Ostslaven nach osteologischem Material des 10. bis 18. Jahrhunderts. [The development of the eastern Slavs according to osteological material from the 10th to the 18th century.] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22 (1-2) 1930: 44-55.—The people interred in the government barrows of Moscow present a dolicho-cranial type of essentially thoracic asthenoid constitution.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

ASIA

11185. SMITH, G. ELLIOT. Early man in China. *Nature (London).* 125 (3151) Mar. 22, 1930: 448-449.—The author compares the cranium of *Sinanthropus* with that of *Pithecanthropus*, *Eoanthropus*, and the man of Neandertal, justifying Davidson Black in creating a new genus based on the remains previously found at Chou Kou Tien. He finds that *Sinanthropus* differs from the Java type in the following important features: relatively well-developed frontal eminences, well-localized parietal eminences, and greater height of the skull vault.—*George G. MacCurdy.*

11186. YUAN, P. L. Review on the Hong Kong neolithic collection. *Bull. Geol. Soc. China.* 7 (3-4) Dec. 1928: 215-220.

ETHNOLOGY

11190. HARRISON, H. S. Opportunism and the factors of invention. *Amer. Anthropol.* 32 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 106-125.—The early discoveries made by man must be attributed to his arboreal hands and his simian mentality. The first purposeful modification of a natural object to produce an artifact may be called primary mutation. It is the result of a discovery, made by chance, but becomes creative. Early random variations were displaced by selective variations, and these passed into adaptive variations. Numerical mutations are mutations of a non-inventive kind, not dependent on discovery. The crystallization of an expedient, not due to imitation or to transfer of a known device, is a free-mutation. There is also substitution and cross-mutation.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11191. HECKSCHER, KURT. Das Sammeln volkskundlichen Materials aus mündlichen Quellen. [The gathering of ethnological material from oral sources.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 18-30.—In the form of a methodology for ethnology, Heckscher, on the basis of his own experience, gives directions for gathering ethnologic material from oral sources. The object of gathering such material must be to seize all phenomena with photographic accuracy and with incorporation of minor and accompanying circumstances. The prospects for successful collecting are founded on a genuine regard for the people, together with patience and command of the idiom. The author answers the questions: Whom, what, and how shall we ask?—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

11192. LOEB, EDWIN M. Tribal initiations and secret societies. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 25 (3) Feb. 1929: 249-288.—A world-wide distribution study of: (1) the use of the bullroarer; (2) representation of spirits; (3) the "death and resurrection" initiation; and (4) mutilation by cutting, in connection with tribal initiations and secret societies. The tribal initiation of boys is a widespread trait, the basic elements of which have been diffused from one center. Secret societies are closely associated with tribal initiations. These complexes articulate with their respective cultures in widely separated areas.—*Leslie A. White.*

11193. MCCARTNEY, EUGENE S. Folk tales which account for the blackness of the raven and the

crow. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 12 1929: 137-148.

11194. MALINOWSKI, B. *Kinship.* *Man.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 19-29.—An understanding of kinship has been obscured by the formalistic approach of such writers as Morgan and Rivers and their present day cohorts, and by the insistence upon evolutionary origins. A fresh start must be made, based on the common sense fact that kinship grows out of personal relations and is a phase of domestic life. It should be studied as it actually functions, and there should be biographies of kinship careers, that is, accounts of the development of those intimate personal relations which constitute the phenomena of kinship. The basis is biological. The family organization is found in every culture, and the clan is a later development, i.e., a group in which the individual functions only in adult-hood, though this is not to be taken in an evolutionary sense. Although kinship is essentially cultural, rather than biological, it is also intensely individual.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11195. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. *Racial migration-zones and their significance.* *Human Biol.* 2(1) Feb. 1930: 34-62.—Using the zone or area concept, of which the author is one of the inventors (1919), it appears that the oldest races are now at the periphery of the earth and not at the point of origin of mankind, which was probably south central Asia. This explains why the Negritos, Negroes, Australoids, Mediterraneans, and Alpines are, in the order named, most widely disseminated and most widely scattered geographically. These races have probably dispersed within the last few hundred thousand years from the point of origin, the races themselves being differentiated in characteristics by changing geographical and climatic conditions. These factors may have operated in part indirectly through changes induced in the endocrines. Supplementary evidence of this dispersion is found in the positions of the races here mentioned relative to the great migration corridors, especially the Palestine-Suez, Behring, and Asian-Australian. Head shape, blood affinity, and hair texture are the traits used as major criteria in tracing these migrations. The data thus interpreted indicate that the Alpine is the latest and highest racial type, that the Nordic and Mediterranean races are earlier and closely related, and that the Mongoloid and Alpine are equally similar. The Aryan languages were probably correlated with the Alpine stock and imposed themselves upon the Nordic and Mediterranean races. Race antipathy and Nordic supremacy are thus myths, there being survivals of all the races in those regions that now dominate the earth. (Charts and maps.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

11196. WEEKS, WILLIAM SELF. *Public right of way believed to be created by the passage of a corpse.* *Folk-Lore.* 39(4) Dec. 31, 1928: 393-398.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

11197. BARBEAU, MARIUS. *Totem poles: A recent native art of the northwest coast of America.* *Geog. Rev.* 20(2) Apr. 1930: 258-272.—It is likely that totem poles originated among the northern Tsimshian of the Nass River. The poles developed from earlier house front and corner post carving; their production was stimulated by European tools and new sources of wealth. They were soon imitated by Skeena River Tsimshians, Tlingits, Haidas, and more distant tribes. The art is post-Columbian, not much more than a century old. In its smaller forms northwest coast art was already fully mature in prehistoric times.—*M. Jacobs.*

11198. DENSMORE, FRANCES. *Papago music.* *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #90. 1929: pp. 229.—The songs and musical customs of

a desert tribe are here presented, and compared in detail with the songs of woodland, plains, and high plateau tribes previously studied by the same writer. By means of a uniform system of analysis it is shown that the Papago songs contain the highest percentage of songs lacking the third above the keynote and songs containing no apparent keynote, the latter being classified as irregular in tonality. The author states that "The Papago melodies, generally speaking, contain greater variety and are more pleasing to the ear than the songs of the other tribes under observation." They are characterized by "a prominence given to the second and fourth, with a lack of prominence of the triad based on the keynote of the melody." In addition to the musical transcriptions of 110 songs, the book contains many legends and descriptions of tribal customs including the ceremony to bring rain. The words of many songs are presented in literal as well as free translation and are of a high poetic quality. The musical instruments used by the Papago are described and illustrated, and several melodies played on a cane flute are transcribed in musical notation. Landscapes and portraits of singers are included.—*Frances Densmore.*

11199. GATES, R. RUGGLES. *A pedigree study of Amerindian crosses in Canada.* *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 58 Jul.-Dec. 1928: 511-532.

11200. GIDLEY, J. W. *Further study of the problem of early man in Florida.* *Explorations & Field-Work, Smithsonian Inst.* 1928; Publ. #3011: 13-20.—Dr. E. H. Sellard's contention seems now to be confirmed, that man existed in Florida contemporaneously with an extinct fauna. The exact age of this fauna, however, is somewhat uncertain and is still an open question. Careful examination of three geological levels was made. Illustrations show three Melbourne sites. (See also Entries 1: 122; 2: 121.)—*Arthur C. Parker.*

11201. HEWITT, J. N. B. *The culture of the Indians of eastern Canada.* *Explorations & Field-Work, Smithsonian Inst.* 1928; Publ. #3011. 1929: 179-182.—Remnants of the Iroquois, the Hurons, the Chippewa and the Delawares are found on scattered reservations in southern Ontario and Quebec, preserving a few aboriginal concepts. At Caughnawaga, near Montreal, beliefs concerning the League of the Iroquois have become blended and confused with the teachings of Handsome Lake, the Seneca prophet. At the Grand River Reserve, near Brantford, Ontario, the author learnt that the Iroquois disease gods are definitely held to be human, and are depicted by means of wood or corn-husk likenesses.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

11202. MICHELSON, TRUMAN. *Algonquin Indian tribes of Oklahoma and Iowa.* *Explorations & Field-Work Smithsonian Inst.* 1928; Publ. #3011. 1929: 183-188.—This is a brief, preliminary account of ethnological research among the Sauk, Kickapoo, Southern Arapaho and Foxes. Information bearing on the linguistic relationship of Arapaho to Algonquian was collected as well as Fox tests and data on Sauk social organization.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

11203. NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND. *The American Indian as an inventor.* *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 273-310.—This is an argument for independent invention. It is regarded as proven that the Indians achieved many inventions which were unknown in pre-Columbian times in the Old World. Other inventions were made in connection with culture traits introduced by whites and Negroes in post-Columbian years. As the Indians had invented many traits which were unknown in the Old World at the time of the discovery, it seems reasonable to suppose that they may also have invented some things

known there. The proof of such parallelism lies in our ability to trace the development of several inventions from their simplest to most elaborate forms. Migratory movements are productive of inventions because of the necessity for cultural adaptation to the natural conditions of the new abode. In this way new inventions are made as grafts on older traits. Particularly those inventions having to do with cultivated plants and domestic animals are adaptations to the physical environment. The distribution of those inventions which must have been independent in America shows a very large proportion in South America and is found chiefly among the agricultural tribes. The argument is illustrated with a great deal of concrete ethnographical material from the field of material culture. (Plates 24-25).—*Forrest Clements*.

11204. PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. Ritual parallels in Pueblo and Plains cultures, with a special reference to the Pawnee. *Amer. Anthropologist* 31(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 642-654.—A detailed comparison of Pueblo and Plains cultures with special reference to ceremonial paraphernalia, rituals, etc. The general features of the two areas are, of course, quite different, but there is a surprising number of cultural similarities. Parallels between the Pueblos and the Pawnee are especially conspicuous. This paper is the first adequate comparison between these two areas so far as ritual and paraphernalia are concerned.—*Leslie A. White*.

11205. PETRULLO, VINCENT M. Decorative art on birch bark containers from the Algonquin River du Lièvre Band. *Indian Notes*. 6(3) Jul. 1929: 225-242.

11206. SCHILLING, FRIEDRICH. Die Frage der indianisch-europäischen Rassenverwandtschaft. [The question of Indian-European racial relationship.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 27(3) 1930: 429-438.—Fritz Kern coordinates the highest cultures in all five continents with European racial factors. According to Schilling, a purely pre-Mongolian origin for the Indians of America is quite possible, while, as a hypothesis, European relations in the form of immigration between ice ages can certainly be considered. Indian-European affinities depend upon social contacts because of the single racial unity of mankind.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

11207. STERLING, MATTHEW W. The Acoma origin and migration legend. *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 19(6) Mar. 1929: 128-129.

11208. STEWARD, JULIAN H. Irrigation without agriculture. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters*. 12 1929: 149-156.—The Eastern Mono of California were in many respects among the most primitive of North American tribes living by hunting and gathering. Wild tubers and seeds were fairly abundant and their methods of obtaining and gathering these supplies were not different from their tribal neighbors. However, they were unique in their practice of increasing the yield of several of the more prolific seed plots by irrigation. They did not till the soil but intensified by irrigation what nature had already provided. The greatest development in this respect was at the northern end of Owens Valley in the vicinity of the present town of Bishop. One plot along Bishop Creek was about four miles in length and a mile and one-half in width. A smaller plot was two miles square. Irrigation was by dams and ditches. Tribal custom required the election of an irrigator who attended to all the work of directing the water over the plot, but the dams were built by a group of about twenty-five workers. Plots were alternated each year. Wild tobacco was trimmed and the land cleared to assist growth, but in this instance there was no planting. The Eastern Mono were thus on the verge of agriculture without quite achieving it. The practice of irrigation may have been borrowed from the Pueblo region, it may have been a survival

of an early practice of irrigation, or it may have been an independent and local discovery. The author believes that Spinden has best explained the origin of agriculture in the custom of irrigation and that the Eastern Mono furnish a good example in support of this hypothesis.—*Arthur C. Parker*.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entries 9953, 11169)

11209. PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. Spirit cult in Hayti. *J. Soc. Américanistes de Paris* n. s. 20. 1928: 157-179.

11210. VAILLANT, GEORGE C. The native art of Middle America. *Natural Hist.* 28(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 563-576.

SOUTH AMERICA

11211. GANCEDO, ALEJANDRO, Jr. La enfermedad y la muerte entre los Tobas. [Sickness and death among the Tobas.] *Rev. de Filos.* 14(4) Jul. 1928: 97-105.—Food, diet, tattooing, diseases, therapy, medical practice, parturition, burial, cremation, and cemeteries among a little known tribe of Indians in the northern Chaco.—*L. L. Bernard*.

11212. MILACSEK, E. S. Az Amazonas fejjavadás-zai közt. [Among the head-hunters of the Amazon.] *A Földgömb.* 1(2) 1929: 51-54.—In the unexplored equatorial forests of the Marañon, on the borders of Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil, there live many savage Indian tribes of whom two of the most bloodthirsty are the Jivaros and the Aguarunas. Cannibalism has, however, very largely ceased among them since the punitive expeditions conducted by both Peru and Brazil in 1916-1918. The preservation of human heads by these people has not entirely ceased. Among the Jivaros and the northern Aguarunas the head is shrunk to a very small part of its size during the embalming process. The southern Aguarunas have a much more perfect system of embalming. The head is kept almost at its normal size. The embalming is so perfect that after the lapse of centuries the features are still plainly visible. Such was a head kept in the hovel of the chief, or *kacika*, of this tribe. It had been prepared by his ancestor, many generations before. In a note at the close of this article, the editor of *A. Földgömb*, Dr. Milleker, cites the case of experiments in embalming conducted quite recently by the University of Budapest on the basis of reports made by Oszkár Gömöri regarding the methods of embalming among the Jivaros of Ecuador. According to Dr. Géza Farkas, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest, these experiments met with complete success.—*E. D. Beynon*.

EUROPE

(See also Entry 11171)

11213. BUCKHURST, HELEN McMILLAN. Icelandic folklore. *Saga Book, Viking Soc. Northern Research.* 10(2) 1929: 216-263.

11214. HIGHT, GEORGE AINSLIE. Psychology in the Icelandic sagas. *Saga-Book Viking Soc. Northern Research.* 10(1) 1928: 69-74.

11215. KARASEK-LANGER, ALFRED. Vom Sagen-gute der Vorkarpathendeutschen. Ein Beitrag zur Sagenforschung in den deutschen Sprachinseln des Ostens. [On the legends of the Carpathian Germans. A contribution to legend research in the eastern German speech enclaves.] *Volk. u. Rasse.* 5(2) 1930: 96-112.—The collection of legends has been made in accordance with the methods of comparative ethnological research. This example is of special interest because of the following facts: (1) There are two groups of German immigrants, quite independent of each other, who exhibit different reactions between the speech enclaves and

the surrounding world. (2) The cultural maturity of the people is distinct, while the diversity in size of the speech enclaves and in the racial traits of the Germans within them has led to very different results in contacts with the outside world.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11216. KERN, FRITZ. Die Europäiden. [The European.] *Arch. f. Rassen-u. Gesselsch.-Biol.* 20(4) Oct. 15, 1928: 408-425.

11217. LARSSON, H. L. Slagning av Läderrep i Dalarna. [The making of leather rope in the valleys.] *Fataburen.* (3) 1929: 153-161.—The author describes the making of leather rope, a technique which is still practical in a few valley districts. The rope is made out of the hide of 2 year old oxen. This hide is dried by stretching it out and fastening it to the kitchen floor, whereupon it is rolled up. The next step consists in scraping the hair off the hide. This having been done, the skin is now softened by soaking, when it is possible to cut out strips which are generally about one inch wide. These strips, which at the time of cutting were wound upon distaffs, are now stretched out on a ladder, which is placed outside, so that the low temperature and the wind can work on the straps. After the straps have thus become thoroughly frozen, they are taken into the house where they are softened in luke-warm water; they are now ready to be "broken in." One end of the strap is wound around a rafter in the roof while the other is attached to a wheel, weighted with iron. Through the use of several poles, the wheel is now set into rotation by four men, who twist the straps. At the same time they are greased with fat so that the rope is able to stretch out and soften. After this process is completed, the rope is twisted two, three, or four times.—*Gothenburg Museum.*

11218. MICHELSSON G. Die Körpergrösse der Esten. [Stature of the Estonians.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 27(3) 1930: 439-463.—Sociological factors are connected with the distribution of body stature in Estonia. In the last decade stature has been on the increase. Urban and rural life do not seem to have exerted any influence on this. Beginning with manual laborers, up through farm laborers, men who do heavy work, smiths, cabinet makers, and butchers, then to officials, doctors, teachers, and students, and finally to fishermen and seafarers—through this series body stature increases. It is important to notice that these differences in occupation depend in part upon regional differences. The author was able to find just as little connection between stature and density of population as Anučin. No relation exists between stature and mortality. Large stature coincides with parts of the country which are richer in pastoral than in cultivated land, while the reverse holds true for small stature. Height and wealth (as shown by income tax) are unrelated. So the regional distribution of the stature on Estonia cannot be attributed to external factors.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11219. MURRAY-AYNSLEY, MRS. Scraps of English folk-lore. *Folk-lore.* 39(4) Dec. 31, 1928: 381-392.

11220. MUUSS, RUDOLF. Friesische Stammesart. [Frisian race traits.] *Volk. u. Rass.* 5(2) 1930: 80-95.—The author gives a connected picture of Frisian mental traits with special reference to the north Friesians.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11221. PETROFF, G. Anthropologische Untersuchungen in der Krim im Jahre 1928. [Anthropological researches in the Crimea in 1928.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 6(3) 1930: 258-261.—The anthropological research recently undertaken in the Crimea has been especially marked by the study of the Crimean Goths, whose traces reach up to the 19th century. The latest excavations definitely confirm that the remains of a former capital of the Crimean Gothic kingdom exist in the ruins of Eski-Kjermen. The population was of tall stature,

with round and high heads. As to the present generation, the principal object has been the study of the Mariopol Greeks (Goths?) of the village of Tscherkess-Kjermen who are tall and mesocephalic with predominance of the blood groups O and A. Does the light type refer back to the Goths? Historical events offer no difficulties for the interpretation of the dark types.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11222. SALLER, K. Die Keuperfranken. Eine anthropologische Untersuchung aus Mittelfranken. [The Keuper Franks. Research on the anthropology of the Central Franks.] *Deutsche Rassenkunde.* 2 1930: pp. 69.—Saller outlines a picture of the geology of the Keuper region and describes the history of its colonization. The permanently settled families in the Protestant region may be referred back to a union between the Austrian immigrants and those few settlers who were spared by the Thirty Years' War. Those in the Catholic region were descended from inhabitants prior to that war. This difference in historical development corresponds to a racial differentiation, which, as a result of the small number of investigated cases, cannot be guaranteed as free from objection. For Mäbenberg, a village type corresponding to the popular idea has been established. This type is distinguished by a slighter figure and especially by the more common occurrence of hooked noses, which, probably in consequence of its criminal reputation, could maintain itself relatively unmixed. (The detailed description of the racial characteristics is accompanied by 67 numerical tables and 61 type examples on 11 plates. To these are added individual remarks on the illustrated cases.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

AFRICA

11223. DELOBSOM, A. DIM. Les noiniossè de Goupana. [The Noniossè peoples of Goupana, French West Africa.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 419-446.—An exhaustive social study of these inhabitants of the Canton of Sao, subdivision of Ouagadougou, in the colony of Upper Volta, made by an educated, well-trained native at the request of the *Institut International des Langues et des Civilisations Africaines.*—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

11224. DODGE, STANLEY D. House types in Africa. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 10 1928 (publ. 1929): 59-67.—An account of the distribution of three house types in what is known as ethnographical Africa, that is, Africa which is relatively free from the diffusion of European ways of living. The types are the rectangular, the cylindrical, and the rudely constructed wattle hut. Each goes with its own type of culture and is harmonious with it in other respects.—E. D. Harvey.

11225. SCHAPER, I. A working classification of the Bantu peoples of Africa. *Man.* 29(5) May 1929: 82-87.

ASIA

11226. BARTON, R. F. Hunting soul-stuff. The motive behind head-taking as practiced by Ifugaos of the Philippines. *Asia.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 188-195, 225-226.

11227. CANNEY, MAURICE A. The Santals and their folklore. *Folk-Lore.* 39(4) Dec. 31, 1928: 329-343.

11228. HSIEH TIN-YU. Origin and migrations of the Hakkas. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 202-227.

11229. LOEB, EDWIN M. Mentawai religious cult. *Univ. California Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 25(2) Feb. 1929: 185-247.—The Mentawai are a Malayan people inhabiting a small group of islands west of Sumatra. Detailed descriptions are given of communal religious ceremonies (*punen*) held when a new priest is chosen, at the death of a priest, when a new communal house is built, for a ghost which comes back to the village, etc. There is also

a comprehensive list of taboos which the Mentawai observe upon various occasions. Most to the descriptions are translations of verbatim accounts by natives. The Mentawai have remained uninfluenced by Mohammedan and Hindu culture diffusion, which makes this study especially interesting. Prominent in the Mentawai religious complex is the concept of the soul. The Melanesian and Polynesian concept of *mana* is conspicuously absent. The chief purpose of the religious cult is to obtain health and long life. Priests and seers are prominent functionaries in the cult.—*Leslie A. White*.

11230. MERRILL, E. D. Tobacco in New Guinea. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 32(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 101-105.

11231. VEEN, H. v. D. Nota betreffende de grenzen van de Sa'dansche taalgroep en het haar aanverwante taalgebied. [A note concerning the boundaries of the Sa'dan language group and the language region re-

lated to it.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde* 69(1-2) 1929: 58-96.—The writer gives a survey of the sphere of distribution of the Sa'dan language group in the central Toradja region of the central Celebes, which region extends from 2°15' to 3°50' S. Lat. and from 118°50' to 120°40' E. Long. The region itself is divided by the writer into four subdivisions. Around it are situated related language groups. By the word of negation *Tae* (no) the writer names this language group the *Tae*-speaking Toradjas, in contradistinction to the *Bare*-speaking Toradjas, who live more to the north. The boundaries of the various outgroups and the characteristics of each group separately are discussed in turn. A sketch-map scale 1:250,000 elucidates the distribution and the mutual location of various groups.

11232. WOOLLEY, G. C. Murut folktales. *Folk-Lore*. 39(4) Dec. 31, 1928: 359-381.

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

11233. BADÉ, W. F. The Tell in-Nasbeth excavations of 1929. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 62 Jan. 1930: 8-19.—In 1929, 100 m. of the north wall was cleared. The construction differs from that of the south wall; only the south half of the Tell was enclosed in the bronze age, the north half being included in the iron age. An iron age suburb had been discovered to the south in the previous year. This year another settlement was found outside the east wall, dating from the period between Judges and the Exile. A wide space between the two walls at the east of the south half of the Tell revealed many grain bins and a large building, apparently a sanctuary of Astarte. The city is in several levels, dating from early bronze age to Hellenistic. A large cemetery has been found on the west slope of a ridge north of the Tell. Ceramic finds are particularly important, both in the city and in the necropolis.—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

11234. CHITTY, P. J. Excavation at the monastery of St. Euthymius. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 62 Jan. 1930: 43-47.—Work at Khan el-Ahmar was resumed in July, 1929. It is not yet completed. The barrel-vaulted chamber under the prothesis of the big upper chamber was clearly built before the upper church, and independent of it. Two sacristies were cleared; the floor of the central vault under the church was on three different levels. It is suggested that the original small church was built by St. Euthymius. After the saint's death the larger church was built above; the floor and foundations of the earlier building being incorporated in the refectory in the vault under the new church.—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

11235. CRAWFOOT, J. U. The churches of Gerasa. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 62 Jan. 1930: 32-42.—This report covers a two year expedition of the University of Yale and the British School of Archeology in Jerusalem. The object of the expedition was to investigate the six Christian churches known to exist there. Eight other churches were discovered, and in all ten have been excavated. The church, like the synagogue, was designed primarily as a meeting place for the congregation. The resulting exterior was radically different from the pagan temple, and decoration was applied particularly to the interior. More than half of the excavated churches are definitely dated, the latest being built in 610 A.D.—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 11174, 11813, 11245-11246, 11325)

11236. ANTONIELLI, UGO. Les fouilles et les musées. La mission archeologique Italienne en Albanie. [Excavations and museums. The Italian archaeological mission in Albania.] *Mouseion*. (8) Sep. 1929: 151-156.—In the last number of *Mouseion* were published the results of the French archaeological expedition in Albania. The present article deals with the results of the Italian expedition under the directorship of Luigi M. Ugolini. The official reports of the expedition have been published in *Bulletin artistique du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, 1927-1928*. These excavations show the powerful civilizing influence of Rome in ancient Albania. The Greek colonization system stopped at the coast, but Rome penetrated, with roads, bridges, and aqueducts, into the very interior of the country.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11237. OELMANN, FRANZ. Ein gallorömischer Bauernhof bei Mayen. [A Gallo-Roman farmhouse near Mayen.] *Bonner Jahrb.* 133 1928: 51-140.—The main building of a "villa" recently excavated near Mayen contains, on top of two earlier structures, traces of six extensions and rebuildings in the Roman period. Among the minor buildings are two small temples, in one of which a mill-stone has been used to support an altar. The earlier buildings belong to the La Tène culture, and were simple huts supported by poles. The Roman structure is mainly built with both stone walls and posts. The large central room found in Gaul is now definitely shown to have been a hall, and not a court; the house at Mayen retained its open hearth. Two of the smaller buildings reproduce the main house on a smaller scale, showing that even an ordinary farm might have some of the features of the lord's house surrounded by those of his dependents which is a typical arrangement on large estates in Gaul. The coins (which stretch from Augustus to Gratian) and other evidence show the house was occupied from the first century to about 400, and it seems to have followed directly the earlier building which would be a century or so older; there was clearly a definite break at the end of the Roman period in the occupation of the Rhineland.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11238. COUTIL, L. Les retranchements de l'arrondissement de Bernay (Eure). [The (Gallo-Roman) intrenchments in the Bernay district (Eure).] *Rev.*

Catholique de Normandie. 38(1) Jan. 1929: 48-52.—*H. Furber*.

11239. COUTIL, L. Vases sigillés gallo-romains. [Gallo-Roman vases marked with seals.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38(1) Jan. 1929: 53-57. (See 2: 11244.)—*H. Furber*.

11240. FREMERSDORF, FRITZ. Die Schmuckstücke aus dem fränkischen Reihengräberfeld von Köln-Müngersdorf. [Jewelry from the series of Frankish gravefields at Köln-Müngersdorf.] *Jpek*. 1929 (appeared 1930): 79-84.—After three years of detailed and careful excavations among the series of Frankish gravefields at Köln-Müngersdorf, Fremersdorf presents a select array of jewelry. The oldest examples go back to the 5th century and close to the end of the 7th. (Fifty-six illustrations on 5 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

11241. MATHIÈRE, JEAN. Importance des fondations des remparts Gallo-Romains. [Importance of

the foundations of Gallo-Roman ramparts.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38(4) Jul. 1929: 219-222.—*H. Furber*.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

11242. PAKHOMOV, E. A. ПАХОМОВ, Е. А. О находке сасанидских надписей в Дербенте. [Discovery of Sassanid inscriptions in Derbent.] *Культура и Письменность Востока*. 4 1929: 74-77.—The author reports on Sassanid inscriptions discovered by himself in 1928 and later by P. I. Spasskiĭ and I. A. Orbeli. The inscriptions are samples of Sassanid writing of the 7th century of which so far no inscriptions were known. These are documents emanating from private circles. They establish the northern boundary of Sassanid stonewriting and are the only monuments of writing in the entire Trans-Caucasus.—*G. Vasilevich*.

THE WORLD TO 383 A. D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 11287)

11243. KANNER, LEO. The names of the falling sickness: An introduction to the study of the folklore and cultural history of epilepsy. *Human Biol.* 2(1) Feb. 1930: 109-129.—The word epilepsy signifies a seizure by some spirit or demon, the disease having been regarded popularly as of supernatural origin. Among the Greeks epilepsy was attributed to the gods, elsewhere to the spirit of a goat, of a bird, to the moon, and among Turks to intercourse with a Negro. Among some people the afflicted have been taboo; elsewhere they have been thought to be sacred persons endowed with divine power. (Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 11364)

11244. DORANLO, R. Note sur les estampilles ceramiques découvertes dans le département de l'Eure par le Docteur R. Doranlo. [Note on the potters' seals discovered in the department of the Eure by R. Doranlo.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38(3) May 1929: 144-161.—A reply to the article on Gallo-Roman vases by L. Coutil in the January number of this review. (See 2: 11239.)—*H. Furber*.

11245. KÜHN, HERBERT. Iberische Steinskulpturen. [Iberian stone sculptures.] *Jpek*. 1929 (publ. 1930): 74-78.—As a result of the destruction of Tartessos by the Carthaginians, which was accompanied by a repression of Greek influence, the bronze sculptures of Castellar de Santisteban and Despeñaperros reflect the Iberian art character better than stone sculptures. (Ten illustrations on 4 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

11246. OBERMAIER, HUGO, and HEISS, KARL WALTER. Iberische Prunkkeramik vom Elche-Archena-Typus. [Iberian display pottery of the Elche-Archena type.] *Jpek*. 1929 (publ. 1930): 56-73.—This first scientific publication of specimens selected from ceramics from a necropolis assures a place of honor to southeastern Spain—Alcoy, Oliva, and especially Elche-Archena, during the 5th century B.C. The display pottery of the Elche-Archena type is recognized by harmony in the excess of decorative motives, with daring combinations of great artistry. (Twenty-seven illustrations on 13 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

11247. SANTA-OLALLA, JULIO MARTÍNEZ. El origen de la columna de tipo mediterraneo. [The origin of the typical Mediterranean column.] *Jpek*. 1929 (publ. 1930): 35-45.—The conjectures of Evans and Schuch-

hardt that the downward tapered columns in Crete and Greece have their original types in the Balearic Islands are confirmed. They are foreign to megalithic architecture and characteristic of Cyclopean architecture. This column arose as the bearer of a false arch. Since the Balearic Islands, after their settlement about 1200 B.C., remained free from new immigrants, the basis for a study of the origin and development of the column are at hand. (Eight illustrations on 5 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 10031, 10037, 11262, 11287)

11248. ANTHERS, RUDOLF. Die Vorführung der gefangenen Feinde vor den König. [Leading the captive enemy before the king.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65(1) 1930: 26-35.—(1) Discussing a plagiarism of Ramses III and (2) summarizing the development of the scene in question. (Illus., plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11249. EBBELL, B. Ein missverstandenes ägyptisches Wort. [A misunderstood Egyptian word.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65(1) 1930: 61-63.—The word *hp3* formerly translated, "navel" or "navel-string," should now be read "genitalia, pudenda."—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11250. GREIPL, NELLY. Über eine Ptolemäerinschrift. [A Ptolemaic inscription.] *Philologus*. 85(2) Feb. 1930: 159-174.—The inscription *O.G.I.* 16 is usually cited as proof (1) that Halicarnassus, whence it comes, was at some time in the possession of Ptolemy I (Soter), and (2) that the Serapis cult was instituted by Ptolemy I. According to a new proposed reading, however, the dedication was made under Ptolemy II (Philadelphus), and Arsinoe was not the dedicatrix but one of the three deities to whom the dedication was made. As she was deified immediately after her death in 271/270 B.C., this gives the *terminus post quem*. The inscription was probably made not long after 270 B.C. The evidence for the possession of Halicarnassus by the first Ptolemy and for his inauguration of the Serapis cult thus disappears. There is much other evidence that Halicarnassus was in Egyptian possession about 270 B.C.—*Donald McFayden*.

11251. NEUGEBAUER, OTTO. Über den Scheffel und seine Teile. [Concerning the bushel and its parts.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65(1) 1930: 42-48.—After discussing (1) calculations in bushel-parts, (2) the bushel, its multiples and divisions, and (3) the paleography of the bushel-parts, the author advances the following summarizing thesis: The whole

series of the dry-measure originated in sifted "grains." The large bushel-measure and the much smaller *ro*-measure at first had nothing to do with each other, but their gradual fusion resulted finally in the fixation of the relationship *hk* 3: *ro* 1:320. The *ro*-measure, however, so far retained its independence that its multiples were written and counted as whole numbers, although the fusion of the two measures gave rise to new units, such as 5 *ro*, 40 and 80 *ro*, which represent connecting links between the *ro*-grain and the *hk* 3: *t*-grain. The new units were written with parts of the Horus-eye, while in the old units signs from the hieratic are recognizable. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11252. SCHMITZ, ALFRED LUDWIG. Das Totenwesen der Kopten. [Mortuary customs of the Copts.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (1) 1930: 1-25.—A critical survey of the literary and monumental sources. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11253. SCHOTT, SIEGFRIED. Drei Sprüche gegen Feinde. [Three utterances against enemies.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (1) 1930: 35-48.—In British Museum 10,081, an undated papyrus of the Nektanebo period, there are preserved three spells for warding off evil-speaking, troublesome, curse-pronouncing enemies. (Texts, translations, notes.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11254. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Befestigte Brunnenanlagen in Palästina. [Fortified well-structures in Palestine.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (1) 1930: 57-58.—In Papyrus Harris 77/6 ff., Ramses III describes a well which he made in the land of ʿjn. This description exactly fits the well-structures depicted in the great battle scene at Karnak. W. F. Albright agrees with the writer that such fortified wells were inside the fortress walls.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11255. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Eine neue Erwähnung eines Aufstandes in Oberägypten in der Ptolemäerzeit. [A new mention of an uprising in Upper Egypt in the Ptolemaic period.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (1) 1930: 53-57.—Berlin Museum No. 13,608 is a papyrus containing accounts and records of various sorts. In an empty space, the village scribe Nechutes, in the nome of Pathyris, records a hostile incursion of the "people of the rebel" into the territory of the Latopolitan and Pathyritic nomes, in which one Kaies was attacked while asleep in a field and beaten nearly to death. The event dates from the 24th year of some king whose name is not given. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11256. VIERECK, P. Edgar, Zenon Papyri. *Gnomon*. 6 (3) Mar. 1930: 115-121.—This definitive edition of the Cairo Zenon Papyri affords a far better opportunity than has been given heretofore for the study of the internal and foreign policy of Ptolemy Philadelphos and for economic life in Egypt and the international economics of the eastern Mediterranean district. The close connection of political and economic considerations in the administration of Egypt is clearly illustrated, and much new information is given about the agricultural system and social conditions. No. 59,527 presents an interesting variation of the usual epistolary formulas: "If you are well and making good wine, it is well. Keep your health."—*Eva M. Sanford*.

11257. WILSON, JOHN A. On Papyrus Harris 78:8-10; 79:3. *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (1) 1930: 60-61.—Two difficult passages now become clear on the explanation of scribal errors in copying from hieratic originals. Also a parallel is cited for the Harris 78:10 passage: "... The land was on the height of its back."—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 11233-11234)

11258. GALLING, KURT. Geschichte Israels. Ein kritischer Bericht. [The history of Israel. A critical survey.] *Theolog. Rundschau*. 2 (2) 1930: 94-128.

11259. KAPLAN, CHAIM. The hidden name. *J. Soc. Orient. Research*. 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 181-184.—One of the enigmas of the Book of Enoch that has puzzled the commentators is the Hidden Name referred to in ch. LXIX. Michael is said to be entrusted with it. The satans made a futile attempt to persuade him to disclose it to them. The writer attempts to throw some light on the Hidden Name problem by the help of rabbinic references that deal with the explicit name and the powers contained therein.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11260. MENES, A. מלאכה בא אידן אין מענעס, א. [Handicrafts among the Jews in Biblical and Talmudic times.] *יידישער וויסנשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט*. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע עקצעז. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק און סטאטיסטיק. 1 1928: 65-68.—Early development of handicrafts was hindered by political oppression from the outside, (e.g. the Philistines did not permit any Jewish smiths) and the agricultural character of the Jewish economy. The rise of the monarchy and the long period of peace during Solomon's reign brought a growth of all parts of economy, especially handicrafts. During the period of time of the second temple, the handicrafts occupied a much more significant place, as a result of political and economic changes induced by the exile. The book of Nehemiah and some post-exilic portions of the Pentateuch show that there were numerous groups of qualified craftsmen. Many of the Talmudic teachers were recruited from their ranks. In the Mishnah a whole series of crafts is mentioned that are not found in the Bible. The Greco-Roman influence is apparent from the classical names of some of these crafts. In post-exilic times, and certainly at the time of the Talmud, the workers were organized into guilds.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

11261. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Errori intorno alle toparchie della Palestina. [Mistakes concerning the geography of Palestine.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58 (1) Mar. 1930: 71-74.—A discussion of certain details in *I Maccabees*, 11 and Josephus.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

11262. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Zu den alttestamentlichen Namen der Stadt Daphne. [On the Old Testament names of the town Daphne.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (1) 1930: 59-60.—A discussion, based on new demotic sources, of the identity of the Old Testament דאפנאס for Δαφναι (Herod. II 30, 107) with the modern Defenne. (Hieroglyphic texts.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 11236, 11243, 11250, 11256, 11279, 11287, 11297, 11364)

11263. BOSCH-GIMPERA, P. Problemi della colonizzazione Greca in Ispagna. [Problems of Greek colonization in Spain.] *Historia*. 3 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 571-591.—The author studies first the problems of the historic sources which refer to Greek relations with Spain before the 5th century B.C., then the Carthaginian supremacy after the death of Alalia, and the new period of Greek colonization in the southeast of Spain and in Catalonia.—*Uberto Pedrolí*.

11264. CALDWELL, WALLACE E. The age of Pericles: an interpretation. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28 (4) Oct. 1929: 354-369.—The traditional view is incorrect that the appearance of so many great leaders in all the forms of human endeavor in the Periclean age was due to the existence of a small leisure class, freed from daily toil by the labor of women and slaves. The reli-

gious and the competitive elements that ran through the economic and the political life of Athens during that age offer a more satisfactory explanation.—*E. M. Violette.*

11265. DEUBNER, LUDWIG. Spiele und Spielzeug der Griechen. [Games and toys of the Greeks.] *Antike.* 6(2) 1930: 162-177.—(Illustrated.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

11266. FERRI, SILVIO. I capisaldi della costituzione tessalica. I: Il significato di tetrarchia. [Crucial problems of the constitution of Thessaly. I: The tetrarchy.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(3) Sep. 1929: 359-370.—The term *tetrarchy* as employed in Thessaly refers to a subdivision on ethnic lines into four tribal groups. A parallel is found in the case of the Galatians of Asia Minor. On the contrary the *δεκαρχία* mentioned by Demosthenes in 344/3 can be connected with the ten representatives of Thessaly in the Corinthian League and can be thought of as a state or league consisting of the ten leading cities of Thessaly. For this system Philip substituted the *tetrarchy*, the primitive ethnic organization of the country. It seems that at times there was more than one *tetrarch* of the Thessalians, though they were *tetrarchs* of all Thessalians and not of a subdivision of the country. It is concluded that Daochos I was a *tetrarch* and not a *tagos*, and likewise that the *archon* mentioned in an Athenian inscription of 361/0 B.C. was a *tetrarch*.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

11267. FERRI, SILVIO. Note d'epigrafa Cirenaica. [Notes on the epigraphy of Cyrene.] *Historia.* 3(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 381-400.—Observations on the stele of the Constitution, on the stele of Founders and on the *lex cathartica*.—*Uberto Pedrolì.*

11268. GEYER, FRITZ. Euboea in den Wirren der Diadochenzeit. [Euboea in the wars of the Diadochi.] *Philologus.* 82(2) Feb. 1930: 175-191.—The Euboean cities on their revolt from Athens in 411 formed a confederacy, and their status in the Second Athenian League, at least after 341, was also that of a subordinate confederacy. Whether this Euboean confederacy was broken up by Philip or by Alexander cannot be said but in the Lamian War the cities took different sides; Chalcis, Eretria, and Hestiaea siding with Antipater, while Carystus joined the Hellenic League and Athens. Cassander retained Euboea until Telesephorus in 314 led Hestiaea to revolt. For the next two years Hestiaea and Chalcis were the scene of a struggle between Cassander on the one hand and Telesephorus, Polemaeus, and Medius, on the other. When Medius was summoned to the Hellespont to support Antigonus' projected invasion of Europe, Cassander hastened north, leaving his brother Plistarchus at Chalcis. Polemaeus thereupon took Chalcis and in 310, set himself up as an independent ruler in Euboea. He allied himself first with Cassander; but when he offered to transfer his support to Ptolemy, the latter put him to death. Chalcis and Eretria joined the Boeotian League; Carystus joined Athens. Hestiaea's political affiliations are obscure. In 304 Demetrius Poliorcetes "freed" Chalcis, and probably Eretria, from Boeotia. After Ipsus the Euboean cities set up oligarchies but Demetrius must have recovered control about 290. Even after the loss of Macedonia in 287, Eretria and probably Euboea remained in Demetrius' control. Inscriptional evidence shows that in 276 Euboea revolted from Antigonus and succeeded in maintaining its independence until the Chremonidean War (267-262). Thenceforth, save for the brief interval from 252-245, when it was subject to Alexander of Corinth and his widow, it remained subject to Macedon, Chalcis being one of the "fetters of Greece." Discussions of various problems in regard to the mutual relations of the Diadochi and the life of the philosopher Menedemus are included here.—*Donald McFayden.*

11269. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Demiurgi in Creta. [Demiurgi in Crete.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58(1) Mar.

1930: 54-70.—In Crete, magistrates with the title *demiurgi* are known so far exclusively from the inscriptions of two cities, Olous in eastern and Polyrrenhia in western Crete. In both cities, *demiurgi* seem equivalent to *kosmoi*. In both cities, the use of the term is due to outside influence: in the case of Olous, to that of Rhodes; in the case of Polyrrenhia, to the influence of the Peloponnesus and particularly the Achaean League.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

11270. JAEGER, WERNER. Die Antike im wissenschaftlichen Austausch der Nationen. [The classics in the scholarly intercourse of nations.] *Antike.* 6(2) 1930: 85-92.—As in ancient and medieval times and in the Renaissance, so also in modern times and particularly since the war, ancient Greek civilization has been one of the chief bonds of intellectual interest between different countries.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

11271. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Il Meneseno. [The Menexenus.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58(1) Mar. 1930: 40-53.—This dialogue is a contribution to the controversy of the rhetoricians concerning improvising and probably is a product of the school of Lysias.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

11272. SEGRE, MARIO. La fonte di Pausania per la storia dei Diadochi. [The sources of Pausanias for his history of the Diadochi.] *Historia.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1928: 217-237.—An attempt to determine which source Pausanias used in the composition of Book I of his *Periegesis* for the history of the period which extends from the death of Alexander the Great to the death of Pyrrhus. Segre rejects the hypothesis that Jerome of Cardia was the only and direct source of Pausanias for this period, and he expresses the opinion that the *ἔργων ὑπομνήματα*, the anonymous memoirs cited by Pausanias himself, are a falsification, a work which really cannot be found, under which the author of the *Periegesis* hid the information which he knew to be wrong. Nor was the direct source of Pausanias Timagenes, as Kaerst supposes, but the author thinks that this must be assigned to the period of the Imperial Age to the 2d century after Christ.—*Uberto Pedrolì.*

ROME

(See also Entries 11236-11239, 11241, 11244, 11290, 11297, 11322, 11406, 11445, 11452)

11273. ARNALDI, F. Karel Sprey. De M. Tullii Ciceronis politica doctrina. [Karel Sprey. Cicero's political theory.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58(1) Mar. 1930: 105-107.—A monograph on Cicero's political theory showing the relation of Cicero's theory to the institution of the principate. The reviewer holds that Meyer has exaggerated the influence of Pompey's work and of Cicero's theory on the principate of Augustus, but that Sprey has gone too far in the other direction.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

11274. BENEDETTI, GINA. De. L'esilio de Cicerone e la sua importanza storico-politica. [Cicero's exile and its historical and political importance.] *Historia.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 331-363; (3) Jul.-Sep.: 338-368; (4) Oct.-Dec.: 761-789.—Contrary to the opinion that the exile of Cicero must be considered as a simple episode in his life at Arpinum, the author tries to show the evidence for its historical and political importance.—*Uberto Pedrolì.*

11275. COURTEN, CLEMENTINE de. À propos de la lettre sur "L'Origine des Romains" de P. D. Huet. [The letter on P. D. Huet's "L'Origine des Romains."] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie.* 38(2) Mar. 1929: 86-90.—*H. Furber.*

11276. DARRÉ, R. WALTHER. Zur Berichterstattung des Tacitus in der Germania. [A note from Tacitus' Germania.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 45-47.—Darré identifies the small hornless cattle mentioned in Tacitus' *Germania* with a small hornless

species of cattle having small protuberances between the ears, and exemplified today by cattle peculiar in Finland. Possibly this species may agree with the "unicorn of the Hercynian forest" reported by Caesar.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

11277. LABRIOLLE, P. de. Juvénal, peintre d'histoire. [Juvénal as a painter of history.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 31(8) Mar. 30, 1930: 673-687.—An appreciation of the description of the fall of Sejanus in the 10th satire and the mock epic on Domitian in the 4th, substantially agreeing with our historical sources.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11278. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO. Stephane Gsell. Histoire ancienne de l'Afrique du Nord. Tome VII. La République Romaine et les Rois indigènes. Tome VIII. Jules César et l'Afrique. Fin des Royaumes indigènes. [Stephane Gsell. Ancient History of North Africa. Vols. VII and VIII.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58(1) Mar. 1930: 94-101.—Gsell's ancient history of North Africa which covers the periods of the late Roman republic and the early empire is praised for its exhaustive citation of sources, but criticized for keeping the light too closely focussed on Africa without emphasis on developments in the rest of the Roman world. The reviewer also takes issue with certain details of interpretation.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

11279. MATEESCU, G. G. I primi rapporti tra Roma e le popolazioni Thrace. [The first contacts between Rome and the population of Thrace.] *Historia.* 3(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 3-28.—From the premature death of Alexander the Great, which also caused great confusion in the Thracian, Illyrian, Macedonian-Hellenic population of the Balkan peninsula, there followed various vicissitudes in this population until the Romans for the first time set foot on the western shore in 228. From this time forward the lot of this people is more or less interwoven with that of Rome until the entire territory inhabited by the Thracians and Dacians was conquered and organized as a Roman province.—*Uberto Petrol.*

11280. MATHIÈRE, JEAN. Résumé analytique de l'ouvrage de M. Jean Mathière, intitulé La Civitas des Auleri Eburovices à l'époque gallo-romaine. [Analytical resume of the work of M. Jean Mathière entitled La Civitas des Auleri Eburovices à l'époque gallo-romaine.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie* 38(2) Mar. 1929: 91-103.—*H. Furber.*

11281. NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI. Le leges sacratae. [The leges sacratae.] *Historia.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1928: 3-18.—The author examines the tradition relating to the laws called *sacratae* regarding the constitution of the people until the Lex Hortensia of the year 287 B.C. They were made up of the twelve tables, the first traditional body of Roman law. After the Lex Hortensia one speaks again of sacred laws to the time of Caesar; but between the ancient sacred laws and the later ones there is an important difference: the first were imperfect; in form they were founded on the oath and they were the weapon of the plebs against the patricians; the later declared by the magistrate were perfect in form and the oath did not constitute their essence.—*Uberto Petrol.*

11282. NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI. Origine e primo sviluppo del tribunato della plebe. [Origin and first development of the plebeian tribunate.] *Historia.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 181-207.—The author believes that the plebeian tribunate was already in existence in Rome in 480 B.C., that it originated through a secession of the plebs, and, basing on a note of Varro, that in its beginnings it had a military character. In regard to the first tribunes all information is lacking, but in 471 the historic period of the tribunes began. The tribunate lost its original revolutionary and at times military character. Accommodating itself to the

patricians' constitution its powers grew, extending to the collective veto in the 4th and the 3rd centuries. While the radius of action of the tribunes originally extended also outside the city, its action gradually came to be limited solely to the city.—*Uberto Petrol.*

11283. OBERZINER, GIOVANNI. Gneo Flavio e i Fasti Calendari. [Gn. Flavius and the Fasti Calendari.] *Historia.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 345-352.—The fasti of Gn. Flavius, here published in an adjoining table, were not the lists of the consuls—the so-called fasti consolari—but the daily notes by which they kept account. These fasti, which were in later times corrupted by the negligence of the priests, were then restored to their order by Caesar.—*Uberto Petrol.*

11284. POLIDORI, MARIA TERESA. Sulla e Mario nei rapporti della Guerra Sociale. [Sulla and Marius in the Social War.] *Historia.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1928: 67-77.—*Uberto Petrol.*

11285. ROSTAGNI, AUGUSTO. Il testamento di Virgilio e la questione dell'Appendix vergiliana. [The testament of Vergil and the problem of the Appendix vergiliana.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58(1) Mar. 1930: 1-23.—For the story of Vergil's death, the best account is that of Donatus—derived from Suetonius. In his will, Vergil left his writings to Varius and Tucca. The account implies that these included more than the *Aeneid*. The other poems constitute the *Catalepton* a collection which was edited by Varius or Varius and Tucca.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

11286. ROSTOVITZEFF, MICHEL. L'empereur Tibère et le culte impérial. [Tiberius and emperor-worship.] *Rev. Historique.* 163(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-26.—At Gythion, in Laconia, have been found the fragments of two stelae bearing inscriptions. The first stele contains the second half of a sacred law, regulating sacrifices, scenic games and processions in honor, first, of Augustus, Tiberius, and Livia, second, of Germanicus, Drusus, and Flamininus, third, of Eurycles deceased and his son Lacon. The nine fragmentary lines at the beginning of the second stele seem to represent the conclusion of a sacred law, probably the same one. Then follows a letter from Tiberius to the ephors and city of Gythion, from which it is clear that the dossier was composed of a letter from Gythion, a copy of the proposed sacred law and Tiberius' reply. The most reasonable interpretation, though not that of previous commentators, is that it is this dossier which we have on these stelae. Although Tiberius deprecated divine honors, the honors given him in the sacred law are identical with those decreed Augustus and Livia. The only concession to his apparent refusal is that his title is civil. All literary sources agree that he refused divine honors but epigraphic evidence for his worship, both in the east and the west keeps appearing. The vagueness in his reply to Gythion as to what honors are divine and what are suitable to a mortal shows that he protected himself by affirmations of principle but did nothing to hinder the logical development of the imperial cult as a political institution. (Many details concerning the stelae.)—*J. Birdsall.*

11287. SEMPLÉ, ELLEN CHURCHILL. Al-zirā'ah fi buldān al-baḥr al-mutawassiḥ qadīman. [Agriculture in the ancient lands of the Mediterranean countries.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 16(2) Jan. 1930: 107-112.—A survey of the methods of pruning, grafting, fertilizing, etc., in Greece, Italy, Egypt, Cyprus, Syria and other countries of the Mediterranean basin.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

11288. UXKULL, W. von. Stroux and Wenger: Die Augustus-Inschrift auf dem Marktplatz von Kyrene; von Premierstein: Die fünf neu gefundenen Edikte des Augustus von Kyrene; Arangio-Ruiz:

L'editto di Augusto ai Cirenei. [Review of recent publications on the edicts of Augustus found at Cyrene.] *Gnomon*. 6(3) Mar. 1930: 121-132.—The recently discovered stele from Cyrene contains 4 edicts of Augustus dating from the year 7/6 B.C., together with a senatorial edict of the year 4. Its importance lies in the department of Roman legal history. The stone is a single piece of work and the edicts were deliberately entered on it at one time. The text of the first two edicts shows that embassies were sent to Rome about questions of legal procedure between provincials and Roman citizens. The first edict in particular supports the Greek residents against the Roman citizens, whom it censures. The second summons Roman citizens to the imperial court to answer for the complaints laid by the embassy. Apparently the Greeks gained less thereby than the Romans lost. The third deals with taxation rights of Roman citizens in the province. The fourth and most important presents textual difficulties, but clearly provides that suits among Greeks not involving capital penalties are to be settled before Greek courts, unless the parties prefer the Roman procedure. A critical edition of the text with commentary on legal, linguistic and historical points, not omitting a detailed *index verborum*, is still greatly needed.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

11289. **VIANELLO, ELISA.** *Il trattato delle leggi di M. Tullio Cicerone.* [The treatise on the laws by Marcus Tullius Cicero.] *Historia*. 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1928: 121-178.—This dialogue was begun in Arpinum in 51 and suppressed in 49 after the interruption caused by administration in the provinces. It was then put aside incomplete, Cicero not wishing to publish it, deeming it useless after Caesar's decisive victory. In this treatise Cicero probably followed the speculation of Greek philosophy less than in some of his other philosophical works, although aided by the Stoic doctrines, especially by Panaetius.—*Uberto Pedrolì*.

CHURCH HISTORY

11290. **BARINI, IDA.** *La politica religiosa di Massimino Dacia.* [The religious policy of Maximinus Daia.] *Historia*. 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 716-730.—In governing the diocese of the East the Emperor Maximinus in opposing the spread of Christianity did not always use violent measures, but alternated these with attempts at persuasion and instead of execution often imposed upon Christians only exile. These were new tactics which later had an imitator in the Emperor Julian the Apostate.—*Uberto Pedrolì*.

11291. **BULTMANN, RÜDOLF.** *Zur Geschichte der Paulus-Forschung.* [A contribution to the history of Pauline studies.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1(1) 1929: 26-59.—*E. C. Colwell*.

11292. **DELAZER, JACOBUS.** *De tempore compositionis Epistolae Apostolorum.* [The state of the Epistle of the Apostles.] (concl.) *Antonianum*. 4(4) Oct. 1929: 387-430.—The Epistle was written not earlier than 120 B.C. and not later than 150 A.D.—*G. G. Walsh*.

11293. **DIBELIUS, MARTIN.** *Zur Formgeschichte der Evangelien.* [A study of "form-history" of the Gospels.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1(3) 1929: 185-216.—The important factor in the early transmission of Christian tradition was the sermon. The Passion stood at the very center of sermonic interest. The Sermon itself explains the origin of those sections which Bultmann ascribes to apologetic, polemic, edification, discipline, and scribal redaction. The tradition of the cultus also arose out of the sermon and the instruction. The historical value of *Formgeschichte* lies primarily in its witness to the piety of the early Christian church. *Formgeschichte* asserts that at no time in the tradition was there an exact historical picture of Jesus.—*E. C. Colwell*.

11294. **HALLOCK, FRANK H.** *An Apocalypse of SS. Andrew and Paul.* *J. Soc. Orient. Research*. 13(4) Oct. 1929: 190-194.—Translation from the Coptic of a story which belongs to the type of literature narrating the experiences of the dead restored to life. St. Paul goes to sea with a sailor and casts himself into the deep. When Andrew has brought him up, Paul relates his experiences in the under-world.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

11295. **HEUSSI, KARL.** *Die Vorgeschichte der christlichen Taufe.* [Antecedent history of Christian baptism.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6(1) 1930: 69-83.—A reasoned review of the volume by the same title by R. Reitzenstein (1929). Influence from pre-Christian mystery-rites of syncretistic type is probably to be acknowledged in the Christian sacra-

ment. Mandaean literature may preserve traces of these but proof is wanting for primitive Christian dependence on these. Still less can they be shown to have affected the Baptist. [See Entry 2: 2309.]—*B. W. Bacon*.

11296. **IFRÄM, SAWIRIYUS.** *Madrasat al-ruha alsuryaniyah.* [The Syriac school of Edessa.] *Al-Kulliyah*. 16(3) Mar. 1930: 201-204.—Edessa, in northern Syria, was the capital of the Abgar dynasty from 132 B.C.-A.D. 244; Syriac was its language. Its people accepted Christianity in the 1st or 2d century; the city soon became the seat of schools, cathedrals and monasteries. About 363 A.D. St. Ephraim left Nisibis and established in Edessa a school which flourished until 499 A.D. and produced some of the most learned theologians and authors of the Syrian church. St. Ephraim himself composed a commentary on the Bible and 12,000 religious poems. Greek studies were introduced into the school and a number of Greek works were translated. The oldest Syriac manuscripts that have come down to us are Edessene and belong to the early part of the 5th century A.D. After a century and a quarter the school of Edessa was closed and its place was taken by that of Nisibis.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

11297. **LITTLE, V. A. SPENCE.** *Studies in Christian origins.* (IV): second century pagan writers—Plutarch of Chaeronea. *Australasian J. Psychol. & Philos.* 7(2) Jun. 1929: 125-129.—Plutarch was unacquainted with Christianity but he formulated certain philosophical conceptions which have a bond of connection with Christian views of the same period. The Platonic theory of Ideas and the popular conception of demons contributed to the development of the intermediary Principle set forth by Plutarch. This notion seems to have aided Christian thinkers in formulating a theory of the person of Christ, e.g., Justin's idea of the Logos and also the writings of Athenagoras, Theophilus, and Tatian.—*G. T. Oborn*.

11298. **JUNCKER, ALFRED.** *Neuere Forschungen zum urchristlichen Kirchenproblem.* [New studies in the problem of the primitive Christian church.] *Neue Kirchliche Z.* 40(2) Feb. 1929: 126-140. (3) Mar. 1929: 180-213.—Juncker discusses the views of K. L. Schmidt concerning the *ecclesia* and Harnack's and Bultmann's treatment of Mt. 16: 17-19. The celebration of the farewell meal was the founding of a new church and stressed the independence of the congregation and the individual with reference to the apostles and made the spiritual life the test for determining the Christian character of the church. This opposition of Paul to Jerusalem opened the way for the primacy of Rome.—*G. T. Oborn*.

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 11240, 11325, 11358, 11360)

11299. BACCI, PÈLEO. Il pittore Mattia Preti a Siena. [The painter Mattia Preti at Siena.] *Boll. Senese di Storia Patria*. 1(1) 1930: 71-84.

11300. DIMAND, M. S. Coptic tunics in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. *Metropolitan Museum Studies*. 2(2) 1930: 239-252.

11301. GUÉRY, CHANOINE. Une esquisse de Laurent de la Hire (1606-1651) peintre du Roi. [A sketch of Laurent de la Hire (1606-1651), painter to the king.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38(4) Jul. 1929: 215-218.—H. Furber.

11302. IVINS, WILLIAM M., Jr. Notes on two wood-cuts of the Nuremberg School. *Metropolitan Museum Studies*. 2(2) 1930: 171-174.

11303. MACHETTI, IPPOLITO. Di alcune miniature sconosciute del Pittore Bernardo Rantvic a Siena 1573-1595. [Some little known miniatures of the painter Bernardo Rantvic at Siena 1573-1595.] *Boll. Senese di Storia Patria*. 1(1) 1930: 85-105.

11304. RORIMER, JAMES J. A double Virginal, dated 1581, by Hans Ruckers. *Metropolitan Museum Studies*. 2(2) 1930: 176-186.

11305. VEECK, WALTER. Die durchbrochenen Bronzierscheiben aus Reihengräberfeldern Württembergs. [Perforated bronze decorative discs from a series of grave fields in Württemberg.] *Spek.* 1929 (publ. 1930): 85-88.—The perforated bronze decorative discs which appeared from time to time at the end of the 5th century were at their best in the second half of the 6th century, and the beginning of the 7th. The profusion of ornamental decoration takes its motives from geometrical lines and animal forms, and shows human representations. Among the centers of dissemination the chief one is the Alemannic, then the Frankish as Lindenschmit has shown. (Photographs of 16 decorative discs on 3 plates.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 11234-11235, 11300, 11304, 11325, 11330, 11338, 11349, 11353-11354, 11362, 11367, 11392, 11467)

11306. ALIX, F. Prieuré des Deux Amants. [Priory of Deux Amants.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38(3) May 1929: 176-178.—The problem of dating the foundation of this priory in the diocese of Rouen.—H. Furber.

11307. CAPPUYNS, D. M. Note sur le problème de la vision béatifique au IX siècle. [Note on the problem of the beatific vision in the 9th century.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 1(1) Jan. 1929: 98-107.—Cappuyns takes up the 9th century development of the idea of the beatific vision, beginning with Candidus, who instituted discussion of the question. In 829 Hincmar referred caustically to Gottschalk's explanations of the point. Hincmar may have been the writer who responded to the King's question whether the substance of divinity will be seen with the bodily eye after the Resurrection. Passages from the *City of God* and from John the Scot's *De visione Dei* show that the same texts of Augustine are employed in opposite senses by two opposing groups of writers. The controversy illustrates Augustine's authority for the thinkers of the age.—J. T. McNeill.

11308. CECCHINI, G. Sopra alcuni punti controversi relativamente a Francesco Moricotti, arcivescovo di Pisa e cardinale di S. Eusebio. [About some controversial points relative to F. Moricotti, archbishop of Pisa and cardinal of S. Eusebio.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1(1) Mar. 1929: 67-69.—Cecil Roth.

11309. DORINI, U. Bolla di Innocenzo II del 9 Maggio 1136 a favore dello Spedale di S. Pietro in Trapula. [A bull of Innocent II of 9 May 1136 in favor of the Hospital of S. Pietro in Trapula.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1(1) 1929: 71-73.—Cecil Roth.

11310. DOUBIACHE-ROJDESTVENSKY, OLGA. Le codex Q. v. I. 6-10 de la Bibliothèque publique de Leningrad. [The codex Q. v. I. 6-10 of the public library of Leningrad.] *Speculum*. 5(1) Jan. 1930: 21-48.—The manuscript contains a treatise of the Pseudo-Rufinus, an epistle of Fulgentius, two homilies of Origen and two epistles of St. Jerome. It formerly belonged to the library of St-Germain-des-Près but has been lost since the end of the 18th century when it was purchased for the Doubrovsky Museum. It is believed to date from the 6th century, marginalia from the 6th to the 19th. The volume probably formed part of the famous Corbie library, but the manuscript itself is believed to come from an Italian rather than from a Gallic scriptorium. This work may be from Vivarium by way of Bobbio. [Photographic reproductions.]—Cyril E. Smith.

11311. FAULKNER, J. A. How Rome tempted Melancthon. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 2(2) Jan. 1929: 71-85.—In 1524 Campegi and his German secretary came to Germany where Melancthon was stopping and Nausea approached him with the hope of winning him to the Roman party. This proving ineffective, Erasmus was urged to write Melancthon in the matter—which he did, though with scant hope of success. The next project, inviting Melancthon to Poland, engineered by Cricius, bishop of Plozk, likewise came to naught. Then Sadoletto, a gifted humanist seeking reform within the church, made cardinal in 1536, wrote a conciliatory letter to the reformer, but after much hesitation Melancthon decided not to reply. Luther had no fear of losing his colleague. At the Augsburg diet Melancthon was offered rich financial rewards if he would accept the Roman obedience. In 1540 a colloquy was called by the emperor, and Nausea again conferred with the reformer without result. The last effort to win Melancthon was in 1552 when, at the command of Prince Maurice, he sadly journeyed to the council of Trent. The split between the extremely anti-papal Lutherans and the more conciliatory party, called after Melancthon "Philippists," encouraged the Roman side to make another attempt, but this too was futile. Kawerau has opened up this obscure chapter in church history.—W. L. Braden.

11312. LANDGRAF, A. Notes de critique textuelle sur les Sentences de Pierre Lombard. [Notes of textual criticism on the Sentences of Peter Lombard.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 2(1) Jan. 1930: 80-99.—Historical research on prescholasticism has been limited by dearth of materials. D. Lottin has made a study of Bamberg's manuscripts of the *Sentences* of Peter Lombard. Of the first book of the *Sentences* certainly three, and probably four *glossae volatiles* have Peter Lombard himself for their author. Of the second book only one *nota* indubitably emanates from the Lombard. That there was more than one edition of Peter Lombard seems certain—for instance, Stephen Langton worked upon him, and Prévostin and Alexander of Hales speak of a second edition. For many of the variations the sole explanation is not a poor dictator or a poor copyist, but the editor himself must be held responsible.—C. H. Harrison.

11313. LONGPRÉ, EPHREM. L'ordination sacerdotale du Bx. Jean Duns Scot. [The ordination of the Blessed John Duns Scotus to the priesthood.] *Arch. Franciscanum Historicum*. 22(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 54-62.—This article consists largely of the text

(reproduced in full) of the *Elenchus ordinatorum*, 17 Martii 1291.—G. C. Boyce.

11314. NOTTHAFT, ALBRECHT VON. Von Luthers Krankheiten. [Luther's ailments.] *Gelbe Hefte*. 6 (2) Nov. 1929: 97-106.—Luther was reported to have suffered from nervous disorders, to have been a victim of syphilis and finally to have committed suicide. There is no historical evidence to support any of these fables. Luther, frail in his youth, developed a strong physique in later years but soon began to suffer from many ailments such as constipation, hemorrhoids, shin bone trouble, catarrh resulting in frequent spells of dizziness, and worst of all after 1521, gall stones. A sclerotic condition of the arteries ultimately caused his death. As for his psychic condition, it is true that Luther, by nature passionate and volatile, was often subject to fits of melancholy or high degree of excitability. Psychopathic signs were present but in no true sense of the word can he be called a psychopath.—Koppel S. Pinson.

11315. R., R. Assemblées de la Société à l'occasion du 4e centenaire de Jeanne d'Albret. [Meetings of the Society on the occasion of the 4th centenary of Jeanne d'Albret.] *Bull.: Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 77 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 343-412.—An account of the meetings of the Society of the History of French Protestantism in celebration of the 4th centenary of the birth of Jeanne d'Albret. At a preliminary meeting at Agen, Jacques Pannier lectured on the origins of French Protestantism. Another meeting was held at Pau. Attempts to have Catholics join in the celebration failed. The 63rd assembly of the society convened at Pau. The program included a lecture by Gustave Cadier on "Bernard D'Arros, Loyal Servant of the Sovereigns of Bearn, Henry II of Albret and his Daughter Jeanne d'Albret." At a celebration at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the birth-place of Jeanne d'Albret, a commemorative plaque was unveiled in her honor as the first sovereign who proclaimed in her realm liberty of conscience and worship. Pannier presented an essay on her life (1528-1562). There is included also a codicil of the testament of Jeanne d'Albret, a letter from Bernard d'Arros to Henry of Navarre, an essay on iconographic notes on Jeanne-d'Albret, a portrait of Jeanne d'Albret (by Clouet?), and a description of the Jeanne d'Albret exhibition in the Museum of the Society.—Q. Breen.

11316. UNSIGNED. Bulletins des publications hagiographiques. [Publications in hagiography.] *Analecta Bollandiana*. 48 (1-2) 1930: 179-256.

11317. WILL, R. Les origines de la liturgie protestante de Strasbourg. [The origins of the Protestant liturgy of Strassburg.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 479-486.—The most recent contribution to the subject is by Théodore Gérold (with the collaboration of M. E. Wagner) *Les plus anciennes mélodies de l'Eglise protestante de Strasbourg et leurs auteurs*. The first collaborators of the reformers (of Strassburg) in liturgies were Matthias Greiter, a begared priest but musician of mark, and Wolfgang Dachstein, unfrocked monk and organist of the cathedral. There is documentary evidence to show that the Protestant liturgical singing developed from pieces of the Roman mass; these passed into the community singing, first by way of psalms, then hymns. There was a struggle to introduce hymns alongside the psalms, which was really a triumph of Lutheran freedom over Zwinglian puritanism. On the whole, the Strassburg liturgy was founded on two principles—the priestly rights of the evangelical community, and Christian liberty.—Q. Breen.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10038, 10123)

11318. BRUTZKUS, J. די האנדל בא' ברוצקוס. [The commercial relations of western European Jewry with medieval Kiev.] *יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק* 1 1928: 69-75.—The Jews stood in commercial relations with Kiev in medieval times, and this Jewish trade played a considerable role in the development of commerce between western Europe and the East. Already in the 9th century Jewish merchants in western Europe had established trade relations with Kiev, and maintained the northward route to the land of the Khazars, to Turkestan and China. In the 10th century the Italians interfered with the maritime voyages, and the importance of the land route increased. Jewish communities gradually grew up along the routes, e.g., Mayence, Regensburg, and Przemysl. In the 12th century the commercial relations reached their peak. The merchants used to buy their Russians goods in common and distribute them, at Regensburg, by lot. In the 13th century the Russian trade passed to Prague and Vienna. Western trade with Russia declined with the influx of the Tartars into the steppes of south Russia. The Italians began to control the trade with the East since they were masters of the sea routes. These materials help to answer the question of v. Heyd as to the means by which the Germans got Eastern products during the crusades and until the end of the middle ages.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

11319. RINGELBLUM, E. קרעדיט' ריגעלבלום. [The credit operations of the Jews of Warsaw during the middle ages.] *יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק* 1 1928: 75-79.—In 1414-1433 the majority of these who borrowed from the Jews were the feudal nobles, and the security was real estate; later the majority of clients were middle-class people, and their security, movable property. The permitted interest rate was 86% per annum; but quite frequently, 108% was charged with the permission of the court. There are many cases where non-Jews charged 100% interest. There is an interesting enumeration of the curious and diverse articles that were left as pledges.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 11319, 11329, 11461)

11320. GORKA, O. Kronika z czasów Stefana Wielkiego Mołdawskiego. Nieznane najstarsze źródło rumuńskiej historjografji. [Chronicle of the period of Stephen the Great of Moldavia, the oldest source of Moldavian historiography and unknown to the present day.] *Bull. Internat. de L'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres. Cl. de Philol. Cl. d'Hist. et de Philos.* 4-6 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 96-99.—At the Staatsbibliothek at Munich in the collection "Schedeliana" is a manuscript of 23 pages which relates the events in the reign of Stephen the Great of Moldavia from 1457 to 1499. This manuscript, *Dy Cronycke des Stephan Voyvoda aus der Wallachay*, was unknown since the 15th century. The manuscript also contains letters, discourses, and satires of the humanistic period. These exercises have no relation to the chronicle and were written about 1497. Every passage furnishes new material regarding the struggle between Stephen and Mathias Corvinus, in 1467, the wars against Radul, hospodar of Wallachia, the war against Tépélus, the prisoners at Kaffa (1475), wars against the Turk, the capture of Braila, the seizure of Kilia and Roman, the part played by the Poles in

the battle of Katlabuga, facts and new interpretation of the wars undertaken for the conquest of Pokucie. [Analysis of the document.]—*Frank Nowak*.

11321. GRODECKI, R. Die Institution der Tage in Polen in der Piastzeit. [The origin and development of the Wiece in Poland during the period of the Piast dynasty.] *Bull. Internat. de L'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres. Cl. de Philol. Cl. d'Hist. et de Philos.* 4-6 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 103-107.—*Frank Nowak*.

11322. HENNIG, RICHARD. Der nordeuropäische Pelzhandel in den älteren Perioden der Geschichte. [The northern European fur trade in earlier periods of history.] *Vierteljahrsch. f. Sozial- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23(1) 1930: 1-25.—Tacitus's *Germania* (c. 17) contains one of the few references in ancient literature to a northern fur trade. The amber routes between northern Europe and Asia are known, but the fur routes have disappeared. The "skins of unknown animals" mentioned by Tacitus were undoubtedly the sable and the ermine. No records exist of the use of the polar

bear skin until Adam of Bremen. The fur trade extended not only to Scandinavia, but also to northern Russia and Siberia. Medieval Arabic remains (coins, seals, scales) in northern Russia show an extensive trade with Mediterranean lands. The center of the fur trade in northern Europe was Bulgar on the Volga, while farther south it was Prague. The trip from Moscow or Novgorod to the northern Urals or to western Siberia and back must have consumed about a year. The great territory of the Stroganow family shows how the Russians prized the fur treasures of Asia in the 16th century. (Map; bibliography in notes.)—*H. P. Lattin*.

11323. WOJCIECHOWSKI, Z. Organisation und Kompetenz des polnischen Gerichtswesens in der Piastzeit. [Organization and competence of Polish judiciary in the period of the Piast dynasty.] *Bull. Internat. de L'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres. Cl. de Philol. Cl. d'Hist. et de Philos.* 4-6 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 179-187.—*Frank Nowak*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 11221, 11318, 11447)

11324. COHN, WILLY. Die Gestalt des Stauferkaisers Friedrich II. im Lichte der gegenwärtigen Geschichtsauffassung. [Frederick II, Hohenstaufen, in the light of historic research.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 6(2) 1930: 189-196.

11325. CONANT, KENNETH JOHN. Medieval Academy excavations at Cluny. V. *Speculum.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 77-94.—The famous capitals of the ambulatory of the abbey church, long believed too fine for 11th century work, are demonstrated to have been carved in that century. Twenty-two Latin documents having reference to the construction of the church are quoted and commented upon in light of the new archeological evidence. Work on the great church was undertaken late in 1088, and a first dedication was held in 1095 with the building yet unfinished. In all probability the ambulatory was then complete and the minor transept was partly erected, but the sanctuary vault may not have been. The chapel of St. Gabriel in the southwest tower of the great transept indicates that this part of the structure must have been in place before 1115. The greater part of the work was completed before the death of St. Hugh as the financial conditions of the abbey under Peter the Venerable would not have permitted extensive operations. Only the nave proper collapsed in 1125. A second dedication occurred in 1130 or 1131 in the time of Peter the Venerable, and a part of the narthex may reasonably be ascribed to his period. "The church which the Germans call Cluny IV is a myth." [See Entries 1: 6046, 9794; 2: 2323.]—*Cyril E. Smith*.

11326. DORINI, U. Un singolare documento circa le guerre feudali. [A remarkable document about feudal wars.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 132-137.—*Cecil Roth*.

11327. ERDMANN, C. Der Kreuzzugsgedanke in Portugal. [The crusading idea in Portugal.] *Hist. Z.* 141(1) 1929: 23-53.—Von Ranke suggested that the crusading idea helped to start the geographical discoveries of the 15th century, because the interest in the war against Mohammedans lasted longer in the Iberian peninsula than elsewhere, and ended in expeditions into northern Africa. This idea is here tested by an investigation of crusading in Portugal. The Portuguese, and the Spaniards likewise, did not regard their war against the infidel as a crusade until the enthusiasm for the holy war had waned in other parts of western Europe. Although Prutz suggested that the origin of

the military orders may have been in Spain, they failed to secure much foothold in the peninsula as long as they made crusading in the eastern Mediterranean their main interest. Not until the Spanish people began to regard their war with the Moors as a crusade and the military orders became willing to devote themselves to the national struggle, did they begin to acquire property and popularity. In Portugal, the Templars were easily transformed into a purely local order. By the early 13th century, both the Portuguese and the Spaniards regarded their expeditions against the Moors as crusades (*cruzadas*). The victory of Salado (1340) was the result of genuine crusading enthusiasm. Later, the holy war was carried over into northern Africa, where it resulted in the voyages down the Atlantic coast of this region, which were the beginning of the geographical discoveries.—*F. Duncalf*.

11328. ANTONIO FALCE. Una formula caratteristica. [A characteristic formula.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 90-114.—A detailed study of a characteristic legal *arenga* beginning *divinae gratiae munere*, used in formulae of donation in Tuscany in the early middle ages: the earliest example cited is of 914-5, and the latest is of 1046.—*Cecil Roth*.

11329. KOHT, HALVDAN. Graafelden i Norsk historie. [The fur-trade in Norwegian history.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo)* 29(1) 1929: 19-35.—The fur trade has several times conditioned the foreign politics of Norway. In the 9th century the region of Haalogaland did a thriving export business with the gray and light gray furs of Swedish Nörrbotten. The demand for this commodity led the Norwegians around North Cape to Bjarmeland, and King Harald Graafeld extended the sphere of Norse influence to the area south of the White Sea and became known as "Graafeld." The last expedition to the White Sea region was made in 1222. The Russians from Novgorod had established themselves in the north. Under King Sverre the Norwegians sought compensation in the area of Jemtland, important for its furs; but even with the Jemtland supply the Norwegians were unable to save their export markets in the face of Russian competition. This failure may have paved the way for the loss of Jemtland to Sweden in 1645. The passing of Norse supremacy in the White Sea did not entail the loss of Finmark, because the expanding Hansa created new markets for Norwegian fish which came from the Finmark coast.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

11330. MEDIN, A. Le stimate di Dante. [The stigmata of Dante.] *Atti. del R. Ist. Veneto di Sci. Lettere ed Arti.* 88(8) 1928-29: 761-769.—In regard to

the seven "P's" which the Sword of the Angels marks on Dante's forehead in Canto 9 of the *Purgatorio*, the author, rejecting the views of previous critics who saw in this a kind of ritual repeating the symbolism of the *Apocalypse*, maintains that this was suggested to Dante by the fact that in the Florence of the 14th century condemned prisoners were often led about carrying on the front of their mitre a card on which there was indicated in a single letter the name of their crime. In this therefore we have another proof that Dante always conforms to medieval thought also in regard to customs and habit.—*A. Sadun.*

11331. ROTUNDA, D. P. A tabulation of early Italian tales. *Univ. of California Publ. in Modern Philol.* 14 (4) 1930: 331-343.

11332. RUSTUM, ASAD. Qal'at tarābulus. [The castle of Tripoli.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 16(3) Mar. 1930: 205-211.—The prevailing idea that the still existing castle in Tripoli, Syria, is a crusading castle needs a great deal of modification. The castle that the crusaders built on the same site was destroyed and rebuilt by the Moslems. The Arab historian abu-al-Fida' who personally witnessed the siege of Tripoli by the Moslems tells us that the crusading castle "was razed to the ground." According to the chronicler al-Nuwayri (d. 1322), it was the Mameluke governor of Syria, Sayf-al-Din Asandamar Kurji, who restored a part of the castle. The Ottoman Sultan Selim I rebuilt the two northern towers. A part of the outer wall of the castle, however, and of the first floor of the great tower is of undoubted crusading construction. (Illustrations.)—*Philip K. Hitti.*

11333. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-E. Le commerce terrestre de Marseille au XIIIe siècle. [Marseille's land trade in the 13th century.] *Rev. Historique.* 163(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 27-50.—*Documents inédits sur le commerce de Marseille au Moyen Age*, two volumes published by Louis Blancard, (1884-1885) are the basis of the present study. The 13th century is one of the most active in the economic history of Marseille. The technique of trade made greater progress than at any other time, save perhaps in the second half of the 19th century. Marseille adapted old institutions and contracts to its new needs, benefiting from the example of neighboring states, Genoa especially. The problem was to define the role of capital and its relations to commercial activity. Important features are the persistence of loans, the appearance of the *commenda*, a contract by which the capitalist furnished the capital and the trader the activity, and the *societas* in which both the capitalist and the trader furnished capital. In both these agreements the trader received strict orders which were to be closely followed, until he became rich and thus the leader of enterprises on his own account. Exchange, already in all its characteristic manifestations, has appeared and transportation has been regulated technically and economically. The chief influence in this development was Roman law. Commerce was midway between complete subordination to capital and a more independent position.—*J. Birdsall.*

11334. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-E. Les opérations du capitaliste et marchand marseillais Étienne de Manduel entre 1200 et 1230. [Commercial and financial enterprises of Étienne de Manduel of Marseille between 1200 and 1230.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58(1) Jan. 1, 1930: 5-29.—The maritime trade of Marseille especially with Spain, Italy, and the Levant was important even before the first crusade. Stimulated by the first two crusades, and expanded extensively by the third, it penetrated the markets of Northern Africa. Two forms of commercial organization were followed: the *commenda* in which the merchant provided the skill and labor and the capitalist all of the capital; and the *societas* in which the merchant usually furnished a third of the capital. Three-fourths of the profits

went to capital. Importation and exportation were often distinct financial operations. The risks of transport fell usually upon the capitalist, and the operations of exchange came to be intimately connected with the maritime traffic. About 70 years ago, the French archivist, Louis Blancard, discovered a bundle of documents bearing upon the 13th century commercial activities of the Manduel family at Marseille. Although published in the *Documents inédits sur le commerce de Marseille au Moyen-age* (1884) little use was made of them up to the present. Étienne de Manduel established himself at Marseille at the end of the 12th century and became an international financier. He generally preferred to participate in an enterprise through the *commenda* rather than through the maritime loan (*nauticum foenus*) in which his part in the conduct of the business would have been limited. The documents are especially valuable for the trade of Marseille in the early part of the 13th century, but contain no evidence of the "company" organization. Étienne de Manduel occasionally, however, associated himself with Bernard Balbe, each providing half of the capital necessary for the promotion of some enterprise. Little remained for this association to assume the form of a company. The transformation in organization and methods occurred in the middle 13th century, when capitalism may be said to have assumed its modern form. The 17th and 18th centuries merely accentuated tendencies already existing.—*Milton R. Gutsch.*

11335. VIARD, JULES. Le siège de Calais, 4 septembre 1346—4 août 1347. [The siege of Calais, Sept. 4, 1346 to Aug. 4, 1347.] *Moyen Age.* 39(2-3) May-Dec. 1929: 129-189.—A detailed account of the successful siege of Calais by Edward III. Abundant citation of original sources.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 11299, 11301-11303, 11314, 11315, 11319, 11327, 11392, 11394, 11447, 11452, 11457)

11336. D'ALMERAS, HENRI. Les pamphlets sous la regence de Marie de Medicis. [Pamphleteering during the regency of Marie de Medici.] *Rev. Pol. et Lit.-Rev. Bleue.* 68(5) Mar. 1, 1930: 155-158.—The latter years of the reign of Henry IV and the regency of his widow were marked by great activity on the part of the pamphleteers. In most cases the pamphlets were the work of professionals under a screen of anonymity, retained by men of wealth to manufacture scurrilous tales about their enemies. The complaint was made that the shop and office of every artisan and counting-house clerk had become a sort of political library. Some of the authors were perfectly sincere and wrote from no motives of sordid gain. In literary skill they differed very widely. The court and the government at first tried suppression but succeeded only in increasing the demand; furthermore, the court proved to be an excellent market for these wares, so that pamphlets were obtainable in every conceivable place.—*Brynolf J. Hovde.*

11337. BOSANQUET, EUSTACE F. English seventeenth-century almanacks. *Library.* 10(4) Mar. 1930: 361-397.—James I granted the monopoly rights in almanacks to the Company of Stationers and later to the two universities. They were a paying undertaking and provided some 200 writers occupation. Primarily "prognostications," they became books of reference. Their use as advertising media began in the 17th century for books, and later for medical and surgical appliances. Some notes in old almanacks by contemporary owners denote their universal use.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

11338. BUSNELLI, MANLIO D. Charles de Lorraine, quatrième duc de Guise, prétendant à l'état

pontifical de Ferrare. [Charles of Lorraine, fourth Duke of Guise and his claim to the pontifical state of Ferrara.] *Rev. Historique*. 163 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 79-86.—Charles, duke of Guise, whose career epitomizes the decay of his house, planned in 1611, as the grandson of Anne d'Este, to seize Ferrara which had been under the Holy See for 14 years. The neutrality or the cooperation of Venice was necessary. Philippe Duplessis-Mornay, the "pope of the Huguenots," approached Paolo Sarpi on Charles' behalf, through an Orleans doctor, Pierre Asselineau, a zealous Calvinist. Sarpi's answer made it clear that Charles could not count on the aid even of those Italian states most hostile to the Holy See, since Spain would oppose him and a war, desired by none, would result. The project was abandoned and under Richelieu, Charles' disgrace was consummated. (Asselineau's letter and Sarpi's reply published.)—*J. Birdsall*.

11339. CROTCH, W. J. B. An Englishman of the fifteenth century. *Economica*. (28) Mar. 1930: 57-73.—This is an account of the life of William Caxton until his retirement as governor of the Merchant Adventurers. Crotch gives 1462 as the date of Caxton's appointment as governor and 1470 as that of his withdrawal. At that time he went to Cologne where he learned the printer's art. From manuscript sources are taken several oaths required of apprentices and other data on the strict regulation of their lives. Considerable detail is given of the duties of the governor of the Merchant Adventurers.—*Paul D. Evans*.

11340. DELAMARE, R. Souvenirs sur Jeanne d'Arc et Louviers. [Thoughts on Joan of Arc and Louviers.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38 (5) Sep. 1929: 279-288.—Excerpts from the Abbé Delamare's projected work, *Jeanne d'Arc et Louviers*.—*H. Furber*.

11341. DORINI, U. Il contrastato matrimonio di Eleonora Cybo vedova di Gian Luigi Fieschi con Chiappino Vitelli. [The opposed marriage of Eleanora Cibo, widow of Gian Luigi Fieschi, with Chappino Vitelli.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 115-128.—Eleonora Cybo was a great-granddaughter of Lorenzo de' Medici and daughter and heiress to the Lord of Massa. After the death in 1547 of her first husband, Gian Luigi de' Fieschi, hero and victim of a famous conspiracy, her matrimonial fate became a question of international politics. Her kinsman, Cosimo de' Medici, duke of Florence, selected as her husband Gian Luigi de' Vitelli of Città di Castello, one of his most faithful adherents. Though neither the lady nor her uncle, Cardinal Cibo, was favorable, Cosimo ended by having his own way.—*Cecil Roth*.

11342. GNOLI, DOMENICO. Orti letterari nella Roma di Leon X. [Literary gardens in the Rome of Leo X.] *Nuova Antologia*. 269 (1388) Jan. 16. 1930: 137-148.—As a patron of poetry Giano Coricio was well-known in the time of Leo X. Arriving in Rome from near Trier about 1512 Coricio had his garden near the Foro Traiano. He commissioned Sansovino to sculpture for him Saint Anne with the Virgin and Child; above this marble group Raphael painted the prophet Isaiah. The *Coryciana*, the collection of poems upon these occasions, is the greatest collection of the poems of that age. Another famous garden was that of Blosio Palladio and a third the Villa Mellini on Monte Mario.—*J. C. Russell*.

11343. HEAWOOD, EDWARD. Sources of early English paper supply. *Library*. 10 (4) Mar. 1930: 427-454.—Watermarks in 16th century books show various origins. The hand or glove originated in southern and central France. The greater part of paper in England in the 15th century undoubtedly came from France. Most characteristic as watermark is the hand, also prominent is the pot, the unicorn, the wheel, Gothic P, the sphere, the fleur-de-lis, and small initial letters with a crown.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

11344. HEITZMAN, MARIAN. François Bacon, précurseur de la coopération intellectuelle. [Francis Bacon, forerunner of intellectual cooperation.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 1 (10) Oct. 15, 1929: 609-613.

11345. JUSSÉLIN, MAURICE. Liste chronologique et lecture des mentions en notes tironiennes dans les diplômes de Charles le Chauve. [Chronological list with readings of the Tironian notes in the charters of Charles the Bald.] *Moyen Age*. 30 (2-3) May-Dec. 1929: 217-232. (Two plates.)—*Walther I. Brandt*.

11346. KALLBRUNNER, JOSEF. Zur Geschichte der Barchentweberei in Österreich im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert. [The history of the weaving of fustian in Austria in the 15th and 16th centuries.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23 (1) 1930: 76-93.—The development of the weaving of fustian, re-introduced into Germany from Italy in the 14th century, did not become part of the guild trading, due to the cottons from Venice and Turkey which required several trades in their production and a form of organization of the export trade surpassing the financial ability of the members of the guilds. By 1405 Vienna had become a center for fustian weaving, introduced here from Suabia. Vienna's economic life was so destroyed by political disasters that by 1530 few fustian weavers remained there. Weavers were brought to Enns in 1548 by Georg Ilsung, an official at the court of Ferdinand I, but before long the company was liquidated.—*H. P. Lattin*.

11347. KELSO, RUTH. The doctrine of the English gentleman in the sixteenth century. *Univ. Illinois Studies in Language & Lit.* 14 (1-2) Feb.-May. 1929: 11-288.—The doctrine of the English gentleman in the 16th century was a composite of ancient and medieval, pagan and Christian ideas of the perfect man with an Italian renaissance twist. It covered every aspect of a gentleman from his position in the state to his sports. No attempt was made to distinguish between political or social and moral aspects of gentility, but there was general agreement that gentle birth, good upbringing, virtue in both senses of high native capacity and moral character, and wealth were essential. The existence of a gentle class, sharply distinguished from plebeians, was assumed as fundamental to a well governed commonwealth. All the advantages that mark the lot of the gentle and are denied to the ungentle are not only necessary but deserved as reward for service to public business. The ideal occupation for the gentleman was therefore affairs of state—war, counsel, embassy, law. Renaissance doctrine, following practice, tended to exalt civil above military pursuits. Next in honor were held the learned professions of medicine, divinity, and scholarship, and last of all admitted because of necessity came agriculture, that is, cultivation of family estates, and commerce if carried on on a large scale and to the public profit. The behavior of the gentleman was governed chiefly by the Aristotelian code of morals—justice, prudence, courtesy, liberality, temperance, and courage receiving chief emphasis. From overvaluation of the last grew up the code of honor with its accompaniment of dueling. Education likewise was founded upon ancient models. The best opinion prescribed logic, rhetoric, history, ethics, poetry, mathematics, all in Latin or Greek, and modern languages, particularly Italian and French. Travel abroad with a tutor was recommended for polishing off. Physical education, to establish and maintain health and prepare for military service and social sports, included chiefly riding, shooting, and fencing. The favorite outdoor sports were hunting and hawking and the games of the tournament. Indoors, dancing, music, chess, and cards were approved. In everything he did the gentleman was to be governed by one rule—he must show his superiority to the mob. (The 110-page bibliography is thoroughly indexed.)—*F. S. Ronalds*.

11348. LATTES, ALESSANDRO. Una nuova

serie di documenti mercantili genovesi. [A new series of mercantile documents from Genoa.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 28 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 99-106.—Historical comment on a series of documents taken from various notarial registers at Genoa dealing with business transactions and negotiations from 1281 to 1290, published by Bratianu in *Académie d'études roumaine, Études et recherches II*, (Bucharest 1927).—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

11349. MANCINI, A. Un quaderno di scuola di un umanista celebre. [A school note-book of a famous humanist.] *Atti del R. Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*. 88 (3) 1928-29: 279-288.—Mancini gives a short notice of the contents of the Codex of Pistoia which was originally the notebook of a fifteen year old lad, Somino di Ser Bonifacio, later the famous Sozomeno. This contains some new Goliardic poetry, probably of Italian origin, the new edition in verse of the *Mores de mensa* which readily attaches to the long medieval tradition of versified precepts of table manners, some interesting variants of the text of Arrigo di Settimello's *Elegia*, and permits us definitely to establish the date of the death of Maestro Antonio di San Gernigano, who was the teacher of Sozomeno.—*A. Sadun*.

11350. MASI, GINO. Le liti dell'Ariosto in una lettera del poeta e in un parere di Antonio Strozzi. [The law suits of Ariosto in a letter of the poet and in an opinion of Antonio Strozzi.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 79-90.—Antonio Strozzi was one of the most famous lawyers of his day and his family was on terms of intimacy with that of Ariosto at Ferrara. Hence when in 1519 the poet was concerned with some lawsuits with regard to the succession to some property of his grandfather and to the claims of a bastard son of his cousin Rinaldo, it was natural for him to turn to the Florentine jurist. Both the letter and the opinion drawn up in consequence are here published (the former accompanied by a facsimile) from the originals in the *Carte Strozziiane*, with introduction.—*Cecil Roth*.

11351. MEYER, ERWIN F. English craft guilds and borough governments of the later middle ages. *Colorado Univ. Studies*. 17 (4) Feb. 1930: 350-426.—By 1300 the crafts of Norwich had obtained legal recognition and in 1369 "the right in their associated capacity to elect burghal officers." Restricted at first to the better crafts, the right to hold office was extended gradually. In Leicester the morning-speech, the guild merchant court, became practically the borough assembly from 1300 to 1380. Then the guild merchant gave way to craft organizations. In Bristol burghal officers were frequently masters of the crafts. The York and Coventry records illustrate the identity of borough and guild officers for a long period. In Beverley an oligarchy of better and wealthier gildsmen assumed control of the city. The guilds took part in London politics about 1262 and by 1319 burghal franchise came through craft

associations. Within a few decades, victuallers and non-victuallers struggled for political control. The English king allowed the London girdlers and saddlers "to interfere in their craft affairs in any borough in the realm." To prevent such outside interference boroughs such as Norwich secured royal patents. The king also granted monopolies to guilds and aided them against the encroaching domestic system. Personal liability was the rule, although a few guilds accepted corporate liability, and associate liability existed only when the craftsman was also a burgess. A stratification within the crafts and struggles between guilds betray no evidence of much democracy or of other advantages claimed for the system by modern guild socialists. [See Entry 2: 9838].—*J. C. Russell*.

11352. NAGEL, ERICH. Marie de France als dichterische Persönlichkeit. [Marie de France as a poet.] *Romanische Forsch.* 44 (1) 1930: 1-102.

11353. PANELLA ANTONIO. L'introduzione a Firenze dell'Indice di Paolo IV. [The introduction of the "Index" of Paul IV to Florence.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 11-25.—Describes on the basis of contemporary records and *memorie* the introduction into Florence of the new *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* under the auspices of Paul IV. Contrary to the statement of Pastor, there was a local Inquisitor and a public burning of heretical works on March 18, 1559. Due to the restraining influence of the grand duke, this was never repeated.—*Cecil Roth*.

11354. RIDOLFI, ROBERTO. Di un testo più antico e più completo del Dispregio del Mondo di Girolamo Savonarola. [An older and more complete text of the "Contempt of the World" by Girolamo Savonarola.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 3-10.—Describes a new text, discovered in the archives of the Guicciardini family of Florence, of this early Latin work of Savonarola, hitherto known only from the Gondi text (now lost) published in 1862 in a limited edition by Gino Capponi. The present MS is almost contemporary and presents several preferable variant readings.—*Cecil Roth*.

11355. RIDOLFI, R. Filippo Scolari e un passo della Mandragola del Machiavelli. [Filippo Scolari and a passage of the *Mandragola* of Machiavelli.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 69-70.—*Cecil Roth*.

11356. ROTH, CECIL. L'Inghilterra e l'ultima repubblica fiorentina: nuovi documenti. [England and the last Florentine republic: new documents.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 26-44.—These documents detail the curious episode of the English relations with the last Florentine republic and the proposals of succor from Henry VIII during the siege of 1529-30, described by the same author in his *Last Florentine Republic*.—*Cecil Roth*.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 11332, 11359)

11357. KHUDA BUKHSH, S. The renaissance of Islam. *Islamic Culture*. 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 130-143.—The institution of slavery in Islam had an established code and price list which varied with the beauty of the slave and the scarcity of the product. Usually the first offspring of master and slave-girl went free. Muslims permitted Christians and Jews to own Christian slaves. Christians and Jews did not permit Muslims to own slaves of their persuasion. The chief sources of slaves in the 10th century were Arabia, Egypt, and North Africa. The average price of an ordinary black slave was 200 dirhams. A Nubian girl, in demand as a concubine, could be purchased for 300 dinars. Many of the better slaves were trained to sing in the chorus of the rich

Musselman and brought high prices. White slaves commanded very high prices—1,000 to 10,000 dinars. Raids were made in South Europe for capturing blond-haired Slavs—the term thenceforth applied to the people of the south European countries. At Samarkand, the greatest slave market, the Jews had almost a monopoly of the slave trade. The job of polishing slaves for the slave stand was a thriving industry. Hair was bleached to resemble the prized Slav, eyes were painted, cheeks made rosy, moles, pimples, warts treated for removal. Bad odors were remedied by sweet-smelling scents and dirty teeth scrubbed with pumice stone until they shone white. It was a common saying that "a quarter of a dirham of Henna increases the value of a girl by a hundred dirhams." Girls were told to arouse the passion of the young purchaser by repulsing advances. This was

done to make the purchaser more aggressive in bidding. The chief authority on the art of purchasing slaves was a Christian physician by the name of Ibn Botlan. During the 10th century, Islam swarmed with runaway slaves and governors had a busy time capturing and returning those caught to their original owners.—*Julian Aronson.*

11358. ZAYYĀT, ḤABĪB. *Nasrāniyat al-ḥārith ibn-ka'b.* [The Christianity of al-Ḥārith ibn-Ka'b.] *Al-Machriq.* 28 (1) Jan. 1930: 41-43.—In a manuscript on parchment kept in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, no. 6723, entitled *Ta'rikh Muluk al-'Arab* by al-Bāhili al-Aṣma'i there is a statement that leaves no doubt about the Christian origin of the tribe of al-Ḥārith ibn-Ka'b of Najrān in south-western Arabia. The MS is in the handwriting of ibn-al-Sikkīt and bears the date 243 A. H. (857 A. D.). It states that Al-Aṣma'i once quoted to the Caliph al-Ma'mūn a poem said to have been composed by the grandfather of the tribe in which he tells them that he had been guided into the religion of Jesus, son of Mary, and urges them to accept the evangel. (Illustrations.)—*Philip K. Hitti.*

INDIA

(See also Entry 10097)

11359. SARKAR, JADUNATH. *The Rajputs in the Mughal Empire.* *Modern Rev.* 47 (1) Jan. 1930: 33-36.—In political matters the Hindu has thought parochially and the Muslim imperially. The success of the Muslims in north India in the 13th century and in the Deccan in the 17th century is attributable in part to close coordination and cooperation of the different departments of the state and of the divisions of the national army. To the Hindu vassals who lost their local independence by accepting the Muslim hegemony, wide opportunities of service and advancement were opened. Sir Jadunath cites some illustrative documents from the Jaipur archives of the period of Aurangzeb. Three selections from the *Haft Anjuman* come from private letters of Mirzah Rajah Jai Singh, ruler at Amber from 1617 to 1667, who fought for the Delhi emperor in the Deccan, in Bihar, and even in Balkh.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 10714, 11475)

11360. VAN GULIK, R. H. *De Bloetijd der (chi neesche) Lyrick. De Dichters.* [The golden era of (Chinese) lyric poetry. The poets.] *China (Amsterdam).* Dec. 1929: 253-276.—The writer outlines the merits of great

poets of the T'ang-period, Lie T'ai Pee, Loo P'in Wang, Tsj'en Tze Ngang, Wang Poo, and others, and gives several short extracts from their work. The work of Wang Wee and his friend Meng Kau Zjan is discussed, including the farewell poem by Wang Wee for Meng Kau Zjan, the second verse of which was used by Mahler in *Das Lied von der Erde*. The drinking songs by Lie T'ai Pee are especially famous. Several specimens are reproduced, some of which served as Mahler's inspiration for *Das Trinklied vom Jammer der Erde*.—*J. C. Lamster.*

11361. PLETTNER, OLEG. *Zum Studium des japanischen Feudalismus.* [A study of Japanese feudalism.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2 (1) 1929: 119-132.—Japanese feudalism is an indigenous product of the country; its influence is still operative. Prior to the 10th century, the emperor was the sole owner of the land, which he portioned out to family groups for cultivation, 2 tan to each male over 5 years of age, and 2/3 of a tan to each female. The country was divided into districts governed by officials who received land as well as a share of the taxes which they collected. When the power of the emperor waned, these officials claimed the land as their own. The family farms became the property of those settled on them after the third generation. From the middle of the 10th century the aristocracy owned most of the land, and agriculture prospered. Land was also given to soldiers as a recompense for their services. After a time trade and industry became predominant; cities sprang up; trade with foreign countries was begun about the middle of the 15th century. Land was sold and exchanged. Peasant uprisings took place and resulted in the substitution of a new form of feudalism.—*A. M. Hannay.*

11362. WESSELS, C. *De eerste Franciscaner-Missie op Java.* [The first Franciscan mission on Java.] *Studiën.* 113 Feb. 1930: 117-127.—The author points out the error of the contention that in the 16th century, before the coming of the Dutch, Roman Catholic worship in Java was widely spread and that it was later destroyed by the East India Company. Mission work among the Indian population had begun only in the outer sections of Java. The missionaries were Portuguese Franciscans. The sharp disagreements which existed in regard to their work induced the author to study it. Mission among the natives began in 1590-99, according to Leonhard Lemmen's *Geschichte der Franziskanermissionen* (1929, p. 121), and was not wiped out by the East India Company but by the Mohammedan population of the inner island.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 11423, 11441, 11456, 11476)

11363. BIEHLE, HERBERT. *Berlin im Leben berühmter Komponisten.* [Berlin in the life of famous composers.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (1) 1929: 1-12.—The history of music in Berlin involves a galaxy of names. Bach and three of his sons and a nephew, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Liszt, Schuman, Berlioz, Wagner, and Bruckner are among the leading composers who visited in the Prussian capital. Bach's nephew became the tutor of Frederick William III, while his oldest son became the music teacher of Sara Levy, grandmother of Mendelssohn. It was Mendelssohn who dared to show the world at a time when Bach was almost forgotten in Germany that the dreaded composer of fugues was a tone poet of the first order. While Vienna was devoted to Italianism in music, Berlin made an effort to make the classical music of Beethoven popular.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11364. CURTIUS, LUDWIG. *Winckelmann und unser Jahrhundert.* [Winckelmann and our century.] *Antike* 6 (2) 1930: 93-126.—The influence of Greek plastic art on other peoples was already strongly exerted in the archaic period; it has been a leading influence since that time not only through the medium of the successive civilizations that have been built up with its aid, but also directly in each leading artistic age through the independent study of its originals. Hence, great as Winckelmann's influence has been, the present classical revival depends only partly on his work, seeking fresh inspiration through its own approaches to the Greek. (Numerous photographs.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

11365. EMBURY, AYMAR, II. *A comparative study of a group of early American windows.* *Monog. Ser.* 16 (2) 1930: 199-224.

11366. FEULNER, ADOLF and REMINGTON, PRESTON. *Examples of South German woodwork in the Metropolitan Museum.* *Metropolitan Museum Studies.* 2 (2) 1930: 152-170.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 11317, 11391-11392, 11393, 11398, 11415, 11434, 11436, 11442, 11449-11450, 11462, 11483, 11492, 11529, 11930, 11933, 12011, 12048, 12203)

11367. GALLAND, A. Les pasteurs français Amyraut, Bochart, etc., et la royauté de droit divin, de l'Edit d'Alais à la Révocation (1629-1685). [The French pastors Amyraut, Bochart, etc., and the divine right of royalty, from the Edict of Alais to the Revocation (1629-1685).] *Bull.: Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 77 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 413-422.—After Mazarin died, Louis XIV took further measures to restrict the liberties of the Protestants. Four great pastors died between 1664 and 1670 (Amyraut, Bochart, Drelinecourt, and Daille). The remaining pastors of renown (Du Bosc, Claude, Jurieu, and Merlat) continued preaching for monarchical absolutism. In the war with Holland they were suspected of collusion with their Dutch coreligionists. As repressive measures increased, their royalism became almost mad. Among the more moderate royalists was Claude. Even Jurieu, who later developed a theory of the rights of the people, was still a zealous royalist three years after the Revocation. Merlat was imprisoned for publishing a moderate reply to Arnauld's attack on the Calvinists, but he later wrote an unqualified endorsement to the divine right of kings. The Huguenots were not troublesome before the Revocation; nor were the majority of them disloyal after their flight from France.—*Q. Breen*.

11368. GROSSER, MAX. Die deutschamerikanischen Katholiken im Kampf mit den Nativisten. [The German-American Catholics in conflict with the native born Catholics.] *Gelbe Hefte*. 5 (5) Feb. 1929: 281-295.—Alarmed by the loss of many thousands of German-Catholic immigrants, the International Congress of Raphael Societies (emigrant aid societies) submitted, through P. Cahensky, to Pope Leo XIII a memorandum which urged the organization of separate national agencies to take care of the various national groups of Catholics entering the United States. The church organization for each national group was to be under the supervision of a priest of the given nationality. This program aroused a strong wave of protest from the native Catholics, especially those of Irish descent. They were led by Cardinal Gibbons and Ireland. The German Catholics were accused of being traitors to the United States. Traces of this controversy may still be seen in the writings of some of the leaders of the National Catholic Welfare Conference of the United States.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

11369. GROSSMANN, STEFAN. Geschichte einer Exkommunikation. [The story of an excommunication.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (1) Jan. 4, 1930: 14-20.—The story of Joseph Wittig, professor of the theological faculty of Breslau, poet, and novelist, whose works were placed on the *Index* and who was finally excommunicated, protesting to the last that "neither fire nor water nor Canon 2314 can separate me from the love of Christ."—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

11370. GUÉRY, LE CHANOINE. Généalogie de la famille du R. P. Laval, apôtre de l'île Maurice (1803-1864). [Genealogy of the family of Father Laval, missionary in Mauritius (1803-1864).] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38 (4) Jul. 1929: 223-230.—*H. Furber*.

11371. HÄNSEL, LUDWIG. Herman Hefe. *Hochland*. 26 (12) 1928-1929: 631-645.—The chief emphasis of Hefe was upon the place of Catholicism in modern culture, and the attempt to fix the limits of the sphere of the church in its relationship to culture and politics. The belief that religion is the enemy of culture is false; but greater still is the error that religion is the friend of culture. The religious interest of the Catholic demands that he shall always hold himself

free of the control of culture, so as to be free in the interest of his religious life. He condemns the monarchical tendencies in certain Catholic circles, for the church should concern itself with the advancement of the individual soul rather than the accumulation of material influence. This leads him to his doctrine of "polarity": the state, or "culture," as one pole, is the deadly enemy of religion, the other pole; they can be united only in the whole man. Both deal with the soul; but one must be the stronger. This one is the church, and she must therefore be more important to the individual than all earthly things.—*Max Savelle*.

11372. KLEINHAUS, ARDIENUS. De collaboratoribus franciscanis in Bibliis arabicis a. 1671 editis. [Franciscan collaborators in the Arabic Bible of 1671.] *Antonianum*. 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 369-386.—A supplement to the researches of Vacarri (*Una Bibbia araba*). Valuable biographical notes are given on the following: Thomas Obicini, Dominic Germanus, Archangelus Corradori, Antonius de Aquila, Alexius de Tuderto, Luke Wadding, Bartholomew Lancia and Mark de Luca.—*G. G. Walsh*.

11373. MACKINTOSH, H. R. The theology of Kierkegaard. *Congregational Quart.* 7 (3) Jul. 1929 282-296.—After two generations Søren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) is influencing theological thought due to post-War unrest. According to Kierkegaard there are three stages in human life: the aesthetic, the ethical, and the religious. The latter is a life of suffering because it involves approach to God. This redeemed life of irrationality and self-annihilation is in every way different from the ordinary human life.—*W. L. Braden*.

11374. UZUREAU, LE CHANOINE. Au diocèse de Coutances 1791-92. [In the diocese of Coutances 1791-92.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38 (4) Jul. 1929: 207-214.—Documents from the archives of the Society of Jesus concerning religious persecution in the diocese of Coutances.—*H. Furber*.

11375. UZUREAU, LE CHANOINE. L'application du décret du 26 août 1792 dans le Seine-Inférieure. [The enforcement of the decree of Aug. 26, 1792, in Seine-Inférieure.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38 (6) Nov. 1929: 339-341.—A document from the archives of the Society of Jesus.—*H. Furber*.

11376. UZUREAU, LE CHANOINE. La persécution religieuse dans le diocèse de Lisieux (1791-92). [Religious persecution in the diocese of Lisieux (1791-92).] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38 (5) Sep. 1929: 274-278.—Documents from the archives of the Society of Jesus.—*H. Furber*.

11377. UZUREAU, LE CHANOINE. La persécution religieuse dans le diocèse de Rouen (1791-92). [Religious persecution in the diocese of Rouen (1791-92).] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie*. 38 (3) May 1929: 162-167.—Documents discovered in the archives of the Society of Jesus printed in *extenso*.—*H. Furber*.

11378. VOGEL, CLAUDE L. A history of the archdiocese of St. Louis. *Ecclesiastical Rev.* 82 (2) Feb. 1930: 159-171.—A review of the *History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis*, by Rev. John Rothensteiner (2 vols. St. Louis, 1928). The work is divided into three parts: The Era of Preparation, the Diocese of St. Louis, and the Archdiocese of St. Louis.—*W. W. Sweet*.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 11434, 12243, 12254, 12288)

11379. DUBNOW, SIMON. וואס פלט דובנאו, אין אונזער פקאנאמישער געשיכטע? [What is lacking in our economic history?] *יד ושבת*. וויסנשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר 1 עקאנאמיק און סטאטיסטיק. 1928: 180-183.—Jewish historiography has hitherto been almost exclusively occupied with political and cultural history. One reason for the neglect of the economic factors may

be the huge sweep of Jewish history—three thousand years in time and almost the whole world in space. Much remains to be done in all periods but most of all in the modern, i.e., since the French Revolution. Tremendous changes have taken place in the social and economic structure of the Jewish people and the investigation of these constitutes the most important task of Jewish economic history.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

11380. GERGEL, N. די פאגראמען אין גערעל, נ. [Pogroms in the Ukraine in the years 1918-1921.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען ליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען. 1928: 106-113.—On the basis of very full materials found in the *Ostjüdische Historisches Archiv* in Berlin, but one volume of which has been published, there is given a statistical summary of the number, distribution, and effects of the Ukrainian pogroms in the years 1918-1921 (the period of the civil war). The total number of pogroms and excesses is about 1,400 and three quarters of them had a mass character; 688 places were involved but data are available for only 531, and for 1,236 of the outbreaks; 81.7% took place in the eastern parts of Ukraina. The pogroms were intimately connected with political events. To combat Bolshevism among the masses the hetmans organized pogroms at the end of 1918. They reached their peak between May and September, 1919, which saw more than half of the total number. The outrages committed under Petlura and Denikin number 1,013, or more than 4/5 of the total. There are various tables analysing the pogroms as to distribution, chronology, guilty person or group, etc. The total number of slain is at least 50,000, and there are about an equal number of wounded. The majority of the victims were men between the ages of 17 and 50. The number of dishonored women runs to many thousands; the army of Denikin is most guilty. There are no figures for the extent of the financial damage but a study of Lestchinsky on "The homeless in Kiev in 1920" has established that the vast majority of the survivors were utterly ruined.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

11381. JOFFE, J. די אידישע באפעל-יאפע, י. קערוג אוי ריגא אין 1811 יאר. [The Jewish population of Riga in the year 1811.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. 1928: 87-88.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

11382. KON, P. פ. די צעכען אין ווילנע קאן, פ. [Jewish guilds in Vilna at the beginning of the 19th century.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. 1928: 89-91.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

11383. LANDAU, H. דער אנטוויקלונג פון אידן לאנד, ה. [The share of the Jews in the development of the sugar industry in Russia and the Ukraine.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. 1928: 98-104.—The investigation covers the period from the rise of the industry to the Great War but there are some references to conditions during the Bolshevik revolution. The sugar industry of Russia and Ukraina (where the Jewish share was largest) dates back to the beginning of the 19th century, but the participations of the Jews only began in the 40's, when the industry adopted modern methods of production. Jewish money financed the new operation. The first Jew to finance the Ukrainian sugar industry on a large scale was Israel Brodski. The Jews were also pioneers in opening up new markets, and also contributed a great deal to developing the technique of the sugar industry. In the 70's they began to produce their own sugar, and in 1872 they produced 1/8 of the total output. The Jews developed and controlled the foreign markets (central Europe, Finland, Norway, the Levant, Siberia, China, etc.). In the 80's and 90's the

power of the Jews was so great that the whole industry stood under their influence, and this despite the hostile legislation prohibiting them from owning or renting land, and from being shareholders in the industry.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

11384. LESTCHINSKY, JAKOB. די לעשציןסקי, י. אנטוויקלונג פון אידישע פאלק פאר די לעצטע הונדערט יאר. [The development of the Jewish people in the last century.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. 1928: 1-64.—In 1825 the Jews comprised about 3,000,000 people, scattered through innumerable towns and villages, situated for the most part in those sections of the world that were most backward, economically and politically (i.e., southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa). During the century their numbers quintupled; and whereas, then, they were living mostly in agrarian backward lands, under Slavic and Turkish hegemony, the majority are now to be found in the countries most developed industrially, under Teutonic and English cultures. Parallel with these migrations of great masses of Jews, is the tendency to concentration in large cities in old and new settlements. Today they are the most compact and urban nation in the world—almost a third of them live in 15 of the world's largest cities. As a result of the increase in population and other factors, e.g., the decay of the feudal economy in eastern Europe and the growth of modern capitalism, the economic position of the Jews grew constantly graver. Emigration was one solution, and the adoption of new economic activities another. There has arisen a class of industrial and craft workers and even a thin stratum of farmers but Jews are still more represented in trade than other nations. With the development of urban middle classes among the nations in eastern Europe and elsewhere, and with the rise of an exploited proletariat, the tragic "privileged" status of the Jews disappeared and they became a differentiated collective. Assimilationism, Zionism, and Nationalism were the reactions of the powerful class, the small bourgeois, and the working class, respectively. [Statistical tables and a bibliography.]—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

11385. SCHATZKY, J. די תקנות פאר די שאצקי, י. סאקאלאווער אידן אין XVIII-XIX יארן. [The ordinances regulating Jewish life in Sokolow in the 18th century.] יידישער וויסענשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיש-סטאטישע סעקציע. 1928: 80-87.—Here is published for the first time, a translation of the Sokolow ordinance (permitting the Jews to settle in the city), the Polish original of which is to be found in the Academy of Sciences at Cracow. These ordinances were issued by the then feudal lord of Sokolow, Andrzej Oginski, between 1766 and 1775, and are unusual in the extent of their detail, e.g., taxes, prices, etc. Jewish life in these cities was completely regulated and the Jews were the object of tremendous financial exploitation at the hands of the feudal masters. In the federal cities the government usually sided with the non-Jewish traders, when a conflict arose.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entry 11477)

11386. HAINITZ, OTTO. Englands endgültige Option gegen Deutschland 1904-1907. [England's final choice against Germany, 1904-1907.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 6(3) 1930: 299-314.

11387. DE PATER, J. C. H. De brieven van Von Görtz uit 1694 in het Heinsius-Archief. [The letters of Von Görtz (1694) in the Heinsius archives.] *Bijsdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 8(4th ser.) 1929: 67-100.—This article traces the involved negotiations conducted in 1694 by the United

Provinces and England to secure the cooperation of Brunswick, Wolfenbüttel, which, embittered by the granting in 1692 of the electoral dignity to the Brunswick-Lüneburg dukes, contracted a formal alliance with Denmark, Münster, France, Hesse, and Baden. The sea powers, led by William of Orange, did not want Wolfenbüttel to become the basis of French influence in the empire. But Louis XIV, dissatisfied because of the agreement of Wolfenbüttel and the United Provinces to whom she had sent a contingent of troops, ceased his subsidies. Louis' enemies now

sought to gain her assistance, and the treaty of Mechelen (May 2, 1694) promised military aid in return for an annual subsidy until peace should be established. The attitude of Wolfenbüttel seriously influenced the policy of Brunswick-Lüneburg whose pivotal position was fully realized by the emperor and the sea-powers. Von Görtz was the representative of the latter at The Hague. (In P. L. Muller's *Wilhelm III von Oranien und Georg Friedrich von Waldeck* (The Hague, 1873), the letters of two brothers named von Görtz are confused.)—*H. S. Lucas.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 11420)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 11337, 11351, 11386–11387, 11415, 11439, 11474, 11477, 11480, 11483, 11499, 11505–11506, 11802, 11856)

11388. BLEYER, WILLARD GROSVENOR. Answers to correspondents in early English journalism. *Journalism Quart.* 7(1) Mar. 1930: 14–22.—Short accounts of the question and answer departments of English journals between 1689 and 1710, beginning with John Dunton's *Athenian Gazette*.—*J. B. Brebner.*

11389. FUSSELL, G. E. Eighteenth century agricultural dictionaries. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 7(21) Feb. 1930: 144–148.—The only known 17th century dictionary of agriculture is the brief *Dictionary Rusticum*. The 18th century is pre-eminent in the production of literature of agriculture which included seven dictionaries: *Dictionary Rusticum, Urbanicum, et Botanicum* (1704), a mere compilation of material from earlier sources; *Dictionnaire Oeconomique*, a "family dictionary" based on the French of Chomel, and revised and translated by R. Bradley, (1725); *The Complete Farmer*, extensively illustrated and issued by certain members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, (1756), in the form of an encyclopaedia; *The Complete Steward* by John Mordant, (1761), "general rules and directions for the management and improvement of farms"; *A General Dictionary of Husbandry, Planting and Gardening*, (1779), "selected from the best authorities by the Editors of the *Farmer's Magazine*"; *An Agricultural Dictionary* by John Monk, (1794), with an exposition of manures; and *The British Farmer's Cyclopaedia*, by Thomas Potts, (1870).—*Milton R. Gutsch.*

11390. M'KECHNIE, HECTOR. Notes on death-bed and dying declarations. *Juridical Rev.* 41(2) Jun. 1929: 126–143; (3) Sep. 1929: 238–259.—Old Scotch law allowed no man to prejudice his heir by disposing of his land upon his death-bed, but in other matters death-bed declarations were given unusual importance. The admission of the dying declaration of a murdered person and of accomplices under sentence of death, which can now be traced to the 16th century, furnished evidence commonly used in defence, but in certain cases such as treason and witchcraft it could be used by the prosecution. Lawyers seemed unaware of using two inconsistent theories: "according to the first, a dying man did not know what he was doing; according to the second, he knew much better than at any other time." No seller could give a title which was safe from challenge once he had contracted the disease of which he ultimately died; in 1696 parliament provided that if the party survived a transaction 60 days, good health could be presumed. Several 17th century deeds contain a notarial statement that the grantor thereupon played quoits, as a proof of good health. Scotch law set no arbitrary length to the interval between injury and death as part of its definition of murder; the cases therefore vary considerably on the

point. Attendance at kirk and market was not always sufficient to establish good health, and the courts soon began to discount ostentatious feats of endurance, as games, walks, hearing sermons, etc. This growing strictness led to attempts to get the law of death-bed modified by the legislature, and conveyancers included in their deeds the power to dispose "even on death-bed," but the law was not abolished until 1871.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

11391. MANNING, B. L. History, politics, and religion in certain poems of William Cowper. *Congregational Quart.* 7(3) Jul. 1929: 326–343.—Cowper's Whig sympathy was manifest in his writings. He was prejudiced against the French and Scotch, was strongly patriotic, and extolled England in spite of her faults. Though an orthodox member of the Establishment, he was evangelical in temperament and tolerant towards Dissenters. He opposed war, the inequities of big business, and slavery, and supported Howard in his efforts for prison reform.—*W. L. Braden.*

11392. MARTINDALE, CYRIL. Le centenaire de l'"Emancipation" du Catholicisme en Angleterre. [The centenary of the emancipation of Catholicism in England.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 200(13) Jul. 5, 1929: 67–76.—The religious revolt in England did not begin by heresy but by schism. After the Act of Uniformity, and the Thirty-Nine Articles persecution was violent. Catholics could not sit in parliament; nor could they be lawyers, judges, physicians, or naval or army officers—they could not even possess a horse worth more than five pounds sterling. From 1778 to 1829 changes of attitude were brought about by the war in America and the menace of threatened war with France. Many priests and religious orders did influential work and Catholics came to have rights. Emancipation, both legal and political, finally came in 1829, and the development of full emancipation is now in progress.—*C. H. Harrison.*

11393. MAXFIELD, EZRA KEMPTON. The Quakers in English stage plays before 1800. *PMLA.* 45(1) Mar. 1930: 256–273.—The proverbial Quaker in English stage plays of the 17th and 18th centuries is, like the proverbial Jew or Irishman, an impossible figure. He is painted as ignorant, ill-mannered, and ridiculous,—a hypocrite in his pretentious solemnity and stubborn insistence on a higher Restoration morality. He is a canny business man, tight-fisted, and a usurer. He is a kill-joy and full of cant. Politically, he is always bringing news to the enemy; he is a fraud, a mountebank, a charlatan, a thief. Not until the latter part of the 18th century did the Quaker's stage presence symbolize anything decent.—*Julian Aronson.*

11394. MEIKLE, H. W. Ruddiman's edition of George Buchanan's works: a discovery. *Juridical Rev.* 41(3) Sep. 1929: 220–228.—Buchanan's works "were produced during the upheaval of the Reformation, and were reprinted at every subsequent crisis at home, and . . . not infrequently abroad," down to 1846. The discovery relates to some correspondence in the

State Papers concerning an attempt in 1712 by the government to prevent the appearance of Ruddiman's edition. It was partly successful, for most copies of that edition, when it finally came out in 1715, lacked the *Admonition to the Trew Lordis*. Since this tract is a fierce attack upon the house of Hamilton, and since the Duke of Hamilton was then in high favor with Queen Anne, it is probable that he was the instigator of the attempt to suppress the edition.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

11395. POLLARD, A. W. *The Library: a history of forty volumes.* *Library*. 10(4) Mar. 398-420.—History of the publication from 1878 on, including a list of contributors and articles.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

11396. REZNECK, SAMUEL. *The statute of 1696: A pioneer measure in the reform of judicial procedure in England.* *J. Modern Hist.* 2(1) Mar. 1930: 5-26.—A statute of the year 1352 gave the first official definition of treason. The act of 1696 closes an epoch in the evolution of the law of treason and stands at the fountain head of the modern movement for the regulation and humanization of judicial procedure. Criticism drove Sir Edward Coke, 1613, Chief Justice Keble, 1649, and Lord Jeffreys, 1684, to defend the practice of denial of counsel to the defendant. Unofficial counsel, pen, ink, paper, the assistance of a notary who prepared a rough draft of the indictment, notice of trial, and an unofficial copy of the jury panel came to be a recognized part of the procedure although regarded as favors. The political sources of the act go back to the revolution of 1688. The house of lords' proposal to liberalize and expand the lord high steward's court which had charge of cases of treason and felony in the interparliamentary periods received opposition. Eight bills were introduced from 1689 until the act was passed in 1696; even then it applied only to the ordinary trial of treason at the common law. Impeachment trial was excluded from the application of the new procedure. The act set up definite rules of procedure from which deviation was difficult. It recognized the human rights of the accused. The trials for treason ceased to be spectacles.—*Coral H. Tullis*.

11397. SAINT-PRIEST, COMTE de. *L'Angleterre vue par un diplomate française (1767).* [England seen by a French diplomat (1767).] *French Quart.* 12(1) Mar. 1930: 1-3.

11398. SYKES, NORMAN. *Church and state in England in the eighteenth century.* *Hist. Assn. Leaflet* #78. 1930: pp. 16.—The elevation of William and Mary to the throne of England brought a schism in the ranks of the church of England which had a far-reaching effect. One archbishop, four bishops, and 400 of the inferior clergy allowed themselves to be deprived of office rather than perjure their conscience by supporting a monarchy based on the denial of the principle of hereditary right. The non-juring clergy objected to the exercise of the power thus implied by a monarch *de facto* to the detriment of a sovereign *divino jure*. Parliament's supremacy was soon asserted in the ecclesiastical field. This provoked a vigorous

agitation on the part of the High Church clergy for the revival of sitting. Between 1701 and 1717 the clergy were allowed to assemble in convocation to discuss business. The result was a series of disputes between the bishops and inferior clergy which necessitated the suppression of convocations by prorogation. The method was continued thereafter until the middle of the 19th century. In the political strifes of 18th century England, aspiring clergymen (e.g., Dean Swift and Bishop Hoadly) supported Whig or Tory ministers in return for which they expected material rewards from political allies. A striking illustration of the part played by the bishops in parliament is the support that the Walpole administration received from them on the question of the South Sea Company in 1733. Queen Anne would have none of Dean Swift even though Bolingbroke wanted to bestow promotion upon him. Bishop Gibson by his defiance and firmness induced Walpole to abandon the candidature of Dr. Rundle. This incident serves as a reminder that the 18th century was not uniformly Eras'ian or dull.—*L. J. Meyer*.

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 10162)

11399. BERTIE, CHARLES H. *Governor Macquarie.* *Royal Australian Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16(1) 1930: 22-51.—The article consists of notes and memoranda relating to the governor of New South Wales, 1809-1821, "The Father of Australia." These include genealogical material, copies of some very frank personal letters from the governor, some miscellaneous notes, and an interesting letter written by Mrs. Macquarie to friends in New South Wales after her husband's death. Light is thrown on Governor Bligh's administration, on the problems relating to freed convicts, and on the later history of the governor and his estate.—*J. B. Brebner*.

11400. FERGUSON, J. A. *Studies in Australian bibliography.* *Royal Australian Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16(1) 1930: 51-80.

11401. JACKSON, ERNEST SANDFORD. *Early visitors to Moreton Bay.* *Royal Australian Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 15(6) 1930: 309-323.—Short accounts of visits made before the founding of the Moreton Bay Settlement (Queensland).—*J. B. Brebner*.

11402. MORTON, PHILIP H. *The Vaucluse estate from 1793 to 1829, and those connected with it.* *Royal Australian Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 15(6) 1930: 324-382.—This essay in local history concerns an estate now included in the city of Sydney and it provides interesting side lights on the first 40 years of a troubled colony.—*J. B. Brebner*.

11403. WYLIE, C. R. *Heraldry and symbolism of Australia.* *Royal Australian Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16(1) 1930: 1-22.—An historical sketch of heraldry introduces a critical survey and analysis of the arms of some individuals and of the states and cities of the Australian Commonwealth.—*J. B. Brebner*.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 11306, 11367, 11370, 11374-11377, 11387, 11397, 11429-11430, 11436, 11446, 11468, 11482, 11484-11489, 11494, 11505-11506, 11520, 11524, 11526, 11528, 11924-11925, 11929, 12185)

11404. BOURGEOIS, EMILE. *Un centenaire: Fustel de Coulanges.* [A centenary: Fustel de Coulanges.] *Rev. Pol. et Lit.: Rev. Bleue*. 68(6) Mar. 15, 1930: 161-166.—Fustel de Coulanges distinguished himself by the geometrical precision of his lectures. His teaching, the natural result of his historical method, was as purely scientific as a study of humanity by a human could be. He could find no justification for the practice of French historians, of reading into the history of classic antiquity what they desired, and in his *Cité*

antique he dissociated himself from every special point of view. He had no patience with the nationalistic history of his time. Other French historians were influenced in the development of their methods by the German school of Ranke, Kreuzer, Waitz, or by the theories of Darwin; Fustel arrived at his quite independently. Although the cataclysm of 1871 forced him to leave Strasbourg, he wrote dispassionately of the French seizure of Alsace-Lorraine by Louis XIV, and of the German annexation under Bismarck. "Thanks

to him 'history has again achieved that charm of impartiality which constitutes its chastity.'"—*Brynjolf J. Howde.*

11405. CALVET, HENRI. Les origines du Comité de l'Evêché. [The origins of the Committee of the Evêché.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 37 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 12-23.—There is evidence that the Committee of the Evêché (which usurped domination on the expulsion of the Girondins, May 31-June 2, 1793) existed before April, 1793. In October, 1792, the 48 sections of Paris were appointing commissioners to discuss questions of subsistence. By January, 1793, a sort of central committee existed. Together with the self-constituted society of the Défenseurs de la République, an organization of representatives of the 84 departments, representatives of the 48 sections and of the commune of Paris petitioned the convention on Feb. 2 and 12, 1793. In connection with the disorders of March 9, the minister of justice admitted the existence of a committee meeting at the Evêché, to watch officials and the Convention itself. From this committee of surveillance grew the Comité Central during the stress of March and April, 1793.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

11406. DAUDET, LEON. Der Humanismus und die zeitgenössische Literatur Frankreichs. [Humanism and the contemporary literature of France.] *Antike.* 6 (2) 1930: 146-161.—A translation from the author's *Études et milieux littéraires*, in which he studies the classical influence as the chief inspiration of valid literary productions in France, pointing especially to the importance of the Budé collection of classical texts, and to the achievements of Provençal writers with their natural affinity to the classical culture.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

11407. DOMMANGET, MAURICE. Le symbolisme et le prosélytisme révolutionnaires à Beauvais et dans l'Oise: Les journaux patriotes. [Revolutionary symbolism and proselytizing in Beauvais and the Oise: patriotic journals.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 37 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 41-57.—Most of the papers that circulated in the department of the Oise were brought in from Paris. But on Oct. 16, 1790, the *Journal du département de l'Oise* was begun by Louis Portiez, for the purpose of instructing readers in politics, defending morality and the civil constitution of the clergy, watching functionaries, and retailing the news. Some other newspapers were likewise begun in the department, among which was Babeuf's *Le Correspondant Picard*. In 1791 the *Journal de l'Oise* ceased to exist. The gap was felt until the paper was renewed 15 months later (January, 1793) by Jean-Jérôme Clément, a defrocked priest of Jacobin ideas. The *Journal* now became an instrument of attack upon the church. But Clément lost money regularly; the Paris journals continued to be very widely read. The most popular of these now were the *Bulletin de la Convention Nationale* and the *Journal de la Montagne*. Even the *Père Duchesne* was approved for its sentiments, though its style was derided.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

11408. DONTENVILLE, J. La fondation de l'Université. [The founding of the university.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18 (92) Nov. 5, 1929: 291-307.—The establishment of the Imperial University by Napoleon (law of May 10, 1806 and decrees of March 17, 1808, and Nov. 15, 1811) with a monopoly over instruction throughout France did not crush all intellectual initiative in the interests of servile uniformity. Napoleon's purpose was "to create a civil order in France. . . . Civil studies are only valued, only pursued as a means to attain lucrative professions or positions. I therefore had to create with my own hands a disinterested, serious civil profession, which would work purely in the interests of the arts and sciences. . . ." The impression of a barrack-room atmosphere in the

university regime (Taine) is false. The statement that "primary education was entirely neglected by Napoleon" is also false.—*Erik Achorn.*

11409. GOIRAN, H. La marine française au Cap de Bonne-Espérance pendant la guerre d'Amérique. [The French navy at the Cape of Good Hope during the American war.] *Rev. Historique.* 163 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 86-102.—The activity of the French navy and its relations with the Dutch, 1782-1783, at the Cape of Good Hope, based on original documents at the Cape.—*J. Birdsall.*

11410. HALBWACHS, MAURICE. Les programmes des premiers lycées, de 1802 à 1809. Sciences et lettres. [The courses in the early Lycées, from 1802 to 1809. Arts and sciences.] *Bull. de la Faculté d. Lettres de Strasbourg.* 8 (4) Feb. 1930: 132-136.—The law of 11 floréal, year X (May 1, 1802) suppressed the Écoles Centrales of the Convention (which placed special, almost exclusive emphasis upon science) and instituted the Lycées (and the preparatory schools called colleges). Aulard in his *Napoléon et le monopole universitaire*, maintained that the literary and scientific courses were separate, one in Latin and the other in Mathematics. Gréard, in his *Education et Instruction*, maintained the courses were not separate. The author's analysis leads him to reject Aulard's conclusion and to accept Gréard's. The teaching of science was an important part of the secondary curriculum for all pupils up to the time of the Restoration.—*Leo Gershoy.*

11411. KIRBY, W. M. The Abbé Fleury on the education of women. *French Quart.* 12 (1) Mar. 1930: 4-6.

11412. KOHN-BRAMSTEDT, ERNST. Condorcet und das Geschichtsbild der späten Aufklärung. [Condorcet and the philosophy of history of the later Enlightenment.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 (1) 1929: 52-82.—The early writers of the French Enlightenment, like Turgot and Voltaire, conceived of history as the continuous progress of intellectual development, rather than revolutionary or touching the great masses of the people. The later period of the Enlightenment, was more revolutionary in character. The best expression of its philosophy of history is found in Condorcet's *Esquisse d'un tableau historique de progrès de l'esprit humain*. Condorcet, in common with the earlier writers, interprets human history as the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. His history presents a consistent and unified outline of teleological development and progress. The criterion by which each epoch is to be judged is its contribution to human progress. Condorcet concerns himself with developing general theories and not with amassing historical detail. He denies that rules of conduct and practical morality can be drawn from the study of history; it may serve as a warning to the enlightened to battle against prejudices, and throw light on the obstacles to progress and the means of overcoming them. Condorcet's interpretation of history from the earliest times to the French revolution is added.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

11413. MATHIEZ, ALBERTO. La política y los negocios durante el primer directorio. [Politics and finance during the first Directory.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 8 (41) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 1-26.—The Directory, waging a foreign war, faced with a depreciated currency, and unable to lay heavy taxes because of its political weakness, was obliged to rely on the new financial class, depending upon speculation, graft, and corruption, private bankers, and later, successful generals, like Bonaparte. Details are given of the relations between bankers and the government. Only the strong hand of the Mountain, by regulation of prices and prohibition of speculation, had been able for a short time to prevent these financial evils.—*C. Brinton.*

11414. MEEÛS, COMTESSE de. Brussels a hundred years ago. *Nineteenth Century*. 107 (636) Feb. 1930: 214-226.—The causes and events of the Belgian rising from Aug. 25 to Oct. 28, 1830, against the Dutch rule of King William which led to the founding of the Belgian monarchy under Leopold I.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

11415. PHILIPS, EDITH. French interest in Quakers before Voltaire. *PMLA*. 45 (1) Mar. 1930: 238-255.—Quakerism was very much discussed in France. Samuel Sorbiere (1610-1670) in his *Relation d'un voyage en Angleterre* published the distinguishing features of the Quakers. The spectacular staging of an imitation of Christ's entry into Jerusalem by a supposed Quaker, James Naylor, in Bristol (1656) earned for Quakerism publicity throughout France. Loret in his *La Muse Historique* recounts the incident. Rocolis is said to have undertaken in 1660 the first analysis of Quaker dogma, but mistook Naylor for the leader of Quakerism. Quakers were sometimes regarded as conspirators and disguised Jesuits. De Neuville translated Chamberlaine's *État Présent de l'Angleterre*, thus adding to the misinformation about England. Then came Chappuyean with the least prejudiced account of any 17th century traveler. In 1698 Misson published his observation that the Quakers were interesting but hardly sincere. The Quakers were religious curiosities to Misson, Sorbiere, and Loret but to dogmatic French Catholics, e.g., Jovet and Catron, they were guilty of blasphemy and dishonesty.—*Julian Aronson*.

11416. R., F. CH. Une proposition d'expédition contre Alger en fructidor an X. [A proposed expedition against Algeria in 1802.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 18 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 67-77.—Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli were forced to declare war against France by their overlord, the sultan of Turkey, during Napoleon's Egyptian campaign. Launching of an attack by France against this Barbary state was considered. One Thédenat, for some years held captive for ransom at Mascara and Algiers, outlined a campaign and submitted it to the minister of foreign affairs. It is presented here in briefed form.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

11417. RICHARD, ANTOINE. Le Comité de Surveillance et les suspects de Dax. [The Surveillance Committee and the suspects of Dax.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*. 37 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 24-40.—Dax, in the department of the Landes, was subject to the federalist influences of Bordeaux. The departmental administration, however, was Montagnard and cooperated with the representatives on mission in repressing the federalist Club des Barnabites. A Committee of Surveillance was then formed to destroy the vestiges of federalism and to collect 150,000 livres for the poor by a revolutionary tax upon the rich. Apparently, the entire sum was collected. The Committee made many arrests. The department council of the Landes tried to establish its authority over the Committee of Surveillance, until the national law of 14 frimaire (Dec. 4, 1795), destroyed the power of the departmental councils. The same law suppressed the local revolutionary armies, but Dax did not dissolve its force until its officers were discovered to be federalists. When Representative Pinet came to Dax, the number of imprisonments went up rapidly; and a new levy of 1,000,000 livres was demanded. For the commune of Dax itself, one out of every 35 inhabitants from all classes of the population (or about three times the proportion for Paris) were imprisoned. The Ventôse decrees demanding the confiscation of the property of suspects for distribution among patriots was in keeping with measures already taken by the Dax Committee. The representative on mission "purified" the Com-

mittee of three of its members. They interpreted the law to permit release of all agricultural workers. After the Thermidorian reaction, indulgence became "the order of the day," and the committee ceased to function completely after the law of 30 ventôse Year III. Its Jacobin members were now denounced and persecuted.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

11418. ROUX, M. de. Alger et la politique mondiale de la Restauration. [Algeria and the Restoration government's foreign policy.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (9) Mar. 1, 1930: 82-108.—The few colonial possessions remaining to France after the Napoleonic Wars were small, tropical, unsuitable for settlement, under the blight of the slave system and suffering from an acute shortage of labor due to the curbing of the trade in blacks. For the maintenance of national prestige, however, Roger, Mollien, Badia, and Caillé carried on explorations in the Senegal valley in the decade and a half after the Treaty of Vienna and Gourbeyre landed an expedition in Madagascar in 1829. While Algeria had not been a colony at any time, French commercial interests had been strong there ever since the middle ages and extension of control over that country was held to be desirable. The Bourbons were not then, in reality, inaugurating a new policy of empire building nor did they single out a new region for attention in launching the Algerian expedition of 1830; but they chose it as the best possible means of reingratiating themselves with their subjects.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

11419. SÉE, HENRI. Fustel de Coulanges. *Mercur de France*. 218 (762) Mar. 15, 1930: 513-530.—Fustel de Coulanges entered the École Normale Supérieure in 1850 where he was influenced by Cheruel and Jules Simon. Later, he was sent to the French school at Athens, and then from 1860 to 1870 was professor at Strasbourg. In 1864 he published his *La Cité antique*. After five years at the École Normale as maître de conférences, he was called to the Sorbonne in 1875. His *Histoire des institutions politiques de l'ancienne France*, began to appear in 1875, and the final volumes were published after his death by Camille Jullian. The thesis of the work is the importance of institutions of the Low Empire in the formation of feudal France. His earliest work revealed a high ideal of impartiality and objectivity, at a time when Michelet, Thierry, and Guizot were writing history to support their doctrines. His later work is remarkable for its documentation, although his interpretation has not always been accepted.—*E. H. McNeal*.

11420. SÉE, HENRI. The Normandy Chamber of Commerce and the commercial treaty of 1786. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2 (2) Jan. 1930: 308-313.—France's industrial crisis following the treaty of 1786 may have contributed to bring about the French Revolution. Protests came from all French industrial sections, especially the textile regions. The Normandy Chamber of Commerce caused an inquiry to be made in its province and in England, the memorandum of which has not before been printed. England was reported to have an advantage over France in the quantity and quality of raw material available—both wool and cotton. The French advantage in the possession of raw materials from the Antilles was offset by British smuggling. The British also had more perfected machinery and cheaper coal. Also, the British manufacturers had supplies of available capital which permitted them to tide over periods of depression without losing their workmen, lower taxes, social position, and trade laws which were less restrictive of individual initiative. The treaty could help the French wine exporters little for the English preferred strong vintages like port and madeira. Sée believes the inquiry proves the superiority of English industry at the time.—*Paul D. Evans*.

11421. STERN, A. Condorcet und der girondische Verfassungsentwurf von 1793. [Condorcet and the Girondin constitutional plan of 1793.] *Hist. Z.* 141 (3) 1930: 479–496.—Condorcet's contemporaries, early French historians of the French Revolution, and German historians, are at one in making him the author of the project of 1793. Stern essays to compare the variant printed versions of the *projet* to evaluate the role of Condorcet's colleagues in the draft of the plan. Siéyès had little to do with it; Gensonné, according to Madame Roland, was a useful member of the committee. Paine's role is less certain; the mark of Barère is clearly evidenced in the Declaration of Rights and in the section on the administration of justice. The Declaration of Rights may be a refutation of Condorcet's views. He favored universal male suffrage and the direct departmental election of the ministers with a fixed presiding minister instead of a rotating presidency. Provision for a unicameral assembly bore the mark of his proposal; the popular referendum and the future revision of the Constitution expressed his views. There is no evidence in Condorcet's papers that the sections concerning foreign relations, were drawn up at his instigation. Stern's general conclusion attacks the validity of the tradition which makes Condorcet responsible for the Girondin plan.—*Leo Gershoy.*

11422. UNSIGNED. Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen—développement et applications modernes. [Declaration of rights of man and the citizen—modern development and application.] *Rev. de l'Admin. et du Droit Admin. de la Belgique.* 73 (2) 1930: 53–69.—The anonymous author furnishes a commentary upon the recent work of Aulard and Mirkin-Guetzévitch, *Les Déclarations des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen.*—*Leo Gershoy.*

11423. UNSIGNED. Exposition internationale, coloniale, maritime et d'art flamand, Anvers 1930. [The international colonial, maritime, and Flemish art exposition, Antwerp 1930.] *Vie Technique et Indus.* 11 (123) Dec. 1929: 994.—A great world fair is being held in Antwerp this year to mark the hundredth anniversary of national independence. Of special interest will be the colonial exhibits of the various powers with great overseas possessions and the display of Flemish art.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11424. UNSIGNED. Habitants de Saint-Domingue résidents en France en 1776. [Inhabitants of St. Domingo residing in France in 1776.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18 (2) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 183–189.—For some unknown reason the Count of Provence asked to be furnished with a list of names of St. Domingan proprietors residing in the motherland in 1776. While it was estimated that the number was approximately 400, but 192 could be located. Their names and addresses appear here. It is interesting to note that most of them were concentrated in Paris, Nantes, Bordeaux, and La Rochelle, common interests apparently banding them together. Of great value to

genealogists and students of colonial society.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11425. UZUREAU, CHANOINE. Assassinat du Chevalier du Bourg, gentilhomme Normand (1792). [Assassination of M. le Chevalier du Bourg, a Norman gentleman (1792).] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie.* 38 (1) Jan. 1929: 58–60.—A vivid account of the assassination of le Chevalier du Bourg by a group of volunteers leaving Sap (Orne) to join the revolutionary armies (1792); printed in *extenso* from the archives of the Society of Jesus.—*H. Furber.*

11426. VERMALE, F. Joseph de Maistre et la Terreur. [Joseph de Maistre and the Terror.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 37 (1) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 54–57.—In March–April, 1794, Joseph de Maistre tried to help three women of his wife's family to emigrate from Savoy, but they and two men were arrested.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

11427. VIGNOLS, LÉON. La campagne négrière de "la Perle" (1755–1757) et sa réussite extraordinaire. [The slaving expedition of "la Perle" and its extraordinary success.] *Rev. Historique.* 163 (1) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 51–78.—This account is based on unpublished documents in the Archives de Saint Malo and the Archives de la Marine at Brest. June 19, 1755, the *Perle* commanded by Jean-François Dufresne, Sieur de Pontcieux, left Saint Malo. It took 5½ months to reach Angola, instead of the usual 2½ or 4 months. Dufresne stayed 5 months at Angola and got 603 Negroes and Negresses. Only four were lost between Angola and Cayenne, five deserted at Cayenne. The stay at Cayenne, June 28 to Sep. 2, 1756, was largely to put the Negroes in good condition for sale. An interminable list of expenses at Cayenne shows that some Negroes were sold here to make both ends meet and throws light on the exorbitant fiscal demands of high functionaries and the enormous appetites of the crew of the *Perle*. The passage from Cayenne to Santo Domingo took 22 days. Six Negroes died here; 554 Negroes were auctioned off, between Sept. 30 and Oct. 26. A detailed table of sales gives evidence as to the easy terms of payment allowed, the large number of purchasers, and a slackening in sales toward the end of the period due doubtless to news of the naval war with England. The sales came to 758,900 livres, 505,934 in French silver, an average of 1,384 livres a Negro, almost twice the usual average. Dufresne stayed at Santo Domingo six months after the completion of the sales because of the war, the need of a good cargo, and the collection of debts. He sailed for France May 4 and arrived June 19, after undergoing five attacks from English corsairs. During the voyage, he lost only 6 of his crew and 15 of 603 Negroes, an unparalleled record. The slave trade is an almost unworked field, though the documents referred to afford the fullest information as to the French navy in this period and the conditions which prevailed during the war with England.—*J. Birdsall.*

DUTCH NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 9066, 9067, 9529, 11387, 11409, 11474, 11477)

11428. HEERINGA, K. Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis der ontginning van het Nedersticht. [The reclamation of the Nedersticht.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 8 6th ser. 1929: 161–202.—Heeringa traces the history of the clearing and construction of dykes in the low-lying lands of the Nedersticht, the lands formerly directly dependent on the bishop of Utrecht, at present practically the province of Utrecht. The construction of dykes was closely related to the matter of elevation and to the development of cultivable lands and vil-

lages. The writer traces the progress of these tasks in (1) the lands west of the river Vecht; (2) the Lopikerwaard between the Lek and Yssel in the county of Holland; (3) the lands between the old Rhine (the *Kromme Rijn*), the present channel of the Rhine (the *Vaartsche Rijn*), and as far westward as the Yssel and southward as the Lek; and (4) the section lying east of the Rhine and the Vecht.—*H. S. Lucas.*

11429. OMLOO, J. W. Hoe Limburg leed onder het Fransche Juk der "Vrijheid" en hoe het er van bevrijd werd. [How Limburg suffered under the French yoke of "Liberty" and how it was freed.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 9 (1) 1930: 34–65.—The occupation of the Dutch province of Limburg by the French in the 90's of the 18th century brought with it a bloody

persecution of religion and priests and incredible oppression of all the inhabitants—particularly the farmers.—*F. S. Betten.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 9015, 9519, 10138, 10143, 10254, 10308, 10319, 11490, 11520, 11525)

11430. FUGIER, ANDRÉ. Les "alarmas" asturiennes pendant la guerre de l'indépendance. [The Asturian minute men during the War of Independence.] *Bull. Hispanique*. 32(2) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 47-62.—When Napoleon was proceeding to invade Spain in 1808 the Asturian *Junta*, unable to organize or equip an army, called upon the peasants to assemble at the border with every possible weapon whenever the alarm was given. Such unorganized militia were effective in the spring of 1809 but they showed the weakness of disorganization. The French made a second attack in 1810; the *alarmas* proving increasingly useless were dispensed with altogether. Organized soldiery had to be provided; peasant militia never had the importance sometimes attributed to it.—*R. F. Nichols.*

11431. NETTLAU, MAX. Zur Geschichte der spanischen Internationale und Landesföderation II. [The Spanish International and Provincial Federation.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 15(1) 1930: 73-125.—Nettlau quotes long passages from the newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books, either publicly or secretly printed, of the Spanish International and Provincial Federation, and also discloses the gaps in the material. The leaders of the Spanish organization in the world labor movement in 1881 drove certain elements in Andalusia and Barcelona to break away. They were the most oppressed politically and economically, desired more strikes and revolutionary action, and favored a secret instead of a public organization. In 1888 a revision of the constitution was made. The Spanish Federation for Resistance to Capitalism and the General Union of Labor were formed. The author promises a fuller treatment in a forthcoming book. [See Entry 2: 4227].—*E. N. Anderson.*

11432. RUIZ-FUNES, MARIANO. Kurze Geschichte der Todesstrafe in Spanien. [A brief history of the death penalty in Spain.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 20(11) Nov. 1929: 641-654.—According to the Spanish laws of 1567 the death penalty was inflicted for the following offenses: attempt by Jews to enter the kingdom; any crime committed by a Moor; falsification; various kinds of homicide; crimes against property, especially those injuring the king and his nobles; highway robbery; dueling; and homosexual offenses. The laws of 1822 provided public execution for treason, heresy, perjury, homicide, and arson resulting in death. Slight changes were introduced in 1848 and in 1870. In 1900 public executions were prohibited and by 1928 treason and homicide were the only capital crimes remaining. Special laws applied to the army and navy. From 1867 to May, 1929, Spain has had 1,805 death sentences and 458 executions. The death penalty is falling into disuse. [See Entry 2: 9026].—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

11433. UNSIGNED. Testamentos de los abuelos del General Miranda. [Testaments of the grandparents of General Miranda.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist., Caracas* 12(48) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 475-479.—The first document is the testament of Don Gabriel de

Miranda and was executed in 1757; it gives in some detail the history of his married life and the property which he had acquired, and arranged the manner in which the latter should be disposed of after his death. The second is the testament of Doña Concepción Rabelo de Miranda, the legitimate wife of the above. It was executed in 1763, and is similar to the will of her husband. Both of the documents were executed in Puerto de la Villa de Orotava de Tenerife, the Canary Islands.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

ITALY

(See also Entry 11453)

11434. BATTISTINI, MARIO. Lettere di Giovan Maria Lampredi sugli avvenimenti di Toscana nel 1790. [Letters of G. M. Lampredi upon the events in Tuscany in 1790.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1(1) Mar. 1929: 45-66.—These letters, out of a series of 51, written by the Florentine Giovanni Maria Lampredi to the Abbate Spina, later cardinal archbishop of Genoa, (now in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels) deal with the reactionary movement against the ecclesiastical reforms introduced by the Archduke Leopold. The third letter, of June 1, 1790, is particularly interesting for its description of the anti-Jewish riots.—*Cecil Roth.*

11435. BERSEVICZY, ALBERTO de. La guerra italiana del 1859 e la sorte dell'Ungheria. [The Italian War of 1859 and the destiny of Hungary.] *Nuova Antologia*. 270(1391) Mar. 1, 1930: 78-88.—*J. C. Russell.*

11436. CECCARIUS. Una mancata disfida de Barletta a Roma nel 1864. [A treacherous attack of Barletta in Rome in 1864.] *Nuova Antologia*. 270(1391) Mar. 1, 1930: 89-104.—On Christmas Day, 1863, French soldiers fired upon and killed several papal soldiers between Albano and Castel Gandolfo. Following this episode Rome became the scene of constant and serious trouble between the two groups of soldiers in the first three months of 1864. (Documents and newspaper excerpts).—*J. C. Russell.*

11437. FERRAGUTI, MARIO. Cavour agricoltore e il liberalismo agricolo. [Cavour's free trade principles applied to agriculture.] *Gerarchia*. 9(8) Aug. 1929: 624-634.—Camillo Cavour assigned an important part to agriculture in his policy. Though a partisan of free trade Cavour would nevertheless if faced with the present situation of Italian agriculture augment the duties on foreign cereals in the interest of the agricultural development in Italy.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11438. MIRABELLI, ROBERTO. Mazzini ed il riscatto politico del mezzogiorno per l'unità della patria. [Mazzini and the political redemption of southern Italy for Italian unity.] *Vita Italiana*. 17(201) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 473-494.—Excerpts from various historical publications and letters dealing with the unification of Italy. The author stresses especially the role of Mazzini in the insurrection of Sicily in 1860.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11439. ROSELLI, BRUNO. Un italiano donatore di regno all'America. [A realm given by an Italian to America.] *Gerarchia*. 9(10) Oct. 1929: 815-822.—A historical sketch of the life of Francesco Vigo, known as the "Spanish Merchant," of Italian origin (born 1740 in Mondovì, Piedmont) who was victorious in the battle of Vincennes, 1779, against the British.—*O. Eisenberg.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 11363, 11366, 11368-11369, 11371, 11386-11387, 11435, 11512, 11523, 12270)

11440. **BONJOUR, EDGAR.** *Preussen und Österreich im Neuenburger Konflikt 1856/57.* [Prussia and Austria in the conflict of Neuenburg 1856/57.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 10(1) 1930: 52-108.—The conflict of Neuenburg during 1856/57 was not only a controversy between Switzerland and Prussia over the small territory of Neuenburg; it was also an exposition of diametrically opposed political views of two different eras—between the democratic-republican and the absolute-monarchistic principles. England, more than any other country, made efforts to keep Switzerland out of the war. If Austria did not want a war it was for political reasons and not because Francis Joseph had any sympathy with democracy. No one power can be credited with preventing a war, notwithstanding statements of Philip de Vargas in his *L'Affaire de Neuchâtel, 1856/57*. Original documents from the secret Prussian archives in Berlin-Dahlem and the Brandenburg-Prussian archives in Berlin-Charlottenburg published for the first time in this article include letters between Frederick William IV and Francis Joseph.—*Rosa Ernst.*

11441. **BROCHERHOFF, KURT.** *Zu den bildlichen Darstellungen des Stralauer Fischzuges.* [Concerning the pictorial representations of the Stralau fishing festival.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (3) 1929: 107-113.—The Berlin artists Hosemann, Schroedter, Dorbeck, and Menzel drew pictures illustrating the habits of the people of Berlin at Stralau, which belong to the best period of Berlin humor. They are valuable documents of the social and cultural history of the lower classes, because periodicals and comic papers did not exist at that time in the Prussian capital.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11442. **BUCHNER, MAX.** *Adolf Stoecker. Gelbe Hefte.* 5(6) Mar. 1929: 323-348.—Adolf Stoecker, who died in 1909, was the chief court preacher in Berlin from 1874-1896. Interested in social questions as a means of keeping the masses within the orthodox faith, Stoecker was for the Protestant Christian Socialists of Berlin what Karl Lueger was for the Catholic Christian Socialists of Vienna. He preached the doctrine of the inner relationship and harmony of the Christian and the German spirit. He attacked as the chief vitiating influences in German life, liberalism, socialism and the Jews. He accused the latter of attempting to Judaize Germany by means of the press which they controlled and by means of their powerful parliamentary influence. He was supported by important Catholic leaders like Peter Reichensperger and Bachem. Windthorst alone remained neutral.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

11443. **HASSELBERG, FELIX.** *Beitraege zu Lessings "Gespraechen."* [Contributions to Lessing's "discourses."] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (2) 1929: 51-67.—In 1924 Flodoard Freiherr von Biedermann published a book containing the discourses of Lessing—the first chronological arrangement of letters and other documents to show what contemporaries thought of their personal intercourse with him. Hasselberg has continued the search for letters of Lessing's contemporaries, which throw light upon him. He has found and published in his article more than 100 extracts.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11444. **HELLMANN, OTTO.** *Stralau und seine Geschichte.* [Stralau and its history.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. D. Gesch. Berlins.* (3) 1929: 73-101.—The small village of Stralau on an island in the Spree

where fishing rights were reserved for privileged persons was eventually made a suburb of Berlin. After the disappearance of the fish from the Spree, August 24 was instituted as a great fishing festival for the purpose of retaining the ancient rights. During the early part of the 19th century this festival received the support of royalty. Aristocracy and bourgeoisie patronized it. After the establishment of industrial freedom in 1810, every house was converted into an inn. The festival developed into an expression of Berlin's social life in the Victorian age.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11445. **HERMANN, EDUARD.** *Herkunft und Alter der deutschen Buchstabennamen.* [Origin and antiquity of the German names for the letters of the alphabet.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol. Hist. Kl.* (3) 1929: 215-232.—Varro probably invented the names for the consonants beginning with e: ef, el, em, en, er, es, and perhaps ex, later called ix. Those with an added vowel, be, ce, de, ge, ha, pe, qu, te, are earlier, and seem to have been taken from the Etruscans, from whom it is argued the Latins learned the art of writing. The Latin alphabet reached only to x; y and z were treated as foreign letters and used only in Greek loan-words. Y in Greek was originally called hy; ypsilon (more correctly hypsilon) is a later learned invention. Z was used in old Latin and then dropped out, to be restored in the age of Cicero with its Greek name zeta; hence the German name zet. Vau and jot for j and v are modern learned inventions, introduced by Semitic scholars.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

11446. **HUBER, HEINRICH.** *Die Wiedergewinnung der von den Franzosen im Jahre 1800 aus München entführten Kunstschatze.* [The recovery of the art treasures taken by the French from Munich in 1800.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5(6) Mar. 1929: 349-375.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

11447. **JOACHIMSEN, PAUL.** *Epochen des deutschen Nationalbewusstseins.* [Epochs of German national-consciousness.] *Zeitwende.* 6(2) Feb. 1930: 97-109.—A people (*Volk*) is, a nationality (*Nation*) becomes. A people is a group experiencing common need, a nationality is one that is aroused to common action as a result of this experience. A nationality is a people that has arrived at self-consciousness. This national consciousness has a history; with it also comes the development of a pantheon of national heroes. In the history of German national consciousness there are four major epochs. The first is that of the empire where national pride is developed for the first time. This is revealed in the verses of Walther von der Vogelweide and in the creation of the first two German heroes, Parzival and Siegfried. The second epoch is that of the emperor Maximilian when the humanists discover the German past. Arminius becomes the German hero and the true German type is discovered in the works of Tacitus. The third epoch is that of the wars of liberation when, under the influence of Pietism and the Enlightenment, the idea of a *Kulturstaat* is developed and a *Vaterland* is achieved. The fourth stage, closing with Bismarck's resignation in 1890, reveals the new element of a *Machtsstaat* incarnated in the person of Bismarck.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

11448. **ONCKEN, HERMANN.** *Deutsche geistige Einflüsse in der europäischen Nationalitätenbewegung des 19. Jahrhunderts.* [German intellectual and spiritual influences in the European national movements of the 19th century.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2 pt. 2 (7) Oct. 1929: 249-272.—The intellectual and spiritual roots of modern nationalism are to be found in two opposing movements, the En-

lightenment and its opponents. On the one hand there is the sum of democratic ideas, finding its incarnation in the French revolution, which carried the principles of national sovereignty and self-determination far beyond its own borders. On the other hand there is the intellectual movement in Germany which first conceived of nationality as a living organism, finding an expression in its language and its folk creations. These ideas were first developed by Herder and then by Fichte and Hegel. Herder showed the relation of language to national character and in the folk epic he saw the highest expression of its national life. Herder's ideas were of considerable importance for the intellectual development of Mazzini, and also for some of the Russian nationalists. He found his greatest following, however, among the smaller Slavic nations (Bohemia and Serbia), and Finland. Herder was translated into Czech by Čelakovský. Šaffárik, Kollár and Hanka all show the profound influence of Herder's ideas. Many Czech leaders received the inspiration for their national-political activities at the University of Jena. Herder's ideas came to Serbia through Bartholomaeus Kopitar of Vienna, under whose influence the Serb, Vuk Stefanovitch Karadschitch, composed the first Serbian grammar and dictionary and made a collection of Serb folk songs, later translated into German by Jacob Grimm, and moved Ranke to write his history of the Serbian revolution. In Finland, Johann Wilhelm Snellmann (1806–81) started the Finnish national movement chiefly under the stimulus of the ideas of Herder, Fichte, and Hegel. German romanticists believed that it was the German national mission to arouse the slumbering nationalities to a realization of their own national individuality.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

11449. ROSENBERG, H. *Theologischer Rationalismus und vormärzlicher Vulgärliberalismus.* [Theological rationalism and pre-March popular liberalism.] *Hist. Z.* 141 (3) 1930: 497–541.—The theological rationalism of the 18th century Enlightenment in Germany became thinned and popularized by the work of teachers and writers such as G. F. Dinter (1760–1831) and exercised in the first decades of the 19th century an extraordinary influence on middle class culture. This popular rationalism was also a political movement. It formed a basis for pre-March liberalism and even democracy, being especially important after the middle class awoke to political life in the 1830's and 1840's. The close relation between religion and politics was particularly noticeable in the *Lichtfreunde* movement in the 1840's. This study in the history of ideas shows that at the time when theological rationalism was being overthrown by intellectual leaders, it was exerting its profoundest social and political influence.—*E. N. Anderson.*

11450. SCHULTZE, JOHANN. *Die Rosenkreuzer und Friedrich Wilhelm II.* [The Rosicrucians and Frederick William II.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (2) 1929: 41–51.—The fight against intellectualism in Germany in the 18th century was sponsored by a secret theosophical society called the Rosicrucians which regarded itself as a revival of the old order of the Knights of the Temple. Two of its members, Woellner and Bischofswerder, influenced the crown prince of Prussia to join the society. When he became Frederick William II, he appointed his colleagues ministers of state. They influenced his policy of religious toleration.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11451. VOLZ, GUSTAV BERTHOLD. *Die Giftpillen Friedrichs des Grossen.* [The poison pills of Frederick the Great.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (2) 1929: 67–70.—During the Seven Years War Frederick the Great carried 18 opium pills in a small gold case suspended on a cord around his neck. Henckel von Donnersmark, adjutant to Prince Henry,

brother of the king, states in his *Tagebuch* under date of Sept. 17, 1757, that someone close to Frederick had substituted harmless pills for the poison ones. The investigation of the 24 pills on display in the Hohenzollern Museum from 1913–6 has failed to show that they were the ones carried by the king.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11452. WEISBACH, WERNER. Et in Arcadia ego. [I too have lived in Arcady.] *Antike.* 6 (2) 1930: 127–145.—Nicolas Poussin is responsible for the strong vogue of the Arcadian theme in German art and literature. The exact phrase which he inscribed on the sarcophagi depicted as found by shepherds in two different paintings does not seem to have occurred in classical literature and Hubeaux's suggestion that the source is in the tenth eclogue of Vergil does not seem tenable. The Arcadian theme in general was popular from the 15th century. Guercino uses the same phrase and it may have been the motto of a medal current at the time. (Photographs.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

AUSTRIA HUNGARY

(See also Entries 11435, 11440, 11448, 11464, 11531–11532, 12011)

11453. BROSS, ANNA. *Quelques rapports à Metternich sur Charles-Albert de Savoie 1828–1831.* [Reports to Metternich about Charles Albert of Savoy, 1828–1831.] *Rev. Historique.* 163 (1) Jan.–Feb., 1930: 103–110.—Published from the State Archives of Vienna, with an introduction.—*J. Birdsall.*

11454. JÁSZI, OSCAR. Some recent publications concerning the dissolution of the Habsburg monarchy. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (1) Mar. 1930: 96–110.—Ten recent books, memoirs, biographies, and historical analyses concerning the last period of the Habsburg monarchy demonstrate the mortal inner crisis of the former Dual Monarchy, the gravity of the social and national situation which pushed the empire into the entanglements of the Yugoslav irridenta. The Habsburg monarchy disregarded the main principle which Oswald Spengler considered the ultimate philosophy of all state policy: "... it belongs to the inner political tact of a ruling group to treat the class antagonisms in such a way that the forces of thought of a nation should not be fixed on party struggles and that treason against the state should not always appear as *ultima ratio*." The peoples of the Habsburg monarchy were always under this *ultima ratio*.—*Oscar Jászi.*

11455. STEFANI, GIUSEPPE. *Francesco Ferdinando.* [Francis Ferdinand.] *Nuova Antologia.* 270 (1392) Mar. 16, 1930: 199–209.—Francis Ferdinand hated Hungary and Italy and dreamed of a Russo-German-Austrian alliance. His mediocre mind devised no adequate solution for the Austrian internal problem: he confused centralization and federalism. His death brought on the World War, and the men of his party conducted it.—*J. C. Russell.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 10159, 11440)

11456. SCHUDEL-BENZ, ROSA. *Laurenz Zellweger und Johann Jakob Bodmer.* *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 10 (1) 1930: 1–21.—Contrary to the tradition of the Zollweger family—manufacturers and merchants of linen—Laurenz Zellweger, born in 1692, decided on a professional career. He studied in Zurich and Leiden and made his doctorate in medicine under Boerhave. In his native country, he was elected to various responsible positions in the state of Appenzell, but he preferred his work as doctor and historical research. In Zurich he made the acquaintance of several well-known historians, among them Johann Jakob Bodmer. Together with Bodmer, Zellweger became a collaborator

for a literary journal issued by the *Society of Painters*. Zellweger, who knew the English language, acquainted Bodmer with Milton's *Paradise Lost* which Bodmer translated and published in 1732. Zellweger became involved in the unrest of the time and finally was compelled to give up his various political positions; he pursued his profession as a doctor, and his interest in historical questions. Disappointed when some old documents were withheld from them, Zellweger and Bodmer decided to write down contemporary events. Bodmer's *History of the unrest of Ausser Rhoden, 1732–1753*, was never published due to the opposition party in Herisau. The friendship of Bodmer and Zellweger deepened with the years and at Zellweger's death in

1764, Bodmer wrote a eulogy, the *Ode to Philocles*.—*Rosa Ernst*.

11457. WECK, MARCEL de. Fribourg au XVIII^e siècle et la tentative révolutionnaire de Pierre-Nicolas Chenaux. [Fribourg in the 18th century and the attempted revolution by Pierre-Nicolas Chenaux.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 10(1) 1930: 22–51.—Local historical background of Fribourg showing events and circumstances (from the 14th century) that led up to the formation of a patrician form of government and finally in 1783 to the end of the old régime. Pierre-Nicolas Chenaux, a leader in the revolt against the patricians assassinated during the revolution, became in the minds of the peasants a hero and a martyr.—*Rosa Ernst*.

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 11373, 12151)

11458. BECK, RICHARD. The Icelandic millennial celebration. *Quart. J. Univ. of North Dakota*. 20(2) Winter 1930: 87–95.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 11380–11381, 11383, 11465, 11527, 12248)

11460. BAUMGARTEN, NICOLA de. Ricordi della rivoluzione Russa. [Reminiscences of the Russian Revolution.] *Nuova Antologia*. 267 (1379) Sep. 1, 1929: 46–58.—Escaping through the Bolshevik lines the author came to Samara and then to his own possessions in territory recaptured by Czechs, allied troops, and counter-revolutionary forces. He pictures conditions there and repeats an account of the massacre of the imperial family. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk caused the Czechs to withdraw, thus breaking the back of counter-revolutionary resistance. The author pushed eastward just as Ufa again fell to the Bolsheviks. [See Entry 2: 2546.]—*J. C. Russell*.

11461. BAUMGARTEN, N. de. Sui rapporti storici tra la Russia e la Polonia. [Historical relations between Russia and Poland.] *Europa Orientale*. 9(7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 285–293.—Antagonism has separated these two peoples for centuries. Until the Mongol invasion in Russia, friendly relations existed but the Mongol yoke estranged the Poles from the Russians separating the western part of Russia from the eastern part. The subsequent struggles were mainly for religious reasons. The real cause of the Polish-Russian dissension is to be found in the claims of both the countries to White and Little Russia. The Russians did not succeed in destroying the particular national characteristic of the White Russians; however, the White Russians are racially less closely related to the Poles than to the Russians. It will need considerable impartiality to find a solution to this question.—*O. Eisenberg*.

POLAND

(See also Entries 11382, 11385, 11461, 11469)

11462. GRABOWSKI, T. Krytyka literacka na Emigracji (1831–1863). [Literary criticism during the period of the great emigration (1831–1863).] *Bull. Internat. de L'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres. Cl. de Philol. Cl. d'Hist. et de Philos.* 4–6 Apr.–Jun. 1929: 99–103.—The principal centers of Polish romantic criticism were the Ukraine with Michael Grabowski, Warsaw with Alexander Tyszyński, and Toruń with Charles Libelt. This criticism is characterized by a spirit of radicalism. The hope for union of religions and social classes under a regime that was all but theocratic caused the liberalism of the first years of the romantic movement to disappear and to be replaced by a dog-

matism which attacked liberty in the realm of art. Mickiewicz directed literature into these radical and religious channels. Slowacki opposed the Messiah hypotheses of Mickiewicz and advanced a purely individualist program and an apotheosis of the past history of Poland. The two poets were not fundamentally in disagreement; both embraced the opinions of Towiański, and became the leading expounders of Messianism. Krasiński, who had come under Hegelian influence, entered the controversy against both Mickiewicz and Slowacki. After 1848 a reaction against Messianism set in and was followed by realism. Julian Klaczko became the leading critic of the realists or right party while Léon Zienkiewicz represented the party of the left. Klaczko devoted himself to a study of the lives of various authors from the historic, artistic, and humanist point of view. Zienkiewicz was a mere echo of Mickiewicz in laying the basis for the movement that was to result in the insurrection of 1863. Cyprian Norwid's ideas hark back to the romanticists. He was a Fourierist and a precursor of Ruskin in his detestation of material progress which made man a slave of his environment. In all his works he preached the cult of labor.—*Frank Nowak*.

11463. ŚLIWINSKI-ZARZECKA, M. Kształtowanie ideologii narodowej. [The development of Polish national ideology.] *Oświata Polska*. 7(1) 1930: 23–32.—In evaluating Polish national ideology there were until recently two schools of thought. Influenced by the misfortunes of the nation the Krakow school, severely condemned the past history of Poland as the sole cause of the nation's downfall. The other school, profoundly stirred by a sort of Messianic idealism, closed its eyes to the past mistakes of the nation and idealized its past. The Krakow pessimists hoped to arouse the nation to renewed enthusiasm and vigor, but it attained the opposite result. The idealists on the other hand led the nation away from the hard facts of reality by glorifying even the worst features of the old order. In the west individualism was giving way to collective society during the middle ages while in Poland at the same period of time the social group was disintegrating on account of the emphasis on increasing individualism. For this reason in the west the state gained power over the individual while in Poland the individual triumphed over the state. A democracy of individualistic nobles naturally repudiated all forms of absolutism. The state, in Poland, was a creation of the people themselves for the satisfaction of their needs. The highly developed parliamentarism protected the

individual against arbitrary authority and expressed his sense of responsibility for the development of the nation. When carried to extremes this individualism injured the nation with its exalted privileges, *liberum veto*, Confederations, and "Golden Liberty," for these privileges led the way to anarchy and the tyranny of the individual.—*Frank Nowak*.

11464. SZYJKOWSKI, M. La participation de la Pologne à la renaissance tchèque. I. Les liens unissant Joseph Dobrowski à la Pologne. II. La poésie de l'époque de Stanislas-Auguste comme base de la renaissance de la poésie tchèque. (L'école poétique, dite de J. A. Puchmajer.) [Polish participation in the Czech renaissance. I. Ties connecting Joseph Dobrowski with Poland. II. The poetry of the period of Stanislas Augustus as a foundation for the renaissance of poetry among the Czechs. (The so-called school of J. A. Puchmajer.)] *Bull. Internat. de L'Acad. Polonaise*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 11332, 11372, 11448, 11531, 12049, 12246)

11466. AL-QŪṢĪ, IHSĀN AḤMAD. Lamḥah ta'rikhiyah 'an al-nahḍah al-nisawiyah al-misriyah. [A historical sketch of the women's movement in Egypt.] *Al-Mukataf*. 76(1) Jan. 1930: 87-90.—Qāsim Bey Amīn in his books entitled *The Liberation of Woman* and *The New Woman*, which he composed in the early part of this century, laid the foundation of the Egyptian women's movement. The first charitable act of organized women in Egypt was the raising of funds in 1897 for the sufferers of the Graeco-Turkish war. In 1904 the first Egyptian women's club was established through the efforts of Madame Sha'rāwī who is still the leader of the movement. Miss Clement, sent by one of the Carnegie institutes of America in 1908, was the first to address a public meeting of Egyptian women. During the 1919 revolution against the British rule Egyptian women took an active part and they protested against the new constitution for not giving them the right to vote. The United Women Society organized in 1923 has been the strongest women's organization.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

11467. ASKĀRŪS, TAWFIQ. Bayn miṣr w-al-ḥabash. [The bonds between Egypt and Abyssinia.] *Al-Hilāl*. 39(5) Mar. 1930: 544-548.—The Nile that arises in Abyssinian soil is not the only bond that binds Egypt with Abyssinia. The religious tie is old and strong. Abyssinia received its Christianity in the 4th century from Egypt and the Abyssinian church has remained ever since in close affiliation with the Coptic church. On June 2, 1929, the Coptic patriarch of Egypt installed a new bishop over the Abyssinian kingdom. This is the 111th bishop thus installed, the first one going back to the year 326 A. D. On Jan. 9, 1930, the patriarch paid a visit in person to the capital of Abyssinia. Only two previous patriarchs from Egypt had ever visited Abyssinia. The first patriarchal visit took place about the middle of the 11th century and the object was to discover a way by which the flow of the Nile water reaching Egypt could be increased. The second was paid in the middle of the 19th century. (Illustrations.)—*Philip K. Hitti*.

11468. GUÉMARD, G. Histoire de Bekir-Bey. [The career of Bekir-Bey, Corsican adventurer.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 18(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 57-66.—Mari, a native of Fiumorlo, Corsica, sought a career for himself in Egypt after the Treaty of Vienna had closed the door to adventure in Europe. Mehemet-Ali, then establishing himself in the country over which he was in theory but governor, engaged him as a military expert and from then on his future was

d. Sci. et d. Lettres. Cl. de Philol. Cl. d'Hist. et de Philos. 4-6 Apr.-Jun. 1929. 147-166.—*Frank Nowak*.

11465. VARANDIAN, M. Mitzgeyev yev Lehas-dani Veradznoute. [Mickiewicz and the rebirth of Poland.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8(4) Feb. 1930: 130-140.—Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855) performed the same task for Poland that Raffi did for Armenia. As professor in the university of Kovno, Mickiewicz taught patriotism. Arrested by the Russian authorities for his writings, he was imprisoned at Vilna for five months, and upon his release he went to St. Petersburg. His *Conrad Wallenrot* (1827) became the textbook of the conspirators. In 1830 and again in 1848, he did not succeed in organizing Polish bands to fight against Russia. During the Crimean War he went to Constantinople to organize a Polish army and force the Polish issue to the forefront after the war, but death overtook him in 1855 and his plans vanished with him.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

assured. He participated in the Morean campaign and after the war with Arabia he was named governor of the important Red Sea city of Jeddah. Under Abbas I, he was ennobled and was named chief of police in Cairo where Flaubert made his acquaintance. He was a picturesque personage and numerous references to him appear in travel works of the day dealing with the Levant.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

11469. HANDELSMAN, MARCELI. La politique yougoslave du prince Czartoryski entre 1840-48. I. Organisation. [The political policy of Prince Czartoryski in Yugoslavia, 1840-48. I. Its organisation.] *Bull. Internat. de L'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres. Cl. de Philol. Cl. d'Hist. et de Philos.* 4-6 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 107-112.—*Frank Nowak*.

11470. KAN'AN, TAWFIQ. Al-judhām aw al-baras. [Leprosy.] *Al-Kulliyah*. 16(2) Jan. 1930: 132-136.—The only hospital for lepers in the Arabic speaking lands of Western Asia is the Moravian Mission Hospital established in Jerusalem in 1867. Since 1896, 272 patients have been admitted, 200 of whom came from Palestine, 6 from Egypt, 10 from Syria, 25 from Transjordan and the rest from other parts of the world.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

11471. ROSETTI, RADU. Roumania's part in the War of 1877. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8(24) Mar. 1930: 548-577.—Rumania turned to Russia at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, but her aid was declined. Carol and his government held consistently to two ideas: to defend the existence of the state and to affirm its individuality. The Russians, checked in the summer of 1877, asked Rumanian co-operation, but the incorporation of Rumanian troops in Russian units was not acceptable. It was finally agreed that they should become the right wing of the army before Plevna. After the attack on Plevna in September (opposed by Carol) had been repulsed with heavy losses, his plan of siege was adopted and the city fell Dec. 10. The Russians officially gave the Rumanians due credit, but privately and politically belittled the victory. The Rumanians then moved against Vidin. Before the city was taken an armistice was signed by Russia and Turkey, the former refusing to allow the Rumanian delegate to share in the negotiations or to sign the armistice convention. Russia tried to force the cession of Bessarabia which was finally given her in the treaty of Berlin, Rumania being allowed to make only a formal protest and receiving in exchange the Dobrogea. Since this time distrust of Russia has been evident in Rumania's foreign policy. During the war Rumania's foreign rulers made for themselves a secure place in the affections of her people.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

11472. SASSOUNI, G. Kiurdêrou yev Hayêrou Azadacragan Sharzhounnêri poulêrê yev anonts pokh-

harapêroutiunnêre. [The phases of movements of liberation of the Armenians and of the Kurds and their interrelations.] *Hairênik Amsakir*. 8(1) Nov. 1929: 134-145; (2) Dec. 1929: 146-158; (3) Jan. 1930: 102-113; (4) Feb. 1930: 151-160.—Articles by the Armenian social organiser. The Armeno-Kurdish friendship has been of considerable importance in the politics of Asia Minor. In 1459 the Armenian and Kurdish chiefs formed an alliance against the Turks. In 1514 their lands were overrun by the Turks, but the Kurds succeeded in retaining for themselves a semi-independent position up to 1839 while the Armenians lost all their rights and liberties. Placed in such a privileged position the Kurds failed to cooperate with the Armenians, in spite of repeated attempts by the latter. In the middle of the 19th century, when the Kurds were losing their position, they realised, too late, the importance of such cooperation. The rule of the Sultans over their eastern provinces was never complete, due to distance, the lack of means of communication, and a corrupt system of government. From the beginning of the 19th century down to the Crimean War Turkey was weak, and had the Armenians and the Kurds cooperated, they could have won their liberty. As Turkey later deprived the Kurds of their semi-independent status she still managed to keep these races apart by arousing their religious and traditional fanaticism. The Kurds were in need of Armenian aid in 1847-48 but the Armenians were scattered in all parts of Asia Minor, and though some were willing to work with the Kurds, a great majority of them remained loyal to the Turks. They hoped that their salvation lay in the establishment of a strong central government and in the execution of some reforms. In some of the rural districts this opinion prevailed up to 1914. The clergy, the well-to-do, and the businessmen were also subscribers to this idea. About the middle of the nineteenth century the Armenians in the western provinces of Turkey represented a religious rather than a political group. A political group developed in the eastern provinces, united with the Kurds, under the leadership of Bedir Khan Bey. In an uprising, Bedir Khan Bey was captured and exiled to the island of Crete. The Armenians were equally dissatisfied with the Kurdish alliance and the severe Turkish rule. By 1839 the Kurds were subdued by the Turks and reforms were granted to the Armenians. Some attempts were made to protect the Armenians against the Kurdish brigandage.—A. O. Surkissian.

FAR EAST

(See also Entry 9100)

11473. BAIG BAÑOS, AURELIO. *La real compañía de Filipinas*. [The Royal Company of the Philippines.] *Rev. Nacional de Economía*. 29(87) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 253-285. [See Entry 2: 6089.]

11474. BISWAMITRE, C. R. *De Javanen in Suriname*. [The Javanese in Surinam.] *Oedaya*. 6(4) Apr. 1929: 48-49.—As early as 1818 immigration of Javanese to Surinam was recommended. Not until the years 1871-1883 did the Dutch Trading Company make an attempt in this direction, which failed. Meanwhile British-Indian laborers were imported, who were not wholly satisfactory. In 1888 the planters' association at Paramaribo declared for the desirability of the immigration of the Javanese. Since 1894 the immigration is definitely open. Until 1917, when British-Indian immigration was discontinued, the Javanese worked under the same conditions as they. There are at present 30,000 Javanese and their number is continually growing. The Europeans, however, planters as well as officials, move away from here, as far as possible, to East India. A remarkable exchange of population.—C. Lekkerkerker.

11475. HONJO, E. *The new economic policy in*

the closing day of the Tokugawa shogunate. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 4(2) Dec. 1929: 52-75.—The Tokugawa period lasted from 1603-1868. The development of commerce and industry, with changes in the currency, led to the break-up of the old feudal system. From 1848 to 1859 came significant political and economic changes as a result of the development of foreign relations. Honjo describes the conditions obtaining in this period and traces the development from one stage to another.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

11476. HOOPES, THOMAS T. *Recent acquisitions of Japanese arms and armor in the Metropolitan Museum*. *Metropolitan Museum Studies*. 2(2) 1930: 221-235.

11477. KHAN, SHAFUOT AHMAD. *The Anglo-Dutch rivalry in Bantam in the seventeenth century*. *Islamic Culture*. 4(1) Jan. 1930: 70-99.—In March, 1682, the Dutch, under pretext of aiding the young king of Bantam against his father, the Sultan, seized the city of Bantam. An official of the East India company describes the events in detail in a long letter. The foreigners were maltreated, the English flag was dishonored, and it was only with great difficulty that the English finally managed to escape to Batavia with their money and goods. The English factory, established for 70 years in Bantam, thus came to an end. Both the Sultan of Bantam and the East India Company appealed to Charles II for aid. The king sent a strong letter of protest to the Hague, and Sir John Chardin was appointed to negotiate (May, 1683). The Dutch sent commissioners to England who returned to Holland in March, 1686 without agreement. In June, 1687, the East India Company again complained of Dutch aggression, citing the seizure of another settlement, Batam Capas. James II then approved of a scheme to resist the Dutch by force of arms. Except for a short introduction the article consists entirely of documents.—Adolph Feinstein.

11478. SHEPPARD, E. W. *The military methods of the Mongols*. *Army Quart.* 18(2) Jul. 1929: 305-315.—H. A. de Weerd.

INDIA

(See also Entry 11359)

11479. ARNOLD, SIR THOMAS. *A note on oriental manuscripts*. *Indian Art & Letters*. 3(2) 1929: 71-78.

11480. LESLIE, J. H. *The diary and letters of Arthur Moffat Lang, first lieutenant Bengal Engineers. India 1857-1859*. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research*. 9(35) Jan. 1930: 1-26.—The introduction and the explanatory notes to this diary and letters are by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Leslie. It contains a brief survey of the life of Lang, who served as a "fighting" officer throughout the Indian mutiny. The letters furnish an accurate picture of routine life in an Indian military cantonment. (Maps, portraits, etc.)—F. E. Baldwin.

11481. NATARAJAN, K. Gokhale—the man and his work. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(308) Mar. 1930: 209-215.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 11153, 11409, 11416, 11418, 11467, 11528, 12135)

11482. BERNARD, AUGUSTIN. *La conquête d'Alger, d'après la correspondance de l'intendant Raynal*. [The conquest of Algeria as narrated in the correspondence of Intendant Raynal.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d Colonies Françaises*. 18(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-44.—Many family papers, come to light because of the interest in the centennial celebration of the opening of the conquest of Algeria, are revealing interesting aspects of the undertaking which were not covered by the official

reports. The intimate letters of Raynal, then attached to Baron Denniée's staff, to his wife and other members of the family, are being published in their entirety this year and are among the most valuable. They cover the period from disembarkation to receipt of news of the July revolution.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11483. CHIRGWIN, A. M. *The Wilberforce of Africa.* *Congregational Quart.* 7 (3) Jul. 1929. 297-306.—The Wilberforce of Africa is John Philip, who a century ago effected the abolition of Hottentot serfdom. For this he remains the best hated missionary who ever worked at the Cape. This odium was extended to all the missionaries of the London Missionary Society. Arriving at Cape Town in 1819 he found that the primitive Bushmen had been wiped out; the Bantus had not yet come so far south; and the nomadic Hottentots were being reduced to serfdom and denied even ordinary justice. Sir Philip secured the liberation of this people, largely through the publication of *African Researches* (2 vols.) which strengthened the hesitant support of the L. M. S. On July 17, 1828, Ordinance no. 50 was passed which gave 30,000 Hottentots citizens' rights. This information has been brought to light by W. M. Macmillan, professor of history in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.—*W. L. Braden.*

11484. JALABERT, LOUIS. *Le centenaire d'un coup d'éventail. [The centenary of a blow with a fan.] Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 202 (6) Mar. 20, 1930: 641-655.—The expedition to Algeria in 1830 was less owing to Dey Hussein's insult in striking the French ambassador than to the adroit maneuvering which made a private into a state debt. [Bibliography.]—*G. G. Walsh.*

11485. JOHNSTONE, MARJORIE. *Une ambassade au Maroc au XVIII^e siècle. [A diplomatic mission to Morocco in the 18th century.] Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 45-56.—Lieutenant Alexander Jardine was sent to Morocco in 1771 by Governor Stephen Cornwallis of Gibraltar to negotiate the release of certain Englishmen held prisoners by the emperor, Sidi Mohammed, as well as to make a study of the country's commerce and its relation with foreign powers, particularly Spain. His *Letters from Barbary, France, Spain and Portugal* (first edition, 1788; second edition, 1790; reviewed in the *European Magazine*, January, 1790), forms an invaluable source on Morocco in the third quarter of the 18th century.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11486. MURGO, SPARTACO. *L'ultimo bey d'Algeria. [The last bey of Algeria.] Vita Italiana.* 17 (198) Jul. 1929: 313-318.—The last bey, Hussein, ceased to reign in 1830 when Algeria lost her independence. He was of Turkish origin (b. 1773) and after a career in the army and as a successful broker, he was appointed secretary of the regency. He became a counsellor of Omar Pasha and his successor, and after the death of the latter he was elected bey. He was a good administrator but failed in politics. Being over-confident of his military forces he frequently came into conflict with England and France. Claims of Algerian bankers against the French government led to a break of the

diplomatic relations with the result that Algeria was finally surrounded by a powerful French fleet and occupied on July 5, 1830.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11487. UNSIGNED. *En l'honneur du Général Archinard. [In honor of General Archinard.] Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 113-136.—Just as Faïdherbe won the Senegal valley for France and Lyautey Morocco, so the French Soudan is largely the creation of Archinard. After two years in Cochin China, he arrived in north central Africa in 1880 and, in two decades, by brilliant campaigns against savage tribesmen, carved out a magnificent domain for the home country. He was the first European in Africa to make extensive use of native troops. Adopting the policy of building up a well-trained force of blacks and officering it with able whites, he became the father of the modern colonial army. A gathering of notables, presided over by Marshal Lyautey, was held in his honor in Paris on March 15 and at this time, as part of the program, he surveyed his spectacular career in the one-time dark continent.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11488. UNSIGNED. *Bourbon en 1671. [The island of Reunion in 1671.] Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 190-198.—Étienne Regnault, first governor of the colony, who took possession of the government in 1665, prepared a general account of the state of affairs six years later, entitled *Mémoire concernant les avis de ce qu'il conviendrait de suivre pour l'établissement considérable que le roi désire faire en l'île de Bourbon et son utilité*, here published.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 8858, 9994, 10257)

11489. BAIDAFF, LEÓN. *Una descripción en verso del Nuevo Mundo (siglo XVI). [A description of the New World in verse (16th century).] Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 8 (41) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 53-71.—These pages of a 16th century French document describing America in verse are found in the Bibliothèque Nationale, written by Jehan Mallart for the guidance of French mariners. Two pages of photostat reproduction accompany the text.—*R. F. Nichols.*

11490. SWEET, WILLIAM WARREN. *Religious enthusiasm as a motive force in Spanish colonization. Methodist Rev.* 111 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 569-580.—The long crusades against the Moors in Spain transformed the Spaniard from the most tolerant to the most intolerant of Europeans. They were also responsible for making war and religion his chief interests, and for filling Spain with restless adventurers. Then began the conquest of America. Officially, religion was the chief motive which brought the Spanish conqueror, but the conquerors soon lost sight of this. The authorities in Spain continued to work for the conversion of the native, while the missionaries carried on in the far-flung Spanish colonial empire with extraordinary success. The importance of Roman Catholicism in the building of the great Spanish colonial empire was enormous.—*W. W. Sweet.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 11101, 11103, 11365, 11368, 11378, 11439, 11489, 11884, 12065, 12191)

11491. BLOOM, LANSING B. (ed.). *A group of Kearny letters. New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 17-37.—These letters, dated between 1807 and 1848, were written by or to Stephen Watts Kearny, and by his brother, Philip Kearny.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

11492. BOWMAN, EARL J. *Efforts to christianize the Indians of Pennsylvania in colonial times. Lutheran Church Quart.* 2 (1) Jan. 1929: 21-41; (2) Apr. 1929: 190-222.—Indian missionary activ-

ities in colonial Pennsylvania of the Swedish Lutherans, the Quakers, of David Brainerd, of the Moravians, and the Catholics. The earliest in the field were the Swedes and the Swedish Lutheran minister, John Campanius, became the first Protestant missionary to the Indians. His translation into the Delaware tongue of Luther's Small Catechism was printed in 1656, five years before the appearance of Eliot's Indian Bible. The Quakers showed a sympathetic interest in the

Indians, but accomplished little in the way of evangelization. David Brainerd's work exercised great influence, through the publication of his diary by Jonathan Edwards. Of the Indian missionaries of colonial Pennsylvania the Moravians were the most successful. Their towns of Christian Indians at Gnadenhütten and Nain and their missions at Wyalusing, Sheshquanink, Goschgoschunk and Kaskaskunk were all noteworthy efforts. Davis Zeisberger was their outstanding leader. The work of Catholic missionaries seems to have been confined to that period when western Pennsylvania was temporarily under French control.—*W. W. Sweet.*

11493. BROWN, ALMA H. The consular service of the Republic of Texas. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 33 (3) Jan. 1930: 184-230; (4) Apr. 1930: 299-314.—The organization of the consular service of the Republic of Texas was experimental, and not the result of a well thought out official plan. As finally developed carefully prescribed instructions and laws superseded the earlier dependence on common usage. A study of the distribution of the consulates shows that 17 were established in the United States, of which the ones at New Orleans and New York were the most important; 7 in France; 9 in Great Britain; 4 in the Netherlands; and one at Bremen for the Hansa towns.—*William C. Binkley.*

11494. CLOUGH, WILSON O. A French view of Cheyenne in 1867. *Frontier.* 10 (3) Mar. 1930: 240-242.—In 1867, Louis Laurent Simonin, a French mineralogist, traveler, and writer, set out from Paris to visit the mines in the Far West. His letters to a friend, Dalloz, were collected and published in 1869, in Paris, under the title *Le Grand-Ouest des États-Unis*. From this book Clough has translated and annotated a description of Cheyenne, written in Nov. 1867, when that city was hardly three months old.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

11495. CLUM, JOHN P. The San Carlos Apache police. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4 (3) Jul. 1929: 203-219; 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 67-92.—John P. Clum, United States Indian agent, organized the San Carlos Apache police in August, 1874, shortly after his arrival at the San Carlos (Arizona) reservation. He conceived the idea that the Apache could in this way enforce discipline among themselves. This experiment proved successful and led to the organization of the United States Indian police force in 1878.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

11496. CRAVEN, AVERY O. The South in American history. *Hist. Outlook.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 105-109.—American history as taught in parts of the North lacks proper balance. The South is either neglected or misinterpreted. Virginia almost monopolizes the southern story in colonial times, and southern leaders like Laurens, Harnett, Blair and Gadsden are ignored. Developments in the Carolinas need to be studied, especially in the Revolutionary period, and the leaders named deserve a place in any story that finds space for Hancock, Otis, Cotton or Mather. Basic facts in southern life need to be revalued. There was something in the Old South besides slavery and there is something in the New South besides backwardness. They must be understood first as rural-agricultural in character with Old World patterns basic in their social values. Much that has been thought of as southern is only rural; much that has been ascribed to slavery can be duplicated in any agricultural section. The Negro must be separated from slavery. He must sometimes be looked upon as a foreign element thrown undigested into southern life; he must ever be understood as a laborer and his treatment judged, in part, in that light. The race question must be given greater emphasis for a correct understanding of southern attitudes and the efficiency of slavery in solving the problem of local police control taken into consideration. The South

must be stripped of romance and its classes and sections kept apart for study. It cannot be understood as a unity.—*A. O. Craven.*

11497. CULMER, FREDERIC A. (ed.). California letter of John Wilson, 1850. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (2) Jan. 1930: 200-213.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

11498. DAWSON, THOMAS F. Major Thompson, Chief Ouray and the Utes. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (3) May, 1930: 113-122.—Major Thompson's work as special agent of the Utes under his brother-in-law, Territorial Governor McCook. He travelled among the Utes freely with only an old army six-shooter for protection against the few whites trying to sell liquor. He claimed Meeker's policy of encouraging barbed wire fences and grain fields and using troops to protect them was responsible for the White River massacre.—*P. S. Fritz.*

11499. LESLIE, J. H. (ed.). Dickson, Alexander. Artillery services in North America in 1814 and 1815. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 8 (32) Apr. 1929: 79-113. This article consists of extracts from the journal of Colonel Alexander Dickson. An accurate and detailed account is given of the artillery services in the operations against New Orleans and Mobile in 1814-15. It is dated May 23, 1815, and was probably compiled during the voyage to England after Dickson added a copy of the journal of Major Forrest of the Quartermaster-General's department. The journal of the latter, which commences on Nov. 25, 1814, is printed concurrently with that of Dickson, which begins Dec. 24. Leslie has added tables, showing the strength of the royal artillery, and some losses in action, from muster rolls in the Public Record Office, as well as a copy of a printed proclamation by the British commanders, dated Dec. 5, 1814, addressed to the chiefs of the Creek and other Indian tribes, calling upon them to join the British against "the common enemy, the wicked people of the United States." (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

11500. FENNING, KARL. The origin of the patent and copyright clause of the constitution. *Georgetown Law J.* 17 (2) Feb. 1929: 109-117.—A post-convention copy of the Pinckney plan contains a recommendation for protection to authors, but it is unlikely that such recommendation was in the original plan. Probably Madison with Pinckney should have equal credit, at least on the copyright phase, for on his recommendation, Congress passed a resolution in favor of copyrights as early as 1783. In April, 1787, Madison addressed the convention on the need for such protection. Aug. 18, 1787, Pinckney recommended the protection of copyrights and patents, and Madison made similar recommendations. All were referred to the committee of detail. Possibly the reason the clause does not employ either of the words "patent" or "copyright" was to avoid limiting the power to the particular forms of conditional exclusive rights which were at that time known as copyrights and patents.—*E. A. Helms.*

11501. FLICK, A. C. New sources on the Sullivan-Clinton campaign in 1779. *Quart. J. N. Y. State Hist. Assn.* 10 (4) Oct. 1929: 265-317.—Letters exchanged between British officers show the state of British information as to the movements of the American armies and give reports of the battle of Newtown and minor engagements. Several letters from Washington to General Sullivan show Washington's deep interest in the campaign. The campaign not only succeeded in its immediate object of breaking the power of the Indians and Tories, but opened the way to settlement in western New York and strengthened the claim of the United States to the Northwest. [See Entry 2: 1400, 7709.]—*J. W. Pratt.*

11502. FYERS, EVAN W. H. General Sir William Howe's operations in Pennsylvania, 1777.

The Battle of the Brandywine Creek—11 September—and the action at Germantown—4 October. II. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 9 (35) Jan. 1930: 27-42.—Transcripts of documents in the Public Record Office, annotated by Major Fyers. [See Entry 2: 4337].—*F. E. Baldwin.*

11503. GENTRY, NORTH TODD. William F. Switzler. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (2) Jan. 1930: 161-176.—A biography of a prominent Missouri journalist, who edited and published the *Missouri Statesman* (Columbia) from 1843 to 1888.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

11504. HALL, THOMAS B. John Sappington. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (2) Jan. 1930: 177-199.—A description of how John Sappington, a physician of Saline county, Missouri, used quinine in the treatment of malaria, despite the opposition of the medical profession of his day. Between 1832 and 1856, Sappington's anti-fever pills were well known and widely used throughout the West, where malaria was a prevalent disease.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

11505. HIRSCH, ARTHUR H. French influence on American agriculture in the colonial period with special reference to southern provinces. *Agric. Hist.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-9.—In the 17th century England, confronted with the continued French migrations to the British Isles, turned to a new, imperial, agricultural policy. She resolved to set up great experiment stations in American colonies to gain economic independence. The French, among whom were many specialists and experts in various branches of agriculture, were encouraged to settle in America. The vinedressers and gardeners of Saintonage, Poitou, and La Rochelle undertook to reproduce their vineyards and groves. The result was the model farms in the vicinity of Manakin Town in Virginia and beautiful plantations in Carolina and Georgia on the banks of the Cooper, the Santee, and the Savannah. There are records of the sale of no less than 33,000 acres of land to French immigrants in South Carolina alone prior to 1698, besides all the free grants. Gift-grants ran as high as 12,000 acres to Frenchmen, who cultivated the vine, the silk worm and mulberry, and the olive. Before the American Revolution rice, indigo and cotton, encouraged by bounties, claimed increasingly their attention. Lord Hillsborough was a patron of individual enterprises. Eventually the French government induced him to withdraw his support from the American wine industries for a consideration of £250,000. The contributions of the French in silk, rice, and indigo are discussed in detail.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

11506. HUNT, LIVINGSTON. The British naval Waterloo off the Chesapeake. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 38 (151) Mar. 1930: 272-281.—The important events preceding the naval battle between Comte de Grasse for the Colonies and Admirals Hood and Graves for Great Britain have had slight treatment in our textbooks. Yorktown might never have witnessed Cornwallis' surrender to Washington if Hood and Graves had maneuvered their fleet with a little more judgment.—*Julian Aronson.*

11507. KEARNY, THOMAS. Kearny and Kit

Carson, as interpreted by Stanley Vestal. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-16.—A study of the relations between Stephen W. Kearny and Christopher Carson during their march from New Mexico to California in 1846.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

11508. MIRRIELES, LUCIA B. (ed.). Pioneer ranching in central Montana. *Frontier.* 10 (3) Mar. 1930: 243-257.—Letters written in 1882-83 by Otto Merdian who came from a clerkship in Alton, Illinois, to take up land in central Montana near the present site of Melville give a vivid picture of frontier life, and record the rapid changes of 1882-3 incident to the completion of the transcontinental railway.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

11509. ORIAN, G. HARRISON. New England witchcraft in fiction. *Amer. Lit.* 2 (1) Mar. 1930: 541-71.—Longfellow was not the first to utilize New England witchcraft in fiction. The theme was first used in 1817 in Jonathan Scott's *The Sorceress*; and later in *Salem, An Eastern Tale* (1820) in which historical characters may be recognized; and was followed throughout the century by other authors, among whom the most prominent were Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Whittier. The subject was treated out of proportion to its historical significance.—*John H. Mueller.*

11510. ROTHERT, OTTO A. Shane, the western collector. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-16.—A brief account of his career, together with a list of the various manuscripts regarding early western history, found in the Draper and Presbyterian collections.—*S. J. Folmsbee.*

11511. RYLE, WALTER H. A study of early days in Randolph county, 1818-1860. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (2) Jan. 1930: 214-237.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

11512. WEIDMANN, PAUL. Deutsches Archivmaterial zur nordamerikanischen Geschichte. [German archive material on North American history.] *Hamburg-Amerika Post.* 2 (3) 1930: 70-83.

11513. WHITE, LAURA A. The National Democrats in South Carolina, 1852 to 1860. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28 (4) Oct. 1929: 370-389.—South Carolina was the last of the southern states to accept the Compromise of 1850. The States Rights party (the Separate State Actionists) was utterly shattered by that struggle, and the successful Cooperationists fared little better. The National Democrats were the first of new groups to appear in South Carolina. They championed the maintenance of the Union (nationalism), the movement for the democratization of the system of administration in South Carolina, the development of a common school system of education, and the diversification of industry. The state convention in 1856 placed the case of the National Democrats before the people, and was hailed by Orr as the inauguration of a new era. The election of Buchanan in 1856 was the signal for new attacks upon the National Democrats. A four-year struggle finally resulted in the complete elimination of the National Democrats.—*E. M. Violette.*

11514. WOODRUFF, M. DOROTHY. Gamaliel Bradford: a searcher of souls. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28 (4) Oct. 1929: 419-428.—An analysis of Bradford as a biographer and delineator of character.—*E. M. Violette.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 11424, 11433, 11489, 11696, 12036)

11515. BELAÚNDE, VÍCTOR ANDRÉS. La Federación de los Andes. [The Federation of the Andes.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (46) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 204-217.—The Constitution of 1826, drafted by Bolívar, became the fundamental law not only of the Republic of Bolivia but of the Federation of Great Colombia and Peru and Bolivia. Bolívar's

grand idea of a superstate was an essential part in his vast scheme as a military leader—part of his psychological make-up. Bolívar believed that a union of the independent states of Hispanic America was necessary to save them not only from the Holy Alliance but also from the United States of America. This was his master thought in calling the Congress of Panama. He felt even in 1826 that Chile, the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and Brazil would not enter into the Federation of the Andes. When Bolívar had become

convinced that a Union of Hispanic America was impossible, he decided upon the formation of the Federation of the Andes. He had already united Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela into Great Colombia. The next step was the Federation of the Andes. Capt. Thomas Walling was in error in informing the British government that Bolívar sought a crown; he opposed monarchy.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

11516. BRODA, RUDOLF. The future of the mestizo countries of America. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (770) Feb. 1930: 218-224.—The backwardness of the countries from Mexico to Bolivia is usually attributed to the climate. Yet in truth the climate is eminently a "white man's" climate. The reason that the valley of the Mississippi and the La Plata now hold democratic nations while the Andean plateaus display feudalism and military rule is to be found in the nature of the first Indians. The nomadic tribes of the Mississippi valley and the La Plata were easily displaced and exterminated by the European immigrants, and these regions then became a white man's country. The Toltecs of Mexico, the Mayas of Central America, and the Incas of South America stood their ground racially; they continued on the feudal estates, and produced a mixed race. In Mexico the great plantations are giving way to small holdings, capital is entering the country, labor unions are increasing. Education is slowly progressing, and the religious struggle reveals an awakening. Will the same take place in South America? Evolution rather than revolution will take place south of Mexico.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

11517. CAILLET-BOIS, RICARDO R. Miranda y los orígenes de la independencia Americana. [Miranda and the origins of American independence.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (47) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 315-328.—Aldao attempts to show that Miranda was not the most important precursor of the Spanish-American Revolution. Caillet-Bois declares that the few facts which Aldao presents refer merely to Río de la Plata. Aldao is in error in attributing the honor of initiating the Spanish American Revolution to the ex-Jesuit Viscardo y Guzmán; it is not unreasonable to believe that the famous *Lettre aux espagnols-américains* (1799) was written by Miranda, and not by this ex-Jesuit. Aldao is also in error in believing that Henry Adams Bullard rather than James Biggs wrote the account of Miranda's expedition to Venezuela in 1806. Aldao has not affected the right of Miranda to the honor of being the greatest of all precursors of the Spanish-American Revolution. The greatest authority on this whole field, William Spence Robertson, has not deprived Miranda of this honor.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

11518. HENRÍQUEZ y CARVAJAL, FED. Martí en la prensa. [Martí in the press.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (47) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 310-314.—The *Bolletín del Archivo Nacional de Cuba* has made a study of the several periodicals with which José Martí was connected. The result was a work of 118 pages, published in 1928. Materials for this booklet were gathered from periodicals with which Martí had been connected in Spain, Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina, and the United States of America. Martí's creed was: "All for Cuba; all for my country." [Facsimiles: *La Patria Libre* with the poem *Abdala*, written by Martí at the age of 16; selections from the *Revista Venezolana*, from July 1-15, 1881; *La Edad de Oro*, published by Martí in the U. S. in 1889; *La Patria*, founded in 1892.] —*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

11519. DEPONS, FRANCISCO. Viaje a la parte oriental de tierra firme. [Voyage to the eastern part of Tierra Firme.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 81-88; (46) Apr.-Jun. 1929:

236-268; (47) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 358-419; (48) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 480-534.—This is a translation into Spanish from the French of the celebrated work of François Depons, written about 1805. Depons spent some four years in Venezuela at the beginning of the last century and was a keen observer. These four issues of the *Boletín* contain chapters V, VI, and VII of Depons's book.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

11520. LOUP, GEORGES Du. Un filibustier "serviteur du roy." [A Caribbean filibuster in French royal service.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 77-80.—Large numbers of adventurers entered the employ of the French king in the late 17th and early 18th centuries for service against the Spanish in tropical America. Capt. Corneille Kelly became commander of the brigatine *l'Espérance* and in February, 1698, anchored in Cartagena harbor. When the Spanish governor refused an exchange of prisoners, Kelly took one of the forts guarding the city, but was driven off by the Spanish fleet. His journal covering the affair, here drawn on, is preserved in the Marine archives (B⁴18, fol. 380).—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11521. MARTÍNEZ, BENJAMÍN OVIEDO. La logia Lautarina. [The Lautaro lodge.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (48) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 436-451.—Miranda was a great admirer of George Washington, and of the Masonic fraternity, into which he had been initiated in Virginia. He conceived the idea of a secret organization having for its one great aim the emancipation of Spanish America. In 1800 Miranda installed the *Gran Reunión Americana* in Grafton Square, London. Its members were called *caballeros racionales*. Lodges based upon this *Reunión* were founded in Great Britain, France, Spain, and in most of the larger cities of Spanish America. The *Gran Reunión Americana* in London existed until 1810. Bernardo O'Higgins worked out together with Miranda the scheme for the *Logia Lautarina*, and selected for the name of the lodge that of the famous hero of the Araucanians of Chile. The movement spread rapidly in Spanish America until it came to number most if not all of the leaders of the independence movement there. Vicuña Mackenna, celebrated Chilean historian, in his *El Ostracismo del General O'Higgins*, describes the organization and activities of the *Logia Lautarina* in Chile. Bernardo O'Higgins was greatly influenced by the *Logia Lautarina* up to 1820. Guillermo Feliu Cruz in *La Imprenta Federal* gives a minute account of the *Gran Reunión Americana* of Buenos Aires, of which José de San Martín was a very influential member.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

11522. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Les études d'histoire moderne dans la République Argentine. [The study of modern history in the Argentine Republic.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 37 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-11.—Enthusiastic appreciation of the progress made in the study of the national history in Argentina under the leadership of M. M. Ricardo Levene, Emilio Ravignani, *inter alios*.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

11523. PARES, RICHARD. Public records in British West India islands. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 7 (21) Feb. 1930: 149-157.—The work corrects and supplements the *Guide to British West Indian Archive Materials*, published by the Carnegie Institution. The *Guide* is defective in several respects: it is chiefly preoccupied with political records, is little concerned with classifying judicial records, and fails to do justice to the economic records. These defects are partly remedied by this supplement for the islands of Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitts.—*M. R. Gutsch.*

11524. ROUSIER, PAUL. Une maison d'éducation pour les jeunes personnes à la Martinique au temps

où l'Impératrice Joséphine était enfant. [A school in Martinique in the days of Empress Josephine's childhood.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 18(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 137-182.—Most of the French Caribbean planters sent their children to the motherland to be educated. This was done because little learning could be obtained in the sugar colonies save through tutors of dubious character, but also because parents wished their offspring to grow up as true Frenchmen in the cultured and cosmopolitan atmosphere of the métropole. Colonial schools were not altogether lacking, however. Thus there were two convent schools for girls in Martinique, one operated by the Ursulines, dating from 1682, and one conducted by the Dominican Dames (Jacobines) starting in 1741. A third, destined to be the most important of all, was founded by R. P. Charles-François de Coutances, a high Capuchin long resident in the Antilles, under the name Maison de la Providence in 1764. This philanthropist, a man of means and standing, and familiar with colonial society, worked out a system of instruction quite at variance with the traditional one but more properly suited to a tropical environment. With royal approbation, it became popular. Among the many girls attending it was the creole Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, subsequently to win fame as the empress of France. It was a cultural force of the utmost importance but, unhappily, the Revolution and the British occupation brought it to ruin by destroying its clientele. The founder's detailed instructions for operating the institution appear.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

11525. UNSIGNED. Documentos relativos a la Historia Colonial de Venezuela. [Documents dealing with the colonial history of Venezuela.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12(45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 81-88; (47) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 329-344.—Unpublished documents from the *Archivo General de Indias* at Sevilla, found in Section V, under the Administration of Santo Domingo Est. 52 Caj 15 Leg 12, dealing with smuggling and the measures necessary to stamp it out. They consist of letters from Diego de la Cruz Alarcón, a lawyer practicing before the Royal Audiencia, to Francisco de Cañas, governor and captain general of Venezuela, from Alarcón to Feliz Gonzales de Agüero, member of the Royal Audiencia of Mexico City, and instructions of how to proceed to control illicit trade at the Santiago de León de Caracas. Charges were preferred against the governor and captain general in a letter by Alarcón to Cañas of Aug. 8, 1711. There is also an account of the proceedings against certain individuals who have been convicted of smuggling with the names of these and the amount of the fines paid by each.—*N. Andrew N. Clevén*.

11526. UNSIGNED. Le recensement de Saint-Domingue pour l'année 1776. [The St. Domingan census for 1776.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 18(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 189-190.—There were then 20,438 whites; 5,897 mulattoes and free blacks; and 261,471 slaves in the colony.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 11386, 11455, 12014, 12016, 12019, 12021)

11527. ADAMOV, E. A. АДАМОВ, Е. А. "Вклад" В. Н. Кокотцева в историческую науку. [V. N. Kokovtzev's "contribution" to historical science.] *Международная Жизнь*. (12) 1929: 88-95.—This article refutes the assertions made by Kokovtzev in *Foreign Affairs* (10) 1929 in which S. B. Fay's book *The Origins of the World War* was criticized. [See Entry 2: 4394.]—*Emma Bezpalczuk*.

11528. DEPONT, OCTAVE. L'Algérie pendant la guerre et Ch. Lutaud. [Algeria during the war and Ch. Lutaud.] *Grande Rev.* 132(3) Mar. 1930: 19-46.—

Lutaud was governor of Algeria at a time when the Germans were trying to arouse the zaouias (monasteries) against the French and the marabouts (saints) of Oran were plotting against the government. During the World War he favored the progressive admittance of natives to the political rights of French citizens without renouncing the *statut personnel*. He faced the delicate task of introducing conscription into the douars (settlements of tents) and of supplying France with soldiers and food.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

11529. KANNER, HEINRICH. Der Vatikan als Kriegstreiber. [The Vatican urges war.] *Tagebuch*. 11(6) Feb. 8, 1930: 212-215.—From the Austrian publications on the war Kanner cites a telegram from the Bavarian minister to the Vatican, Ritter, in which Pius X and his secretary of state, Merry del Val, urge Austria to harsh measures against Serbia. In case of a general war, the French and Russian armies are negligible and constitute no danger. Pan-slavism is the great enemy and must be put down. This telegram was published in a garbled form in *Le Journal* (Paris) in 1919. It was denied by the Vatican. Ritter's original telegram has now been published. Likewise a report by Count Moritz Pallfy, Austro-Hungarian chargé d'affaires at the Vatican, dated July 29, 1914, which confirms the warlike attitude of the pope and his secretary of state.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

11530. MOENIUS, GEOG. In Löwen, Dinant und Tamin. [In Louvain, Dinant, and Tamin.] *Allgemeine Rundsch.* 26(37) Sep. 13, 1929: 709-714.

11531. SARKOVIC, STEFAN von. Der Hochverrats-Prozess von Banjaluka. [The Banjaluka high treason trial.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung: Kriegsschuldfrage*. 7(1) Jan. 1929: 30-47.—The governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina (1914-1918) writes from notes in his diary. The authorities of Austria-Hungary were not unaware of the plotting among their South-Slav subjects for the Greater-Serbia idea, but it was considered wise not to create martyrs for the cause and to prosecute only overt offenders rather than organizations which conformed outwardly to the laws of the provinces. In the Banjaluka trial (Nov. 3, 1915-March 14, 1916) 119 persons were tried for complicity in the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The trial revealed a network of secret, traitorous organizations closely associated with the Narodna Odbrana (Black Hand) of Belgrade. The mother of these Bosnian societies was *Prosvjeta*. Ostensibly a cultural society its objects were to spread Greater-Serbian propaganda, spy on the Austrian army and fortifications, give training in terrorism and disciplined group maneuvers, secure arms, and in every other way prepare its members and the Serbs and Croats in general to attack the government. Similar activities were undertaken in *Sokol* (the Falcon), supposedly groups for the promotion of athletics and *Probratinstvo* (Brotherhood), a peasant organization. Each of these societies had branches in all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The secretary of *Prosvjeta*, Vasil Grgjic, was the soul of the whole movement. Through frontier guards he kept channels open for assistance from Belgrade. Reports of all government activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina were sent to Belgrade and St. Petersburg. The author thinks that Pasich, president of the Serbian ministry, must have known of the plot against the archduke as his ministerial colleague, Jovanovich, confessed in 1924 that he had been informed.—*J. Wesley Hoffman*.

11532. SCHWERTFEGGER, BERNHARD. Von der bosnischen Krisis zum Weltkrieg. [From the Bosnian crisis to the World War.] *Zeitwende*. 6(3) Mar. 1930: 235-251.—The appearance of eight volumes of documents from the Austrian archives in 1929 brings a new combatant into the "World War of the Documents." Austria was naturally in conflict with the

policies of Russia and Pan-Slavism. Bismarck tried to harmonize the interests of Austria-Hungary and Russia in the Three Emperors' League, which was wrecked in 1887. Aehrenthal sought to revive the idea to draw Russia out of the Franco-Russian Alliance. Isvolski dreamed of resolving the question of the Straits; von Bülow in Germany believed that England and France would oppose Russia. The Young Turk Revolution and the constitutional question in Bosnia and Herzegovina changed the situation. Aehrenthal proposed to annex the provinces. The Vienna cabinet promised Russia a friendly and confidential exchange of ideas on the subject of Constantinople. Conversations were held with Italy and Bulgaria. Aehrenthal met Isvolski secretly on Sept. 16, 1908, at Buchlau, and from this point dates the personal enmity between them which later affected the relations between the two countries. Aehrenthal assured Isvolski that Austria-Hungary would recognize the necessity of the passage of Russian

warships through the Dardanelles, but Isvolski unable to get England's consent for the Dardanelles venture, threw his influence with England and France against the annexation. The world crisis produced by the annexation was sharpened by Serbia's demand for mobilization and Bulgaria's declaration of independence, Oct. 5. This seemed to Isvolski to indicate a prior agreement between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Isvolski sought to bring the matter before a European congress. William II sharply condemned Aehrenthal's step as a "subaltern's manoeuvre," but his approval was eventually won by the good offices of von Bülow, who stood firmly behind Austria-Hungary. The crisis, reached in 1909, failed to produce war because Russia was not prepared; it was ended in March with the recognition of the annexation. But the enmity of Isvolski for Austria-Hungary continued, and the 1908 alignment of powers remained. Thus the Bosnian crisis stands as the anacrusis of the great war.—*Max Savelle.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 11755, 11794, 11829, 11846, 11920, 11925, 12204)

11533. DAS-GUPTA, AMIYA KUMAR. The concept of the representative firm. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38-3) Jan. 1930: 468-476.—Among those who have cast doubt on the usefulness of Marshall's concept of the representative firm are Davenport, Robins and the Colwyn Committee. Price over a short period is measured by the cost of production of the marginal producer. If differences in efficiency of firms were permanent, normal value over the long period would also tend to be equal to marginal cost. Under actual conditions the relative efficiency of firms is constantly changing and there may always be some firms carrying on business at a loss. The marginal firm does not seem to govern long-period price, nor does the best firm under ordinary conditions control market price. Thus there is left Marshall's concept which found statistical confirmation in an investigation made in 1914 by Chapman and Ashton. Typical or representative magnitudes to which business in various industries tend to grow were found to exist.—*Whitney Coombs.*

11534. FAY, C. R. Adam Smith and the dynamic state. *Econ. J.* 40(157) Mar. 1930: 25-34.—Adam Smith admitted two paths to progress: one from agriculture to manufacture to commerce; the other from commerce to manufacture to agriculture. England was as well fitted as any other nation for commerce and empire. In the progress of society leadership passes from one nation to another. "His is a doctrine of hope for the individual and doom for the nation." "An economics of opulence is static; and economics of power dynamic." Smith was a realist in warning of the depletion of natural resources. Observation showed him that wages did increase in a dynamic state. In spite of his individualism Smith advocated education by the state if not available otherwise. His belief in competition made him favor a system of fees even in education. Self-interest was the core of his doctrine, using it even to explain the liberation of slaves. Cannan holds that the use of the term Political Economy by Steuart caused Smith to give a different title to his work. Fay disagrees with this view and explains the title to Smith's book as indicating Smith's intention to give an all embracing dynamics of progress for all nations.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

11535. FETTER, FRANK A., and WOLFE A. B. Comment on rent under increasing returns. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 72-66.—Fetter offers certain criticisms of an article on "Rent Under Increasing Returns," by Wolfe (*Amer. Econ. Rev.*, 19(4) Dec. 1929: 580-604). The criticisms center about the concept of static equilibrium at the margin of cultivation and the various uses of the term "diminishing returns," and its converse. This term may apply to dynamic changes such as those involving population pressure, or to the degree of local intensive cultivation, or to the proportional use of a single factor. Each successive dose of investment is not merely added, but is merged proportionally with the others, and has imputed to it only its pro rata share of the new total return. In the combining of agents of production, land is on a par with other agents, and the term "rent" as applied to land as distinct from other durable agents is passé. In rejoinder Wolfe points out that the assumptions which he postulated did not coincide with those assumed by the classical theory or by Fetter, and that moreover, the adjustment of the local margin of investment in a dynamic economy is in fact a correction of successive costly blunders. He considers that reality is more complex than the hypothetical situation set up by the strict marginal theorist.—*G. R. Davies.*

11536. GRAAFF, A. de. Dualistische economie. [Dualistic economy.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1(24) Mar. 1930: 199-200.—Professor Boeke pleads for a special economy for a colonial country like the Dutch East Indies, which he calls dualistic economy. The general economic theory cannot be applied in a society without unity; with great social differences there cannot be an equality in welfare and development of the members; hence, the problems rising in such a country need a special economic theory. Graaff states that the sharp contrasts in the colonial society justify in fact the application of special economic rules, but is of the opinion that there is but one general economic theory and that the so-called dualistic economy is only a special application.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11537. HEWES, AMY. Economic myths. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(1) Mar. 1930: 23-36.—As is the case among primitive peoples, myths with the prestige of natural law have been accepted as logical explanations of our behavior. The following are illustrative: (1) the myth that wealth is gold, (2) the economic man, (3) *laissez faire*, (4) the iron law of wages, etc.—*H. A. Phelps.*

11538. NERLOVE, S. H. Recent writings on profits. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2(4) Oct. 1929: 361-382.—During the last decade, Professors Maurice Dobb, C. J. Foreman, F. H. Knight have presented three distinctive studies dealing with profits. The existence of profits has been related either to the presence of risk or the total activity of the entrepreneur. According to Knight, the origin of profit is to be found primarily in the existence of imperfect competition arising out of the presence of unmeasurable risks, i.e., uncertainties. Dobb does not emphasize risks or uncertainties as to the origin of profit. Instead he stresses the work of the entrepreneur. According to Foreman the profit-income-share is a payment for risk-bearing and for services which tend to reduce costs of production.—*S. H. Nerlove*.

11539. SCHMIDT, GEORG C. L. Theorie oder Bekenntnis. Zum Berner Vortrag Othmar Spann's. [Theory or creed. Othmar Spann's lecture at Berne.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 65(3) 1929: 385-411.

11540. VARGA, STEFAN. Der Unternehmungsge-
winn. Ein Beitrag zur Theorie der Vermögensverteilung.
[Profits of enterprises. A contribution to the theory of
the distribution of wealth.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*.
75(3) Mar. 1930: 165-206.—Profit is a return to the
undertaking and not to the entrepreneur. The actual
profit of an undertaking is not a residual in the dis-
tribution of income, but may be determined by a com-
parison of the value of assets at the beginning and
at the end of a business period. The value of the
undertaking is simply the value of the net return
capitalized at the current rate of interest, corrected
by the anticipated value of future prospects. The
profit of enterprise is not merely a phenomenon of
friction, a fact which can be proved from the case of
risk. The traditional theory assumes that the supply
of different products is so adjusted to demand that the
price will provide, in addition to cost of production
and to the premium corresponding to the actual risk,
the current (average) profit for the entrepreneur. This,
however, would be true only in case losses occurred
only after a sufficient time had passed for each enter-
prise to have accumulated a sufficient reserve from its
risk premiums to cover these losses. Obviously this
would not be true of all undertakings. There would
always be new undertakings in which losses would
cause an early abandonment of the enterprise. Since
the products of these undertakings must have been a
necessary part of the supply to determine price so that
it covered only the cost of production and the premium
corresponding to actual average risk, a differential
profit will be formed. This differential profit must
therefore be considered as actually existing.—*Stefan
Varga*.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 11102, 11260, 11287, 11322, 11329,
11333-11334, 11339, 11346, 11348, 11351, 11361,
11379, 11382-11383, 11389, 11413, 11420, 11427-
11428, 11431, 11437, 11444, 11494, 11505, 11508,
11525, 11802, 12137)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 11156, 11767,
11834, 12199, 12259)

11541. ARLOSOROFF, CHAIM. The economic
background of the Arab problem. *Menorah J.* 18(4)

Apr. 1930: 331-345.—To understand the opposition
of the Arabs to Zionism in Palestine knowledge of the
various Arab groups and their economic position is
essential. The *fellaheen*, or peasants, constitute about
55% of the Arab population. Their standard of living
is low, due to the exploitation of the landlords and
usurers. The laborers are a second large group, the
bulk of them being agricultural workers. The Beduins
live by livestock, frequently eking out a mere existence.
A fourth group, sharply differentiated from those
mentioned, comprises the upper class, including the
effendis, or landlords, the priests, professionals and
officials. The *effendis* are the most influential members
of this class, the other groups reflecting their interests
and outlooks. In spite of counter claims by the Arabs,
the presence and activity of the Jews in Palestine has
been beneficial to the Arab population as a whole, es-
pecially the *fellaheen* and workers. The landlord has
sold his land to the Jew at good prices. The merchant
and professionals have benefited. The claim that the
Jew has dispossessed the Arab of his land is not justified
by the facts. It is the upper class Arab who fears the
economic and political competition of the Jew. And
this group has fostered the current antagonism to
the Jew and to Zionism.—*W. O. Brown*.

11542. CLAY, PAUL. Forecasts for 1930. *J. Amer.
Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 97-99.—
Dorothea D. Kittredge.

11543. EFIMOV-MALTAPAR, N. G. ЕФИМОВ-
МАЛТАПАР, Н. Г. Передвісники загальної капіта-
лістичної кризи та наш під'ом. [The first signs
of a general capitalist crisis, and our development.]
Господарство України. 10 1929: 11-20.—The author
emphasizes the differences between the main features
of economic development in the Soviet Union and
foreign countries. The national economy of the Soviet
Union is developing in accordance with the five year
plan. Other countries are facing an economic crisis.—
G. Méquet.

11544. FENTON, J. E. The economic situation
in Australia. *United Empire*. 21(3) Mar., 1930: 130-133.
—Quotations on Government securities show that in-
vesting classes in Australia find no cause for misgiving
in the accession to power of the Labour government.
Australia's chief difficulties to-day arise from the low
prices of wool and wheat in the world market. One
motive for the tariff increases which the government
has introduced has been to encourage manufactures
the prosperity of which would depend on factors less
variable than those which govern the prices for the
products of the primary industries.—*Carter Goodrich*.

11545. H., C. Some notes on the problem of rural
betterment in India. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(1) Jan.
1929: 57-64.—Almost 74% of the population of India
is directly dependent upon agriculture. For the most
part these rural people live in primitive village com-
munities and cultivate small holdings often fewer than
five acres. The main obstacles to the practical applica-
tion of science to the cultivator's holdings lie in insani-
tary conditions, illiteracy, indebtedness, and adherence
to certain social customs. Insanitary conditions,
particularly polluted water, result in a vast amount of
illness and loss of efficiency. Only 18% of the male
population over 20 years of age can read and write.
While advance has been made in this respect in recent
years, the people are difficult to teach modern ideas.
Debts which press the Indian peasant are unproduc-
tive; increase at compound interest; and are passed
from father to son. Custom binds the rural people to
present methods. Some improvement is being made
by Better Farming Societies, and advice and help
have been made available to the common people.—
A. J. Dadisman.

11546. HENNEBICQ, LÉON. La crise et les
banquiers anglais. [The crisis and the English bankers.]

Rev. Econ. Internat. 22-1(3) Mar. 1930: 511-518.—Until the present time Great Britain has been able to maintain its financial pre-eminence, although at the expense of its industry. Today its financial position is in danger. An important reason for this is seen in the decline of its merchant marine. (These conclusions are drawn from the annual reports of seven of the largest English banks.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

11547. **HOFFMANN, OTTO.** Der technische Fortschritt in den Ver. Staaten als Wirtschaftsfaktor. [Technical progress in the United States as an economic factor.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9(1) Mar. 1930: 62-66.

11548. **HOLZMANN, HUGO.** Südslawiens Wirtschaft 1929. [Yugoslav economic conditions, 1929.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 22(21) Feb. 22, 1930: 572-574.

11549. **GIDEONSE, HARRY D.** Evolution économiques des États-Unis après la guerre. [The economic evolution of the United States since the war.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1(3) Mar. 1930: 433-450.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

11550. **KERENSKY, AL.** La situation en Russie. [The situation in Russia.] *Avenir Soc.* (1) Jan. 1930: 3-52. (1929).—*G. Méquet.*

11551. **UNSIGNED.** The constituent Republic of Tadzhikistan. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5(6) Mar. 15, 1930: 100-103.

11552. **UNSIGNED.** Germany's economic position at the close of 1929. *Hamburg-Amer. Post.* 2(3) 1930: 84-92.—The number of unemployed each month varied between 3,230,000 in January and 1,467,000 in July, 1929 and showed an increase each month over the corresponding months of 1928. The economic system has been preserved from disturbances so far as supply is concerned and a normal level of consumption has been maintained, while the development of the capital situation presents a very different picture. The question of reparations "exercised a most important influence in all economic difficulties."—*F. J. Warne.*

11553. **UNSIGNED.** La situación financiera. [The financial situation.] *El Economista.* 4(38) Mar. 16, 1930: 7-8.—Mexico continues in a very unfavorable economic position. Neither agriculture, mining, nor industry shows a tendency toward satisfactory advance. The worst conditions are found in the silver mining industry which in Mexico is affected more than elsewhere because in at least half the silver mines silver alone is produced while elsewhere it figures largely as a by-product. In the long run the country must become prosperous through the activities fostered by increasing supplies of foreign capital, through the expenditures by tourists and the efforts made by the government to open up the undeveloped resources of the country.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

11554. **UNSIGNED.** A survey of American business conditions in 1929. *Conference Board Bull.* (37) Jan. 15, 1930: 293-300.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 11107, 11116, 11118, 11121, 11124, 11158, 11165, 11346, 11361, 11383, 11505, 11535, 11545, 11615, 11627, 11665, 11751, 11830-11831, 11886, 11889, 11891, 11913, 11949, 12035, 12039, 12051, 12126, 12223-12225)

GENERAL

11555. **BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH.** Les dernières réformes agraires dans les pays à l'est de l'Europe. [Agrarian reforms in the countries of eastern Europe.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Econ. Pol.* 1929: 187-204.—It was a mistake to adopt uncritically the program of replac-

ing large proprietors by small peasant holdings. By so doing each country was economically enfeebled, since production was reduced, and the general discontent with these measures outweighed any fancied advantages they might have been supposed to possess. (Discussion).—*Rexford G. Tugwell.*

11556. **BLACKSHAW, J. F.** The grading of home-produced cheese. *J. Royal Agric. Soc. England.* 90 1929: 90-102.—The economic position of home produced cheese in Britain is of importance to the whole dairy-farming interest of the country, since cheese making is the only substantial alternate to milk-selling. The copying of the two celebrated English cheeses—the Cheshire and the Cheddar—by other countries has resulted in very keen competition for these products in their native land. The producers of both these cheeses have, within the past six years, organized with a view to protecting their interests, and the two organizations—The Cheshire Cheese Producers' Federation, and The English Cheddar Cheese Producers' Federation—have been formed. These bodies aim at improving the industry by providing for (1) the registration of accredited producers, (2) the grading of producers, (3) the use of a registered trademark, and (4) publicity.—*Edgar Thomas.*

11557. **BLOCH, RICHARD.** Crise viticole? ["Vine-growing crisis."] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 142(423) Feb. 10, 1930: 201-209.—An analysis of the "crisis" in the wine producing sections of France and a discussion of the probable efficacy of some of the proposed relief measures.—*Asher Hobson.*

11558. **BRODA, RUDOLF.** El problema obrero en las Mesetas Andinas al Sur de México. [The labor problem on Andine plateaus of Central and South America.] *Nueva Democracia.* 11(1) Jan., 1930: 5-8.—Conditions in Mexico have been worse than elsewhere in Latin America. The docility of the Indians through the century long discipline of Toltec and Aztec empire, and the fertility of the plateaus have both encouraged formation of extended semi-feudal estates and the semi-serfdom of the Indians and mestizos working on these haciendas. The social revolution partly engendered by these conditions, has led, since 1911, in new directions. Estates with relatively low-paid laborers prevail in Peru; semi-feudal conditions are found in Bolivia. The fundamental parallelism of conditions in the two regions where the two great Indian empires flourished is striking. Strikes in Peru and the Indian uprising in Bolivia in 1927 reflect a rather widespread unrest. There seems to be a tendency leading to agrarian revolution on the Mexican pattern. Conditions in Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela are somewhat more diversified. There are many small farms and many modern plantations. Their importance for the economic progress of the country increases from year to year. Agricultural development is from patriarchal estates toward modern, large, industrial enterprises. The trend in these countries toward labor legislation is marked.—*R. Broda.*

11559. **BUCKMAN, H. O.; COOPER, H. P.; HOWE, F. B.** Soil and field crop management for Yates County, New York. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #482. 1929: pp. 83.

11560. **CHANG, C. C.** China's farm crops for 1928-29. *China Critic.* 2(52) Dec. 26, 1929: 1029-1031.

11561. **DEGAN, V.** Compiti ed indirizzi nuovi della contabilità delle imprese agricole. [Tasks and new methods of accounting for agricultural enterprises.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria.* 22(7-8) 1929: 269-273.—Agricultural accounting to be fruitful of practical and scientific results should not limit itself to studies of the static phenomena of farming. Its scope should include the determination of economic norms guiding farm management and the study and analysis of costs of

production and particularly of the distribution of income. Accounting results covering a sufficiently large number of farms obtained by the offices of Agricultural Accounting which are being established in Italy will offer a solid foundation for positive knowledge in the field of agriculture.—*Luigi Galvani*.

11562. EDDY, SHERWOOD. What Russia is trying to do. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 12-15.—The communes and "collectives" and the scientific farming of twelve million acres are cited as instances of the successful "socialization and industrialization of peasant agriculture."—*Christina Phelps*.

11563. ELKINGTON, W. M. Poultry in agriculture. *J. Royal Agric. Soc. England*. 90 1929: 140-162.—This is an account of the very considerable development which has occurred within the last 35 years in the poultry industry in Great Britain, both on specialist poultry farms, and as a branch of general farming.—*Edgar Thomas*.

11564. ENGEL, HANS. Produktion und Verbrauch von Kunstdünger im In- und Auslande in Vor- und Nachkriegszeiten. [Pre-war and post-war production and consumption of artificial fertilizer in Germany and other countries.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 11 (2) 1930: 235-246.—Comparative tables are given showing production and consumption of artificial fertilizers in the principal agricultural countries in 1913 and 1927.—*A. M. Hannay*.

11565. ETÉDI, M. La réforme agraire sur les territoires arrachés à la Hongrie. [Agrarian reform in territory formerly part of Hungary.] *Rev. de Hongrie*. 41 Nov. 15, 1929: 153-168. Dec. 15, 1929: 193-225.—Agrarian reforms in territories formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been carried out without any serious planning or preview of the probable effects; political considerations have been dominant.—*Rexford G. Tugwell*.

11566. EUSTLER, ROLAND B. Agricultural credit and the Negro farmer. *Soc. Forces*. 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 416-425.—A total of 588 Negro farmers (313 farm owners and 275 tenants) in twelve counties in eastern and central North Carolina were interviewed and the information thus obtained was checked from available sources. Fifty-one per cent of the owners had mortgage debts, the total of which was \$329,043 on \$852,810 worth of land. The average interest rate was about 6%. Most of this credit was from individuals, generally former owners of the land. About 16% of these loans were from commercial banks, with a smaller percentage from Federal and joint stock land banks. One Negro national farm loan association and two small cooperative credit unions are found in North Carolina. Sources, terms and costs of short-time credit, differ widely and, in the case of tenants, vary with the nature of the rental agreement. Short-time cash credit, for general farm and living expenses, mostly from banks and landlords, was used by 43% of the farmers and the average cost was 16.8%. Fertilizer was bought on credit by 65.5% at an average credit cost of 37.2%. Merchant credit was used by 52.4% of the farmers, at an average cost of 26%. Better understanding of credit, and credit agencies adapted to the needs of tenants are outstanding problems.—*V. N. Valgren*.

11567. EVANS, J. GILBERT. The first objective in a program for agriculture. *Univ. North Carolina, Extension Bull.* 9 (5) Nov. 1929: 58-67.—The fundamental object of an agricultural program is to vest the ownership of land in the cultivator. The first step in attaining this goal is to prevent the ownership of land except by those who actually cultivate it. This could be effected by an outright prohibition or by a discriminatory taxation against resident and absentee landlords. In order to avoid large farms which may be cultivated by the cultivator-owners, a policy of restricting the size of the holdings would be necessary. The maximum size to be

permitted would depend upon the type of agriculture followed. If, because of inadequate methods of obtaining credit, tenancy continued to be an indispensable step to ownership, the tenant might be permitted to cultivate the land for a specific time only after death or the retirement of the cultivator-owner. There is danger, of course, that the cultivator ownership might exist in name only. This could be prevented by modification of the policy of the Federal Land Banks by which loans would be restricted to bona fide cultivator-owners. Such a policy would involve the abolition of the Federal Joint Stock Land Banks and the placing of definite restrictions on private mortgage agencies now engaged in farm mortgage business. With the abolition of the Joint Stock Land Banks and definite restrictions being placed on private mortgage agencies, it would be necessary to liberalize the Federal Land Bank System. This could be done by removing the present provision restricting loans to 50% of the value of the land and raising the maximum which could be loaned per acre.—*G. W. Foster*.

11568. FRATEUR, LÉOPOLD. L'agriculture en Belgique pendant l'année 1929. [Agriculture in Belgium during 1929.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ. (Univ. Catholique de Louvain)*. 1 (2) Mar. 1930: 189-200.

11569. FROST, J. Landwirtschaftliches Siedlungswesen in Norwegen. [Land settlement in Norway.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 11 (2) 1930: 280-288.—Land settlement in Norway is outlined from the ice age up to the present day. The old system of retaining the land in the same families for generations, and the lack of freedom and of social status of the lower agricultural classes led to discontent and emigration. To counteract this, a colonization scheme was undertaken by the state in 1903, and financed by the establishment of a state credit bank. The object of the scheme was to create new settlements, to reorganize those in economic distress, to exploit the land, and to make it possible for Norwegians to make a living in Norway. From 1903 to 1927, 74,483 families—an average of 31,000 a year—were made independent. Emigration was reduced by one half. The establishment of many small farms, and the reclamation of many acres of waste land have resulted in a considerably increased agricultural production.—*A. M. Hannay*.

11570. GENUNG, A. B. The 1929 agricultural season. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 58-63.

11571. GHOSH, J. C. The Bengal land-holder—sub-division, fragmentation and sub-infeudation. *Calcutta Rev.* 34 (3) Mar. 1930: 310-322.—It has too generally been taken for granted that the difficulties in the way of consolidation are insuperable in Bengal. The economies it will effect, however, are such that the movement should gain momentum, once a good start has been made. Already, in Birbhum, despite the handicap of much co-sharer interest in ownership, a well directed private effort consolidated a large area. In the Punjab, up to 1928, 133,000 blocks averaging 0.7 acre each were consolidated into 25,300 blocks averaging 3.8 acres each. Once economic units have been created it is hoped that they may be retained intact by getting heirs to see that it is more to their interest to operate the land cooperatively than it is to insist on their right to division of the property. Much can be said for cooperative operation. Cultivators are poor, too poor and ignorant to see the importance of consolidation or to finance its cost: owners are entitled by law to 1½ times the annual rent as a fee for agreeing to consolidation. However, owners may be persuaded to forego this prospective fee, and lands may be found for initial consolidations that are leased directly. In one district of eastern Bengal as much as 88% of the land is so leased.—*H. A. Turner*.

11572. HALDANE, SIR WILLIAM S. The world shortage of cattle. *J. Royal Agric. Soc. England*. 90 1929: 26-42.—The writer examines the situation as it affects Britain, largely in the light of the world survey recently made by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The depletion in the cattle herds in the more important producing countries which accompanied the post-war fall in values, has left the world's stock at a lower figure in relation to human population than was the case in pre-war years. In the face of this world position the problem of the future beef supply of Great Britain is a grave one. The writer advocates an increase in the breeding of cattle in Great Britain, and an increase in the tillage area, the produce of which could be profitably disposed of through the medium of cattle fed to supply the home market. It would appear to be necessary also, to insist on greater precautions than at present against the danger of loss from *aftosa* infection carried here by foreign imports.—*Edgar Thomas.*

11573. HARRIS, W. CARLTON, et al. Real estate problems. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 148-I (237) Mar. 1930: 1-243.—Increasing interest is being shown in academic circles in the study of real estate problems and in the conduct of research work in these subjects. While the majority of studies have been made with reference to agricultural lands, much work is being developed in the urban field, on such matters as regional planning and subdividing, influences affecting growth, land values, real estate assessments, and finance. The Real Estate Securities Exchange has provided for a greater marketability of real estate investments through the establishment of an organized market. The attempt to establish the real estate business on a higher plane in England has manifested itself in the form of professional societies there. A stabilizing factor in land values in some parts of the U.S. has been the development of a new form of insurance which protects against depreciation in value below the price paid for land. The lack of clear definition of statutory assessment bases is probably responsible for much discriminatory assessment. In order to increase the burden of vacant land ownership, Pittsburgh has adopted a tax rate on land which is twice as great as that on buildings. It is argued that the discrimination in this system is unjust and unfair—placing the least burden of taxes on property best able to pay. The effect of public improvements upon land is not necessarily a beneficial one; in fact, such improvements as bring increases in the supply of land in the form of increased accessibility, availability or usability, must normally tend to decrease total land values unless the demand increases proportionately. Socially viewed, unearned increments on land appear to encourage speculation, and have the effect of redistributing the social income so as to raise the living standards of a few individuals at the expense of many. Tenancy in the cities might be reduced if small urban properties could be made more liquid, freed from damaging influences, and exempt from some of the heavy burdens of taxation and financing charges. Tenancy on the farm is assuming a greater importance as a problem, as soils become exhausted, and requirements for specialized improvements develop. The farmer has been subjected to competition from a precarious frontier of land which furnishes but scant return to the operators but adds surpluses for a groaning market and adversely affects real estate values. The government would do well to recover such land and to provide for reforestation or the planting of grasses suitable for grazing. When measured from a pre-war base, taxes on urban land have risen more than rural taxes; in relation to income, there seems to be a heavier burden for rural properties.—*Edwin H. Spengler.*

11574. HELLWIG, BRONISŁAW. Kawa. [Coffee.]

Kwartalnik Nauk. Inst. Emigracyjnego. 4(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 761-801.—Coffee cultivation and consumption are discussed.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11575. HOBSON, ASHER. Development of the International Commission of Agriculture. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 4(2) Mar. 1930: 56-59.—The International Commission of Agriculture with headquarters in Paris is controlled and financed by national farmers' organizations. Its membership consists of 92 associations located in 27 different countries. It is the largest and most influential if not the only international agency supported and directed by national farm groups. A resolution sponsored by the American Delegation to the 1924 General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture led to the placing of the International Commission of Agriculture in 1926 under the control of farm organizations. Curiously enough, American farm groups have not joined the movement. Its membership does not extend beyond the confines of Europe.—*Asher Hobson.*

11576. JOHNSTON, D. P. Crop rotation experiments at the Lyallpur farm. *Agric. J. India* 25(1) Jan. 1930: 3-16.—In 1920 the agriculturist in charge of the Lyallpur farm in Punjab began a series of rotation experiments on a block of land which had been under a wheat-wheat-toria-cotton rotation for 8 years. Conclusions are drawn as to the effect of different rotations upon fertility.—*O. V. Wells.*

11577. KONKOLY-THEGE, JULIUS. A magyar földbirtok jelzálogilag bekebelezett terhei az 1928, év végén és az 1929. év elején. [Mortgage debts on landed property in Hungary at the close of the year 1928 and at the beginning of 1929.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 7(12) Dec. 1929: 1215-1230.—At the end of 1928 there were 774,204 mortgage debts recorded on Hungarian landed property. Of the total Hungarian landed properties one-fourth according to number, and one-third according to area, were mortgaged. According to number, the least burdened land was the size group 50 to 100 catastral yokes (1 catastral yoke = 0.575465 hectare), and the most heavily mortgaged land was in the large estates. The relative burden, however, is greatest with the small farms. The total of mortgage debts at the end of 1928 amounted to 1,161 million pengó. The heavy mortgaging of landed property began in 1928; earlier registrations of mortgages (*Intabulirungen*) amounted to only 10% of the total mortgages. Of the mortgages 63.2% fell to the small properties while the ratio of the small properties to the total area of the country reached only 51.2%. For each catastral yoke which was mortgaged the debt was more than 200 pengó, amounting to at least 30% of the average value of property. The largest proportion of mortgages, 51.4%, consisted in loans without amortization requirements. The average interest rate was 7.6% in case of large estates and 8.3 and 8.4% in other cases. In the first half of 1929 the increase of mortgage debts was 173.1 million pengó. But even yet the indebtedness of Hungarian landed property cannot be considered heavy, although the small properties and especially the very small pieces of land are heavily burdened.—*D. Elekes.*

11578. LONG, W. H.; BUTTERFIELD, G. W.; DANIEL, C. Sugar beet costs in Devon and Cornwall. *Seale Hayne Agric. College, Dept. Econ. Pamphlet* #33. Mar. 1930: pp. 41.—*Edgar Thomas.*

11579. LUNDY, GABRIEL; KLAGES, K. H.; GOSS, J. F. The use of the combine in South Dakota. Its relation to the quality and price of small grain, cost of harvesting and efficiency of operation. *South Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #244. 1929: pp. 63.

11580. MIELK, OTFRIED. Pool, Kartell, Monopol und Zoll als Massnahmen zur Hebung der Preise der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnisse. [Pools, cartels,

monopoly, and the tariff as measures for increasing the prices of agricultural products.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 11(2) 1930: 201; 234.—The author calculates that the present loss in German agriculture is at the rate of 70 RM per hectare, which can only be equalized by an increase of 25% in producers' prices. A tax and land rent reduction, even of 50%, would barely cover one sixth of the deficit. This could also be attained by a price increase of about 5%. Grading and standardization can increase prices only in the case of certain products, and only for part of the quantity produced, to the extent of about 3%. No help is to be expected from cooperative societies, which must regulate prices in accordance with the fundamental requirements of supply and demand. Pools and cartels, except in the case of alcohol and sugar, and monopoly are inapplicable to German conditions. The conclusion is that the only means of increasing agricultural prices in Germany is by means of a reasonable tariff increase, which will encourage domestic production, and discourage surplus production abroad.—A. M. Hannay.

11581. POPE, JESSE E. A challenge to the Federal Farm Board. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145(3) Mar. 1930: 299-308.—After a review of conditions leading up to the formation of the Farm Board, the author analyzes the present situation. A study of prices of cotton and wheat from 1903-1913 shows that during the first six months after a crop is harvested, the prices are the best. A similar finding is announced by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, relative to wheat in the years 1885-1913. This is directly contrary to the general belief that the necessity of selling soon is one of the influences pulling down prices. One of the difficulties before the Farm Board is that it can act only through the cooperatives and only 25% of the farmers belong to them. In every instance where anything at all resembling their loan idea has been tried, the first result is increased planting and big hold-overs, which cumulatively add to the difficulties. Brazil and its coffee situation and the California raisin growers activities are cases in point. With a value around \$12,000,000,000 in farm products annually, and many differing conditions and antagonistic interests the whole task is impossible. Interfering with the natural actions of supply and demand is economically unsound and dangerous. Worst of all perhaps is the deliberate separating of the farmers as a group and the encouragement of their feeling that they are the victims of class discrimination.—Helen P. Edwards.

11582. RAPER, ARTHUR. North Carolina's landless farmers. *Univ. North Carolina, Extension Bull.* 9(5) Nov. 1929: 46-57.—Farm tenancy is on the increase in North Carolina. The percentage of tenant farmers including croppers was 41.4 in 1900, and 45.2 in 1925. This increase in tenancy presents a problem. It is difficult under conditions existing in North Carolina especially in the Coastal Plain to attain to the status of full owner. Limitations of land, peculiar social economic conditions and traditions are the important barriers. While new systems of taxation, adequate farm credit, and direct Federal aid to the prospective farm owner may have contributions to make, none of these can become effective in solving the problem of ownership in North Carolina and the South because of the attitude of the tenant farmers and the large plantation owners. The Negro tenant feels that he cannot buy land unless he has the good will and active cooperation of some local white man. Furthermore, in the case of tenants and especially croppers it takes most of the gross income to settle the obligations incurred for the production of the crops. If the tenant fails the landlord suffers the loss as he is the only one who has put anything into the crop other than labor. The economic and social conditions of the cropper coupled

with his inability to accumulate wealth and the belief on the part of the landlord that cropping farming is the only type of farming that is profitable, has militated against any solution of the tenant problem in the South.—G. W. Forster.

11583. RATTO, LORENZO. Politica dell'enfitheusi commerciale. [The policy of leasing land commercially for purposes of improvement.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(11) 1929: 917-927; (12) 1929: 1075-1086.—The rural development of Italy to which Mussolini looks forward is being realized through an industrial, commercial and banking policy of leasing land for purposes of improvement in the malaria regions and the lowlands suited to colonization. This policy is entrusted to limited liability companies formed for land improvement and authorized to issue land improvement bonds guaranteed by the state.—M. Saibante.

11584. REENEN, R. J. van. Irrigation and settlement of irrigated land in the Union of South Africa. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(2) Feb. 1930: 48-54.—Provision has been made for the Minister of Lands to provide farms for settlers and assist them in getting started in farming. Land is allotted to settlers on a forty-year lease with option to purchase. Irrigated and dry land farming are practiced. Settlers must be of the best quality to succeed on irrigated land. In order properly to select farmers, the principle of leasing land to probationary lessees has recently been adopted. The government assists in disposing of the products grown. The area has many economic advantages. Adjustments have been made so that farming under irrigation in South Africa may be expected to provide a good living under satisfactory surroundings.—A. J. Dadisman.

11585. SCHUSTER, C. E., and BURRIER, A. S. Costs and practices in strawberry production in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #245. 1929: pp. 43.

11586. SCOVILLE, G. P. and LaMONT, T. E. Apple varieties: Prices, yields, and acreages. *New York Exper. Station, Bull.* #495. 1929: pp. 104.—Tables, graphs, and maps are included and discussed presenting information regarding (1) wholesale prices of apples, by varieties, in New York City and the trends in such prices; (2) farm prices and the spread between farm prices and New York City wholesale prices, by varieties, 1922-1926, and the percentage of different varieties sold each month, 1923-24 to 1926-27, in the Newfane-Olcott area of Niagara County; (3) methods of marketing and prices, by method of sale and by type of package, in the Newfane-Olcott area, 1922-1926; (4) percentage of apples sold in each grade by varieties. 1922-1926, the yields of important varieties by age of trees, 1918-1926, and the returns per tree for different ages and varieties in the Newfane-Olcott area, 1922-1925; (5) the production, utilization, and transportation of the 1926 apple crop for the State of New York; (6) the varieties of apples grown in different sections of New York and other states or sections of the United States; and (7) the age of trees in the Newfane-Olcott district and in New York counties, by varieties.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

11587. SELBY, H. E. Cost and efficiency in producing alfalfa hay in Oregon. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #241. 1928: pp. 72.

11588. SELBY, H. E. Cost and efficiency in producing hay in the Willamette Valley. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #248. 1929: pp. 48.

11589. SELBY, H. E.; RODENWOLD, B. W.; SCUDDER, H. D. The cost of horse labor on Oregon farms. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #250. 1929: pp. 14.

11590. STUART, WILLIAM GORDON. A dirt farmer speaks his mind. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145(3) Mar. 1930: 309-318.—The author, a "dirt farmer" of New York, presents the case for the farmer. The

farmers' demands are: (1) lower government expenditures which will mean a lowering of the taxes, including the present exorbitant and crippling taxes on farm property. (2) Lower transportation charges, lower by 40 to 60%. (3) The curbing and controlling of the excessive power of organized labor.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

11591. TAYLOR, H. V. The farm for market garden crops. *J. Royal Agric. Soc. England.* 90 1929: 127-140.—The continued depression in farming is causing many British farmers to think seriously of alternative methods of cultivation, and many have turned and are turning to the horticultural production of fruit and vegetables. According to an official estimate made in 1925 the total area of wheat in England and Wales was 1½ million acres and the total value of the output was £12,070,000 while the corresponding figures for fruit and vegetables (excluding glasshouse crops) were 470,426 acres and £18,120,000 respectively. The gross returns per acre of the horticulturist are much higher than those of the farmer, but the farmer should bear in mind that the horticulturist has also much higher costs of production. Moreover, even in the production of fruit and vegetables there are already signs of overproduction, and the horticulturist, like the farmer, is not immune from serious competition from overseas.—*Edgar Thomas.*

11592. UNSIGNED. Cotton movement and crop of 1928-29. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3352) Sep. 21, 1929: 1842-1859.

11593. UNSIGNED. An economic survey of Salt River Valley project in Maricopa County, Arizona. *Arizona Agric. Extension Service, Circ. #59.* 1929: pp. 177.—Facts are assembled regarding the economic status of agriculture in the Salt River Valley project. Data on volume, cost, markets, methods and the recommendations of specialists are presented. Significant details on irrigation agriculture appear in the report and recommendations on the several subjects.—*H. Morton Bodfish.*

11594. UNSIGNED. The International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists. *Internat. Sugar J.* 32 (375) Mar. 1930: 127-131.

11595. UNSIGNED. Risultati della campagna 1928-29. [Results of agriculture, 1928-29.] *Boll. Mensile di Stat. Agraria e Forestale, Ist. Centrale di Stat. d. Regno d'Italia.* 3 (1) 1930: 29-48.—The article describes particularly the production of grapes in Italy in 1928, which resulted in 64,333,200 quintals. Grape yields per hectare are given for each province.—*B. Tomei.*

11596. UNSIGNED. The United States Federal Farm Board. *Econ. J.* 40 (157) Mar. 1930: 69-78.—The provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the activities of the Federal Farm Board are outlined. This legislation is "one of the most radical laws ever enacted in the United States." Government funds are available to cooperative marketing systems at "subsidy rates." At present the board is primarily concerned with creating new cooperative machinery for distributing what farmers raise. The board is faced by a condition of "universal surface sympathy accompanied by universal skepticism and suspicion."—*Asher Hobson.*

11597. WLADIGEROFF, THEODOR. Die Agrarverfassung Griechenlands. [System of land tenure in Greece.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 11 (2) 1930: 257-279.—The author traces the development of Greece from a commercial to a preponderantly agricultural country, in spite of adverse physical, climatic, and economic conditions. Agriculture now occupies 70% of the population of the country, and accounts for 80-90% of the export trade. But the technical development of agriculture has lagged. Farming methods and implements are out of date and unscientific. This discrepancy is due, in large part, to the existing sys-

tem of land tenure, which still shows traces of feudalism. In spite of the decreed expropriation of state and church lands, and of much privately owned land, for redistribution among small farmers in lots of from 5 to 15 hectares, results have so far been disappointing. After a period of 10 years, only 5% of the agricultural area of the country has been redistributed. On the other hand, a colonization scheme, inaugurated by a decree of Sep. 4, 1924 has resulted in the establishment of 145,000 new family farms on expropriated land. These enterprises, however, are handicapped by lack of capital and by heavy taxes. The modern agricultural movement in Greece has three crying needs: more land, higher wages, and decreased taxation.—*A. M. Hannay.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 11745, 11914)

11598. BUNKER, PAGE S. Some significant aspects of the idle land phase of the forest problem. *J. Forestry.* 28 (2) Feb. 1930: 178-183.—The amount of land under forest management is dependent on the demand for forest products. In plans for the operation of idle lands we must not be influenced unduly by those who insist that forestry be undertaken regardless of cost. Idle land constitutes no threat to society, for the mere nonuse does not result in deterioration. If the use of land is economically unsound, it does not devolve upon government to maintain it in a state of artificial solvency nor is it a recognized public function to protect the people against the consequences of their own folly if land is abused. Individual initiative and ownership of land are perhaps the two strongest influences toward a sound economic condition. Instead of acquiring land the government should modify its tax laws so that the land will be taken over by private enterprise.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11599. CHAPMAN, HERMAN H. A declaration of principles. *J. Forestry.* 28 (2) Feb. 1930: 128-131. The discontinuance of the use of wood will be due solely to inadequate measures for reproducing the forest in sufficient quantities for large scale, economical utilization of modern industry. Private initiative will not solve the forest problem adequately because of the existing depletion of the forest capital. The use of the police power to compel private owners of denuded land to reforest them is impossible in America today. Ownership and management of national and state forests offer a real possibility of reestablishing forests on a large scale.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11600. CHAPMAN, HERMAN H. Some significant aspects of the idle land phase of the forest problem. *J. Forestry.* 28 (2) Feb. 1930: 184-190.—It was under the policy of *laissez faire* that France destroyed the forests of the Pyrenees, the United States those of the Lake State pineries, and England and Spain permitted sheep to deforest their entire country. This policy applied to forestry is fallacious because: (1) the existence of society depends on harmonizing private and public advantage; public ownership and the reforestation of idle land is accepted as an important political program in the older countries; (2) public investment in forestry need not return interest on the investment; in Sweden it can be questioned whether there is a single instance where 4% compound interest can be shown on either public or private investments in forest land; (3) the protection influence of forests and their recreational value, the ability of the public to wait for a return, the importance of raw material to the nation, and low governmental interest rates make it possible for the public to restore denuded land before the individual can afford to do so; (4) public timber does not depress the price of timber because timber prices are based on the marginal price of the most expensive final unit which will satisfy the existing demand;

and (5) forest business lends itself to efficient management as a public enterprise because of the spread of overhead costs and the production of necessary large sized timber where compound interest would become prohibitive to private investment.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11601. CLAPP, EARLE H. Our future forest needs. *J. Forestry.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 147-153.—Only two groups of states are exporting more lumber than they consume, the South about 8½ billion feet and the Pacific Northwest nearly 9 billion feet. Exports from the South have decreased and there is little room for hope that it can long continue on an export basis. The Pacific Northwest region will ultimately reach a status where the lumber cut will fall below or merely meet local requirements. The decline in total lumber cut of 12% between 1912 and 1928 has been due to the falling off in planing mill consumption of 24%, whereas the consumption of other industries has actually increased 1%.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11602. COMPTON, WILSON. Our future forest needs. *J. Forestry.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 138-146.—The lumber industry during the past few years has been operating at 80% capacity because of the lack of demand, while the per capita consumption in the last quarter century has fallen off 40%. The total consumption of lumber by industries has decreased in all but the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states during the years 1913 to 1928. The lumber industry is threatened with chronic overproduction. Centralized ownership will aid the industry in the future through more diversified and complete utilization.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11603. DANA, SAMUEL T. Timber growing and logging practice in the northeast. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #166. Mar. 1930: pp. 108.

11604. FRIBOURG, A. W. Fighting forest fires from the air. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 9-11.—In recent years, rapid strides have been made in forest fire fighting in the Northwest through the use of airplanes. Fast scout planes are used to patrol vast areas for fire. If a fire is discovered, the base is notified by radio and large transport planes bearing men and equipment start for the fire.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

11605. FRÖHLICH, JULIUS. Der Südosteuropäische Urwald und seine Überführung in Wirtschaftswald. [The virgin forests of southeastern Europe and their conversion into managed forests.] *Centralbl. f. d. Gesamte Forstwesen.* 56(1) Jan. 1930: 1-17; (2) Feb. 1930: 49-65.—About 1,000,000 ha. of virgin forest still remains in southeastern Europe, principally in the Carpathians and the Balkan ranges. Mixed stands of spruce, fir and beech predominate, but there are many pure stands of spruce and of beech, and these contain the best timber. The virgin stands differ in many respects from managed selection forest. Although they are typically uneven-aged, they have fewer trees and less timber volume (300-600 cu. m.) per ha. Mixed stands of conifers and beech can best be converted to managed forest through selective or shelterwood cutting and natural reproduction. Pure beech stands should be cut under a shelterwood system combined with small openings in which other species (oak at low altitudes, spruce and fir above) should be planted so as to result in mixed stands. Pure conifer forest should be clear cut in strips, and the openings planted with 3-4 year old spruce and fir seedlings grown from local seed.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

11606. GRAVES, HENRY S. Expansion of our public forests. *J. Forestry.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 166-177.—Successful forestry will not be attained without the existence of public forests on a substantial scale; 60 to 80 million acres of publicly owned forest land will be necessary, of which the federal government should acquire about 32 million acres. The restoration of denuded lands will require federal help in those

states where the bulk of such land is situated. Some form of public regulation to prevent the devastation of more land is a logical conclusion. As federal acquisition is circumscribed, the states have a gigantic forest problem, the solution of which will be materially aided by state forests.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11607. GREELEY, W. B. The west coast problem of stabilizing lumber production. *J. Forestry.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 191-198.—The progress of commercial forestry is dependent on the stabilization of forest-using industries. There must be a rational adjustment of supply to demand, an increased timber value by more complete utilization, and the stabilization of fire hazard and taxation. Enormous capital investments in the lumber industry took place on the west coast because of the expectation of increased consumption of timber, the depletion of the southern stands, and rising prices. Instead, consumption has decreased and the average value of standing timber in the Douglas Fir region has not increased sufficiently to cover the accumulation of carrying charges. There now is an excess mill capacity of 28% above sales. Records of costs and sales since 1919 show four years with profits of from \$.77 to \$.93 per thousand feet and six years with losses of from \$.18 to \$.215 per thousand. These losses result in skimming the forests for the higher valued timber. The west coast is now leaving 35% of the timber in the woods that would be utilized in eastern logging operations. Distress selling of western lumber on the Atlantic coast at prices below cost retards the practice of forestry in the east. A federal board on natural resources should be organized and given permission to aid the lumber industry in regulating production.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11608. KNEIPP, L. F. The extension of the public forests. *J. Forestry.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 154-165.—The national forest purchase program contemplates the acquisition of 5%, or 15 million acres, of forest land in five regions in eastern United States, within which forestry is a major factor in the problem of land use. These regions are New England, the Appalachian Mountains, the southern pine belt, the Ouachita and Ozarks, and the northern Lake States. Nearly 6 million acres have already been acquired, of which 3,690,000 acres were purchased. It is estimated that \$70,000,000 will be required to complete the program. The permanent management of forest land by the federal government is justified because of the national character of the problem and the inability of the states and private initiative alone to cope satisfactorily with it. The federal purchase policy should coordinate with state and private programs of forestry.—*P. A. Herbert.*

11609. PARISELLA, PIERO. Les bois et les forêts de la Corse. [Woods and forests in Corsica.] *Rev. de la Corse.* 11(61) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 30-35.

11610. SHEPARD, WARD. Cooperative control; a proposed solution of the forest problem. *J. Forestry.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 113-120.—Destructive logging is almost universal in our private forests and is proceeding on a scale unparalleled in history. It has grown out of a faulty public land policy and out of our national attitude toward natural resources, and no serious effort is being made to alleviate this disastrous dissipation of our privately owned forests comprising 350,000,000 acres of land, or three-fourths of our forest area. Federal legislation should be secured permitting the government and the industry to control lumber production coupled with controlled methods of exploitation. Federal forest banks should be created financed by bonds on forest property; they would supply capital not only to private borrowers but also to all governmental units purchasing and developing public forests. Public forest purchases should give preference to high grade restocking forests. A treaty with Canada is proposed to avoid

the obstacles in the constitution against the federal exercise of the police power to control private forestry practice in the United States. This public control is to be exercised through a federal and ten regional cooperative forestry boards.—*P. A. Herbert.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 8806)

11611. LEACH, GLEN C. Propagation and distribution of food fishes, fiscal year 1929. *U. S. Bur. Fisheries, Doc. #1070.* 1930: 763-823.

11612. NEEDLER, A. W. H. Statistics of the had-dock fishery in North American waters. *U. S. Bur. Fisheries, Doc. #1074.* 1930: 27-40.

11613. UNSIGNED. The commercial fish catch of California for the year 1928. *California Bur. Commer. Fisheries, Div. Fish & Game, Fish Bull. #20.* 1930: 7-109.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 11119, 11159, 11161, 11163, 11742, 11744, 11773, 11788, 11867, 11879)

11614. BAUER, LOTHAR, and KAHN, FRITZ. Die Silberbaisse und ihre wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen. [The slump in silver and its economic consequences.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9(1) Mar. 1930: 79-83.

11615. BUCKNAM, R. F. An economic study of farm electrification in New York, with a discussion of rural electrification in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada. *New York Exper. Station Bull. #496.* 1929: pp. 65.—This bulletin reports data on the uses, costs, and possibilities of electricity on New York farms. Data are also included on rural electrification in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada, and a comparison is given of the net cost of electricity in Ontario Province and in New York State. Copies of questionnaires used are appended.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

11616. CREEL, ENRIQUE C. La plata recobrará su valor. [Silver will recover its value.] *El Economista.* 4(38) Mar. 16, 1930: 11-12.—A short historical review of silver, including the development of silver mining before the Spanish conquest, the methods used for exploitation of silver subsequently, the amounts of silver coined in Mexico and the steps taken by foreign countries to remove silver from the coinage, resulting in a low level of prices on which many Mexican mines cannot now operate with profit.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

11617. ESTABROOK, E. L., and HOLMES, J. A. Petroleum development in Venezuela during 1929. *Petroleum Times.* 23(583) Mar. 15, 1930: 447-448.

11618. JOHNSON, BERTRAND L. Phosphate rock—1928. A decidedly increased domestic consumption, with a declining market abroad. Quantities mined and marketed exceeded the previous year. Sales for a variety of uses. *Amer. Fertilizer.* 72(7) Mar. 29, 1930: 29-34.

11619. JONES, J. H. Coal production. *Nineteenth Century and After.* 107(636) Feb. 1930: 150-158.—Britain, Poland, and Germany are the three countries which produce more coal than they consume. The total European production has declined since 1913 from 605,300,000 to 593,800,000 tons, but this is chiefly a British decline. Most countries are producing more, and even British capacity has increased from the 1913 production of 292 million tons to 330 million present capacity, of which only 240 to 250 million tons are actually produced and sold. The industry is thus overgrown, especially in Britain. Moreover it has had to meet competition from a doubled consumption of German lignite. Poland has captured the chief British markets in the Baltic States since the war. Four sections of Britain

are competing for the trade: Scotland, Northumberland and Durham, South Wales, and the Midlands. The remedy through restriction of output has been successful only in the Midlands, controlling two-fifths of the total output. The present Coal Mines Bill is intended to provide machinery for a national regulation of output, prices and subsidy for export.—*H. McD. Clowie.*

11620. JONES, J. H. The present position of the British coal trade. *J. Royal. Stat. Soc.* 93(1) 1930: 1-64.—The British volume of trade in coal is approximately 40 million tons less than in 1913. Production on the continent has increased since 1913 by a similar amount. The decline in the production of coal is due primarily to a fall in the foreign market: there has been a drop of something like 26 million tons shipped abroad. Insofar as there has been a decline in the domestic market, the cause is to be found in the depression of the iron and steel industries. Although the reduction in exports is widely spread, nearly half of it is accounted for by trade with the Baltic states. Trade with the North Sea and Western Mediterranean ports has also suffered materially. Northumberland and Durham, because of larger reduction of wages than elsewhere, have increased their former proportion of the overseas trade. An international price agreement, it is suggested, would prove of advantage to the coal industry. A statistical appendix and discussion follow.—*Arthur F. Burns.*

11621. MacGREGOR, D. H. The coal bill and the cartel. *Econ. J.* 40(157) Mar. 1930: 35-44.—Analysis of the German coal cartel system affords information of interest in present plans for solution of the British coal industry problem.—*John Donaldson.*

11622. SANDBERG, C. G. S. The mines and minerals in the Netherlands East Indies Archipelago. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(85) Jan. 1930: 28-36.

11623. UNSIGNED. Der Steinkohlenbergbau Oberschlesiens 1929. [Anthracite coal mining in Upper Silesia in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(9) Mar. 1, 1930: 311-312.—In the German Upper Silesian anthracite coal mining industry production in 1928 amounted to about 22,000,000 tons of coal. The mines employed 57,856 miners. The coke producing establishments with 1,842 workers produced 1,700,000 tons of coke, and with 220 workers produced 357,000 tons of briquets.—*E. Friederichs.*

11624. WOLFF, GEORG. Die Ferngasversorgung aus dem Ruhrgebiet. [Long distance gas supply from the Ruhr district.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9(1) Mar. 1930: 67-71.

11625. WROTH, JAMES S. Commercial possibilities of the Texas-New Mexico potash deposits. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull. #316.* 1930: p. 142.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 11564, 11607, 11670, 11737, 11753, 11764, 11840, 11843, 11849, 11851-11852, 11857)

11626. ANDERS, RUDOLF. Organisation und Entwicklung der Maschinenindustrie der UdSSR. [Organization and development of the machinery industry of the USSR.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9(6) Mar. 1930: 7-13.

11627. CAMPBELL, C. E. Organization and management of tomato canning factories in Arkansas. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #240.* 1929: pp. 32.—This study analyzes the problem of organization and management of tomato canning factories, especially in relation to efficiency and costs. It also considers factors affecting the price of canned tomatoes and marketing problems. The study is based on detailed information obtained by the survey method from the opera-

tors of 72 tomato canning factories in northwestern Arkansas and upon data obtained from 55 wholesale grocers in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana on quality of pack, distribution and consumption problems. In the seasons of 1927 and 1928, raw product per case of 24 No. 2 cans cost 33.6 cents, labor 20.5, and containers 69.4 cents of which cans alone cost 57.1 cents. All other costs amounted to 43.4 cents per case. The total cost per case of canning and packing was 1.61 cents and of selling 5.4 cents, a total of \$1.67. The average selling price was approximately \$1.76 per case. Good quality tomatoes pack more cans per ton than those of poor quality. While the best qualities are not always available, some cannery pay higher than the average price per ton for the raw product, but accept only the better grades. Common labor is drawn from the farms in the neighborhood of the factory and has been available at a relatively low wage. Tomato canning factories in Arkansas are small and in most cases are operated under independent ownership and management.—*B. M. Gile.*

11628. CHEVRANT, P., and JARRIER, P. La situation actuelle de l'industrie mondiale. [The present situation of world industry.] *Tech. Moderne.* 22(2) Jan. 15, 1930: 73-79; (3) Feb. 1, 1930: 118-123.

11629. DETERDING, HENRI W. A. Common sense in the oil industry. *Amer. Petroleum Inst. Bull.* 10(73) Dec. 6, 1929: 5-7.

11630. DKYSTRA, C. A. (ed). Colorado River development and related problems. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci., Suppl.* 148-Pt II. Mar. 1930: pp. vi+42.—The articles in this supplement are: Community development in the Southwest as influenced by the Boulder Canyon project, by E. F. Scattergood; Metropolitan water distribution in the Los Angeles area, by Franklin Thomas; Colorado River conferences and their implications, by Ralph L. Griswell; Major engineering problems: Colorado River development, by Frank E. Weymouth; The financial and topographical problems of the Colorado River aqueduct project, by E. A. Bayley; and The Status of Boulder Canyon power allocations, by E. F. Scattergood.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

11631. FRANK, ERNEST E. La situation de l'industrie cotonnière du Lancashire. [The situation in the Lancashire cotton industry.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1(3) Mar. 1930: 475-493.—The chief causes of the depression of the Lancashire cotton industry are foreign competition and the overcapitalization which resulted from the boom of 1920. The more important remedies applied have been rationalization of technique and consolidation into larger units. The future of the industry cannot be regarded optimistically.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

11632. GRÜNBAUM, K., and BAU R, L. ГРИНБАУМ, К. и БАУЕР, Л. Мировая электропромышленность и ее объединения. [The world electrical industry and its amalgamations.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (10) 1928: 84-93.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11633. HEINEMAN, DANNIE. Das wirtschaftliche Gleichgewicht Europas. [The economic balance of Europe.] *PanEuropa.* 6(2) Feb. 1930: 48-56.—Europe faces an unemployment problem in the West and an agrarian crisis in the East. To aid production Europe must be electrified on the basis of Europe and not that of states. A unified plan of electrification is imperative.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

11634. KEYNES, J. M. The Lancashire cotton corporation. *Nation & Athenaeum.* 44(18) Feb. 2, 1929: 607-608.

11635. LIM ENG LIONG. De crisis in de batikindustrie op Java. [The crisis in the batik industry in Java.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15(741) Mar. 1930: 242-243.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11636. NICHOLS, ALFRED S. The electrification of England. *Stone & Webster J.* 46(3) Mar. 1930: 283-295.—The development of the electricity supply busi-

ness in England has for years been retarded by tradition, onerous burdens imposed by legislation, and above all by the inertia of municipal undertakings. The Act of 1882 has been responsible for much of this underdevelopment. Under this law the tenure of licenses was brief, electricity supply undertakings were compelled to build expensive under-ground transmission lines in order to protect the nationally owned telephone lines against interference, they were not permitted to engage in the appliance business, they were confined to a limited area, and even in this area were not protected from duplicate licenses. The result has been the creation of many small and inefficient producers and a great confusion in voltages and frequencies. The act of 1919 was designed to correct this bad situation by instituting, under the direction of a central Board of Electricity Commissioners, a nationally coordinated system of generation and distribution, organized on the basis of interconnected regional areas. This Act failed because the Board of Commissioners had no authority to compel existing producers to come into the proposed coordinate system. The failure of the legislation of 1919 led to a comprehensive investigation which in turn was followed by the Electricity Act of 1926. This last plan called for public construction of a national system of high tension transmission lines, compulsory coordination of generation facilities, and the closing down of inefficient stations. Distribution of electricity to consumers will still remain in the hands of existing undertakings. These latter will purchase current through the central electricity board at cost. No profit will be made either on generation or transmission, but the government will attempt merely to recover the costs of doing business. It is estimated that the new construction required will cost one and one-half billion dollars and cannot be completed before 1940.—*H. M. Gray.*

11637. PELECIER, A. Le pétrole dans l'Amérique Latine. 9. Le Brésil et le Chili. [Petroleum in Latin America. 9. Brazil and Chile.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 19(98) Feb 1, 1930: 97-107.

11638. POLSPOEL, GASTON. L'activité des industries textiles en 1929. [The textile industry in Belgium in 1929.] *Bull. de l'Inst. de Sci. Econ. (Univ. Catholique de Louvain).* 1(2) Mar. 1930: 179-187.

11639. ROSEBURY, A. Furs and fur workers. *Amer. Federationist.* (3) Mar. 1930: 306-312.—The slump in the fur industry, starting in 1926, is still felt. It is generally admitted to be due to high prices, overproduction, and lower levels of quality. The workers' organization has suffered. It is supposed that the decline can be traced to price manipulation and juggling on the part of speculators. It should devolve on organized labor to reveal the truth of this situation.—*G. G. Groat.*

11640. ROSS, MARY PORTER. The Oberhasli hydro-electric scheme. *Stone & Webster J.* 46(2) Feb. 1930: 147-161.

11641. SINGER, LEOPOLD. Fortschritte in der Krackdestillation. [Progress in the crack-distillation process.] *Petroleum Z.* 25(22) May 29, 1929: 741-748.

11642. SINGER, LEOPOLD. Der Krackprozess im Lichte der russischen Erdölindustrie. [The crack-distillation process in the light of the Russian petroleum industry.] *Petroleum Z.* 25(26) Jun. 26, 1929: 893-903.

11643. SNIDER, JOSEPH L. Production and prices in 1929. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 56-57.

11644. UNSIGNED. Bauprogramm und Durchführung des Fünfjahresplans. [Construction program and execution of the five-year plan.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9(3-4) Feb. 1930: 15-23.

11645. UNSIGNED. Fan makers in Hangchow. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 16(13) Mar. 29, 1930: 159-161.

11646. UNSIGNED. Industri. Berättelse för år 1928 av Kommerskollegium. [Industry. Report of

1928 of the School of Commerce.] *Sveriges Officiella Stat. Indus. o. Bergshantvering.* (Stockholm) 1930: pp. 102.

11647. UNSIGNED. Peanut oil mills in Tsingtao. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 16(13) Mar. 29, 1930: 157-159.

11648. UNSIGNED. The Soviet paper industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5(6) Mar. 15, 1930: 103-105.

11649. VERSHOFEN, WILHELM. Das Problem einer umfassenden Organisation der Fertigware. [The problem of a comprehensive finished goods organization.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 1(4-5) Oct. 1929: 193-203.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 11351, 11547, 11621, 11627, 11632, 11666, 11765, 11803, 11816, 11821, 11839, 12056)

11650. COX, OSCAR S. Extent of the power of the majority to amend corporate charters. *Connecticut Bar J.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 240-245.

11651. DOMERATZKY, LOUIS. The international cartel movement in 1929. *Commerce Reports.* (9) Mar. 3, 1930: 555-558.—The international cartel movement during 1929 discloses no essential differences from that of 1928. Moderately important developments occurred in the cases of the Continental Steel Cartel, International Rail Manufacturers Association, International Tube Cartel, zinc cartel, copper cartel, and aluminum, rayon, dyestuffs, and nitrates cartels. In some of these and other cases, however, striking changes took place in the direction of closer forms of integration than mere cartelization. The outstanding fact is that international cartelization is falling behind international combination.—*John Donaldson.*

11652. GIDEONSE, HARRY D. International industrial agreements. *Foreign Policy Assn., Infor. Serv.* 5(24) Feb. 5, 1930: 447-463.—Combinations are generally found in industries requiring large capital and mass production. The movement centers in Germany. There are two main types,—those designed for technical advantages, scientific management, etc.; and those designed to control markets and stabilize prices. They may also be classified as territorial, production, price, sales, and patent agreements. The steel cartel includes practically all Europe except England and Sweden, and developed out of post-war disruption in the Lorraine region. The group allots production among its members and penalizes over-production, but the allotment always causes friction. The rayon group is really a maze of private agreements and interlocking directorates, in which patent rights play a large part. In the match group there is high centralization, under a Swedish holding company. It has negotiated monopolies with many European governments. The World Economic Conference (in 1927) neither endorsed the movement nor yielded to demands for an attempt at international control; but recommended voluntary arbitration and further publicity. Cartels sometimes tend to correct certain evils of the tariff. Many think these agreements are a forerunner of customs unions. The author thinks these movements are likely to develop more highly centralized control, and thus to provoke some kind of international control.—*John H. Leek.*

11653. GOODELL, FRANCIS. Joint research—the technician's point of view. *Amer. Federationist.* 37(3) Mar. 1930: 292-301.—The joint research organization (at the Naumkeag Cotton Mills) is tentatively composed of the waste elimination committee, of which there are nine members, and this committee's sub-group, the strictly research staff. Five of the committee are appointed by the management, and four by the union.

The type of study includes practical tests of the machines in operation as well as of the capabilities of first-class operations. This union-management research aims "to ascertain the facts and devise methods of cooperation for the elimination of waste and the improvement of working conditions as related to quality and quantity of production." What the joint research expects of and offers to the company and also the union is described in detail.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

11654. GUREWITSCH, A. Der Stand des Konzeptionswesens in der UdSSR. [The concession system in the USSR.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9(5) Mar. 1930: 11-16.—During the year 1928-29, 207 applications were considered by the Central Concessions Committee, and a total of 285 applications, some dating from the preceding year, were before the committee for decision. In 1929 there were 59 concessions in operation: 18 German, 11 Japanese, 6 English, 5 Austrian, and 4 American. These were distributed as follows: Agriculture and agricultural 11, machinery and metal industry 4, forestry and lumber 4, etc. Of these 46 are pure concessions and 13 are mixed. In addition there are 6 companies with by-laws approved by the Central Concessions Committee, and in addition 27 foreign firms which are registered for operation in the USSR. Nine concessions were liquidated in 1929. The fiscal reports for 1929 are not yet available but the amount of foreign capital invested has probably not changed materially from the 57,698,000 rubles on October 1, 1928. About 20,000 workers are employed, of whom 20% are foreign workers and salaried employees. The receipts from the concessions amounted to 10 million rubles, according to preliminary figures. In 1929 new contracts for technical assistance were concluded, 13 with Americans and 10 with Germans.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

11655. K., C. de. Les cartels en Pologne. [Cartels in Poland.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Mar. 15, 1930: 323-326.—In 1929, 110 cartels existed in Poland, while an estimate of 1928 places 46% of national industrial activity under cartel control. In branches such as sugar, coal, iron, petroleum, the government fixes prices and thereby makes price manipulation difficult. Generally the government's attitude is favorable. Details are given concerning a number of branches.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

11656. LISOWSKY, ARTHUR. Die Betriebswirtschaftslehre im System der Wissenschaften. [Business economics in the system of sciences.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 561-580. (9) Sep. 1929: 667-690.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

11657. MOORE, PAUL. The advantages we have found in the 13 month calendar. Chain store organizations in particular should find great benefits in the use of the 13 month year, especially as it simplifies accounting and sales analysis. *Chain Store Age.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 33-34, 52, 58, 60.

11658. RAYMOND, FAIRFIELD E. Economic size of production lots may be determined by formulae. *Automotive Indus.* 61(15) Oct. 12, 1929: 541-543.

11659. FRENCH, H. C. The case for cartels. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(759) Mar. 1930: 355-361.—Cartelization, national and international, was accelerated by war and post-war conditions. Cartels represent a marked advance from the old order of unrestricted competition with its evils of ruination of rivals, victimization of consumers, and waste. Other constructive benefits include interchange of technical information. Only a few countries have legislation designed to protect the consumer against industrial affiliations, notably Germany, Norway, and, especially, the United States. Such legislation is vague in its concepts and is difficult to enforce. The cartel is intermediate between "rationalization" and "trustification," and involves diffusion rather than concentration of power, but it sometimes evolves into a trust. Its greatest benefit is its stabiliza-

tion of prices, and the stability of money and prices is the most vital economic question in the world of today. The measure of the success of cartels in this respect should be the gauge of their justification.—*John Donaldson*.

11660. UNSIGNED. How shoe chains control inventory losses. A survey of methods designed to minimize carelessness and dishonesty among store managers. *Chain Store Age*. 6(1) Jan. 1930: 35-36, 46, 61-62.

11661. UNSIGNED. Monopolist tendencies. *Japan Weekly Chron.* (n. s. 1,472) Mar. 20, 1930: 264-265.—Japanese trade is tending distinctly toward monopolies. The "Big Five" firms, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sumitomo and Okura have interests in almost every field. Mitsui's has a capital of 1,261,810,000 yen. Less than 12% of this is devoted to trade but the firm handles 19% of Japan's import trade and 23% of its export trade. The monopolies do not promote Japan's larger interests, since they operate only where there is protection or a subsidy of some kind to guarantee their profits, and they lead to a reactionary policy by discouraging new enterprise.—*M. McCollum*.

11662. UNSIGNED. Die Neuorganisation der Industrieverwaltung. [The new organization of the administration of industry.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U. d. S. S.* R. 9(1) Jan. 1930: 12-21.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 11561, 11657, 11660, 11808, 11821)

11663. COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES. Suggested classification of accountancy services. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 10(1) Jan. 1930: 2-3.—A committee of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants presents a suggested classification under 14 main heads as follows: complete or detailed audits, general audits, miscellaneous audits, general examinations, examinations of financial condition, investigations, preparation of statements from books or records without verification, tax engagements, general accounting systems, cost systems, budgets, opinions, miscellaneous. Definitions relative to the nature and inclusiveness of the above classifications constitute a valuable feature of the report.—*H. G. Meyer*.

11664. COUSE, WILLIAM J. The banker and the accountant. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 10(1) Jan. 1930: 6-7.—The present economic situation in which so many uncertain factors must be given consideration makes it necessary to have exact data on which to base the distribution of credit. There is increasing demand by loan executives for audited balance sheets by well trained and experienced accountants. The average unaudited statement is unreliable. Bank executives are also recognizing the value of independent audit of banks by accountants as an additional safeguard to the one furnished by official examinations. Many banks are meeting the problem of increased costs of operation by careful surveys, by accountants, of the costs of rendering different classes of service.—*H. G. Meyer*.

11665. GAVIN, W. Farm accounts. *J. Royal Agric. Soc. England*. 90 1929: 9-26.—This is a discussion of the usefulness of farm accounts from the standpoint of commercial farm management, largely based on the experience of the writer as manager of the famous Lord Rayleigh's Dairy Farms in Essex, England. The value of crop accounts is considerably reduced by the dual purpose of crop production, and by the need for introducing arbitrary approximations which nullify the results. Livestock accounts, however, are much more valuable, since livestock, as contrasted with land, can be replaced and renewed. The writer advocates that

the farm land should be regarded as part of the machinery of the farm to be kept in the highest state of efficiency. The man and horse labor, and the farmyard manure necessary to keep the land in the optimum state of repair must be regarded as overhead charges. If this is done the farmer can glean all he wants for tuning up his management from ordinary financial books. By the study of a large mass of data from such books, the economist could work out formulae to be used as approximate standards of "the cost of land cultivation and crop handling and marketing for particular land, adjustment being made for cropping and distance from station, and amount of stock kept." The argument is illustrated throughout with tables culled from records kept on Essex estates for the past 18 years.—*Edgar Thomas*.

11666. GEIER, GEORGE J., and MAUTNER, OSCAR. Setting up the corporation accounts. *Corporation Practice Rev.* 1(11) Aug. 1929: 51-59.

11667. TARBELL, THOMAS F. Exhibits and schedules of the casualty annual statement blank. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16(33) Nov. 19, 1929: 131-169.

11668. VAN TUYL, H. O. The analysis of expenses by the use of Hollerith cards. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16(33) Nov. 19, 1929: 121-130.

11669. WELLINGTON, C. OLIVER. The accountant's responsibility for the inventory. *Accountant*. 82(2884) Mar. 15, 1930: 343-355.—The accountant can and should take full responsibility for the inventory. This article is a detailed description of the process of inventory taking, with emphasis upon the duties of both private and public accountant with relation thereto.—*H. F. Taggart*.

11670. WILCOX, D. A. Cost accounting in the paper industry. *Paper Indus.* 11(9) Dec. 1929: 1566-1570.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entry 11167)

11671. BURGESS, ERNEST W. Communication. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 991-1001.—During 1929 there was a marked trend toward the integration of the various forms of transportation and communication. The older instruments of communication like the railroad and the newspaper took the lead in organizing plans of coordination with their rapidly increasing competitors like the aeroplane, the motor vehicle, and the radio. During the year marked advance was made in the establishment on a commercial basis of mail and passenger aeroplane routes; sound pictures have won their contest with the silent drama; advertising found its place in the radio world; Admiral Byrd in his South Polar Expedition demonstrated the advantages of all-round equipment with the modern means of communication. Integration and coordination of the different forms of communication and transportation will doubtless continue.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11672. GRAY, GEORGE W. Speed. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145(3) Mar. 1930: 322-331.—The article treats of the experiments of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Director of the Physics Laboratory at Clark University, with the rocket principle as a substitute for engines in propelling airplanes. A brief history of the different engines and the speeds attained up to the present time, 357 miles an hour by seaplane being the peak, is given. A speed of 1,000 miles an hour within ten years is predicted.—*Helen P. Edwards*.

11673. MENZEL, WILLY. Verkehrspolitik und wirtschaftliche Interessenvertretungen. [Transportation policy and the representation of economic interests.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 7(4) 1929: 49-68.

11674. METZ, TH. Das niederländisch-indische Verkehrswesen. [Transportation in the Dutch East Indies.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 7(4) 1929: 68-76.

11675. SHANNON, HOMER H. Transportation in Mexico. *Traffic World.* 45(19) May 10, 1930: 1253-1255.—Mexican transportation is rapidly improving. Highways and automobile development is one phase. Rehabilitation of the railway systems, especially since 1926, is another. Half the present mileage is operated by the National Railways of Mexico, which serve 76% of the area of the country. For the first time in their history, the railways of Mexico are said to be on a paying basis.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 11142, 11144, 11147, 11157)

11676. AUERSWALD. Die Eisenbahnen der Erde im Jahr 1927. [Railway mileage of the world in the year 1927.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-11.—Railway mileage of the world on Dec. 31, 1927 aggregated 776,834 miles, an increase of 10,544 miles during the year. There were 1.65 miles of railway line per 100 square miles of area and 4.17 miles per 10,000 population in 1927. The United States, including Alaska, had 250,026 miles, or approximately one-third of the world's total.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11677. BELL, R. Transport developments in 1929. *J. Inst. Transport.* 11(7) May 1930: 334-343.—This general review of the British situation emphasizes the transitional period through which rail transportation is now passing. British railways are expending much new capital on electrification and the development of highway services. They are increasing their fast trains, both as to number, speed, and comfort. They are coordinating bus and rail services, and trying in every way to adapt themselves to rapidly changing conditions.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11678. BELL, R. An Englishman looks at railways of the United States. *Railway Age.* 89(1) Jul. 5, 1930: 23-26.—British railways are much less hampered by regulation than those of the U. S. Not only is Federal regulation a burden, but state regulation is even more of a fetter on the carriers.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11679. CREMER, MARIA. Die Ostchinesische Bahn. [The Chinese Eastern Railway.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1929: 657-676.—The Chinese Eastern Railway occupies an outstanding place in Chinese railway history. It has been a matter of international dispute, and played a leading role in events leading up to the war between Japan and Russia. Constructed by Russia with French money, it is an important link in the Trans-Siberian Railway. Since the World War the management of this line has been a matter of almost constant dispute between Russia and China. In spite of political interference the road has been of untold value to the agricultural development of the country it traverses.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11680. CUNNINGHAM, ROSS M. The steel container as a method of handling freight. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 329-338.—The arguments for and against the use of the steel container for less-than-carload shipments are examined from the point of view of the railroad, the shipper, the forwarding agent, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The conclusion is drawn that only some of the economies claimed for this device are real, and that the container introduced a rate situation that is undesirable both as to its level and as to its structure, for if the container is an efficient piece of railroad equipment, it should be able to sell itself without a subsidy in the form of an

abnormally low rate. If it cannot do this, extension of its use would seem undesirable. Furthermore, it is essentially a device for handling less-than-carload freight alone, and its use is unwise in territory where such traffic is scarce. Some just rate for the device must be found, for if it cannot be included harmoniously in the present rate structure, its future is uncertain. Further, the forwarder also should be considered, and the possibility of regulation seriously debated, since there is, through this type of agency, opportunity now for discriminatory rates.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11681. DIECKMANN. Die Eisenbahnen im Irak. [The railways of Iraq.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1929: 631-656.—Iraq was freed from Turkey during the World War and is now recognized as an independent state, although under the mandatory power of Great Britain. Of the 800 miles of line in the country, all but 86 miles were constructed by Great Britain during the War. These lines have contributed greatly to the economic development of the country.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11682. DIECKMANN. Die Eisenbahnen und die Nilschiffahrt im Sudan. [Railways and Nile River traffic in the Sudan.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1435-1452.—The first railway operated in the Sudan was constructed for strategic purposes. It aided in the suppression of the Mahdi revolt and was a means to the introduction and establishment of English control in the Sudan. The present railway system also is of military importance to England. Primarily, however, the significance of the Sudan railways is as an important medium for the further economic expansion of the country. Through the dam at Stemar large areas are watered and made profitable for cotton growth. Upper Sudan will be an important cotton country. Through the Nile-Red Sea Railway (Port Sudan-Atbara and Kassala) Sudan cotton finds its way to the sea and to world markets.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11683. DIECKMANN. Die Türkischen Staatseisenbahnen. [State Railways of Turkey.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1151-1176.—The vigorous development of the state railway system in new Turkey is evidence of the inner growth of the state. Operations are conducted from a quite different point of view from that exhibited under the old Ottoman Empire. An extensive plan of railway construction has been laid out and will be fulfilled as fast as the financial resources of the country permit. Every effort is being made to establish the railways as a successful enterprise.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11684. FELSEN, H. Die Reichsbahn im Jahre 1929. [The German railway system in 1929.] *Arbeit und Verkehr.* (6) Jun. 1930: 241-252.

11685. FAIR, M. L. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad terminal problem. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(3) May 1930: 462-492.—The development of an adequate and efficient transportation system requires more attention to the terminal problem. Although given broad powers by the Transportation Act of 1920 to require the joint use of terminals the Commission has not succeeded in increasing the joint use of terminal facilities nor does it seem to have made any real attempt to do so. The port terminal problem has not been adequately handled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission recently refused by a six-five decision to require the railroads to state separately the charges for terminal services at the Atlantic and Gulf ports. Competition between railroads for line hauls has resulted in very low charges, or none at all, for various terminal services at the ports. The Commission has not insisted on compensatory charges for these services. This creates a hardship for independently owned and publicly owned port facilities which must meet the low charges of the railroad-owned facili-

ties. The practice is contrary to the spirit of the 1920 legislation.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

11686. FRASER, W. H. Optimism prevails as tide turns for British railways. *Railway Age*. 88 (22) May 31, 1930: 1329-1331.—British rail revenue declined almost steadily from 1922 to 1929, but the turning point seems to have come in 1929. This is due primarily to the following six factors: (1) Remission of the excise tax on rail passengers; (2) de-rating, by which the government relieved the railway companies of three-fourths of their local taxes (or "rates"), which was passed on to certain groups of shippers in the form of rebated freight charges; (3) coordination of rail and highway services; (4) operating economies, including a voluntary wage reduction of 2½%; (5) increased public interest in the railways; (6) government plans for unemployment relief.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11687. HACKETT, J. D. Lost time. An investigation in a railway office. *Personnel J.* 8 (6) Apr. 1930: 399-409.—The author describes a study of lost time statistics made in a railway office for a period of one year. The working week consisted of 41½ hours, which, with deductions for vacations and holidays, represented a total of 289 days available working time per year. The author explains the classes of holidays and the lengths of vacation periods to which the employee is entitled and by means of a chart showing the disposal of time explains the losses in wages, service, and overhead which the employer suffers due to absences and latenesses. The author then discusses the amount and character of time lost due to sickness and leaves with or without permission. An analysis of the average length of an absence and absence by day of week was made, with the result that the average rate of absence on Saturday is almost double that on other days of week. An analysis of the lateness record showed that time lost through period absences was nearly 2.5 times greater than the time lost through lateness. A summary of the statistics showed the employees were paid for 2,006 hours of work but were in attendance only 1,937.78 hours; that is, each person worked 68.22 hours less than the time for which he was paid. At the rate of fifty cents per hour the loss would amount to \$34.11 an employee per year. The author stresses the need for keeping records; the proper use of such records, and makes some suggestions in order to control the situation.—*M. Richter.*

11688. HOMBERGER. Die Zusammenfassung der Amerikanischen Eisenbahngesellschaften. [Consolidation of American railway companies.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar. 1930: 299-301.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's plan for the consolidation of United States railways into a limited number of systems provides that competition between the systems be maintained. This is quite different from European practice, where competition between lines is avoided where possible and economy of operation plays the leading role in consolidation matters.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11689. McPHERSON, L. D. Interest to the public of the O'Fallon decision. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3346) Aug. 10, 1929: 866-868.

11690. MISSE, EMILS. Die Entwicklung der lettischen Eisenbahnen. [The development of Latvian railways.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1245-1266.—Latvia suffered severely during the war, and the greater part of her railway lines were destroyed. These have been replaced and new lines opened, so that a system of 1,800 miles is now in operation. For the first time since the war, the fiscal year 1927-28 returned revenues sufficient to more than balance operating, renewal, and capital expenditures. The future of the railway appears promising.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11691. NITSCHKE. Die Schweizerischen Bundesbahnen im Jahr 1928. [Swiss Federal railway operations in 1928.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1485-1491.—The year 1928 was a favorable one for the Swiss Federal Railway. Passenger traffic increased 5.9%, while freight traffic increased 6.6%. The ten-year program of electrification was brought to a close during the year, 55.4% of the operated mileage now being electrified. The electrified sections handled 85% of the gross ton-miles of the entire system during 1928. Financial results for the year were satisfactory.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11692. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les chemins de fer Britanniques et l'automobilisme. [The British railways and motor vehicle transportation.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 Apr. 1930: 24-37.—The year 1928 was less favorable for British railways than 1927. The receipts of the four great companies decreased £8,500,000 in 1928 from the 1927 total while their expenses decreased only £6,500,000 in spite of salary and wage reductions and other economies effected. The enactment by Parliament of the Railway Roads Bill in July, 1928, is expected to aid in solving the problem arising from motor vehicle competition. This measure authorizes the railway companies to operate on the highways, by mechanical or animal power, as common carriers of passengers and goods. Since its passage the railways have entered into agreements with a number of municipalities and private companies for coordination of the new highway service of the railway companies with that offered by existing agencies. De Nouvion urges (1) further development of a similar coordination of rail and highway transportation in France and (2) the improvement of local roads without which this development cannot take place. (The article includes financial and operating statistics.)—*W. M. Duffus.*

11693. POWTER, J. The railways of Jamaica. *Transportation.* 6 (5) May 1930: 709.—Brief history and description of the 210 miles of railway serving the island of Jamaica.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11694. RADÓ, A. Die Vollendung der "Turksib." [The completion of the Turkestan-Siberian railroad.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9 (8) Apr. 1930: 12-19.

11695. ROSENTHAL, E. By rail direct from Madras to Delhi. *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (86) Apr. 1930: 345-352.

11696. STINNER. A Estrada de Ferro do Brazil—Brasilianische Centralbahn. [Central Railway of Brazil.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1929: 535-564.—Brazil was the first South American country to consider railways as a medium of transport, a railway law being enacted in 1835. The first line was opened in 1854, now a part of the Central Railway of Brazil network. At present there are approximately 20,000 miles of railway line in Brazil, all owned either by the central government or by the several states. Part of this mileage is concessioned to private companies, with or without federal guarantee as to earnings.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11697. TEXTOR, WEHDE. Die russischen Eisenbahnen im Wirtschaftsjahr 1926-1927. [The Russian railways in the fiscal year 1926-1927.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1231-1244.—The number of tons of freight carried by the railways of Russia has been steadily climbing, according to official publications of the USSR., and in the fiscal year 1926-27 reached a point 2.7% above the 1913 traffic. An increase of 16.4% was recorded in the fiscal year 1926-27 over the previous year. Passenger traffic, on the other hand, showed a decrease during the year for the first time since the Revolution. The use of wood as locomotive fuel is declining. In 1922-23 this fuel represented 37% of all fuel consumed, while in 1927-28 it dropped to 8%. Operating revenues in 1926-

27 increased 19.1%, which was largely offset by an increase of 16.9% in operating expenses.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11698. UNSIGNED. Financial results of the group railway companies in 1929. *Railway Gaz.* 52(18) May 2, 1930: 683-714.—This analysis of the accounts and statistics of the four consolidated railway systems of Great Britain for 1929 shows that three of the lines earned a greater gross revenue in that year than in the previous year, while one line showed a decrease. For the four lines combined, there was an increase of 1,930,000 pounds. Passenger journeys increased on all but one of the four companies. Total tonnage handled was greater for all four lines than in 1928. A new table gives the receipts and expenditures from highway operations, all but one of the four lines showing an operating loss in this respect. Net earnings from all sources were greater in 1929 than in 1928, all companies showing an increase.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11699. UNSIGNED. The G.I.P. Railway. *Electrical Rev.* 105(2713) Nov. 22, 1929: 890-895.—Electrification of lines in India.

11700. UNSIGNED. Gross and net earnings for United States railroads for the calendar year 1929. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3376) Mar. 8, 1930: 1534-1543.

11701. UNSIGNED. Protection of railway grade crossings. *Railway Age.* 88(23) Jun. 7, 1930: 1387-1389.—Digest of report of a committee of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, dealing with the protection of railway grade crossings and highway intersections. With respect to grade crossings, the report submits definite recommendations for the reduction of physical hazards, for standard fixed signs and markings, and for train approach warning and protection measures.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11702. WADDELL, J. A. L. The South Manchuria Railway and allied constructions. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 35(2) Apr. 1930: 91-110.

11703. WILSON, G. LLOYD. Container car service. *Commercial Car J.* 38(6) Feb. 1930: 30-33, 70, 74.—The railways are engaging increasingly in the use of standardized containers, capable of holding several tons, in the movement of less-than-carload freight. With the cooperation of motor trucks at terminals, a door-to-door service is provided that reduces handling, speeds the movement, and greatly diminishes loss and damage. Several types of containers are employed, and a number of railways have inaugurated services using them. Patronage is both by individual shippers and for forwarding companies. A special mileage tariff, lower than regular less-than-carload rates, is applied.—*Shorey Peterson.*

11704. WILSON, G. LLOYD. New L. C. L. service menaces truckers. *Commercial Car J.* 39(1) Mar. 1930: 30-32, 60.—The use of containers is a significant step in the effort of the railways to recapture less-than-carload (l. c. l.) traffic from the motor truck. An improved service is supplied, and with the virtual elimination of damage claims, the reduction of handling and clerical expense, and much heavier loading of cars, costs are reduced. Forwarding companies, it was revealed by the recent Interstate Commerce Commission investigation, are the principal users of the service, splitting the saving with their customers. A nation-wide service is a possibility, and a considerable decline in the interurban use of motor trucks is in prospect. Truck operators accuse the railways of making the container an excuse for rate cutting.—*Shorey Peterson.*

STREET RAILWAYS

11705. SCHRÖDER. Grundeigentum und Fluchtlinienplan. [Landed property and rapid transit plan.] *Z. f. Vermessungswesen.* 59(9) May 1, 1930: 309-336.

11706. SMILLIE, RALPH. City railway in abandoned Morris Canal bed promises traffic relief for Newark, N. J. *Engin. & Contracting.* 69(4) Apr. 1, 1930: 166-168.—Construction of two-track electric line, 4½ miles in length, begun by city; public service company to lease road.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 8791, 9566-9567, 11141)

11707. BONILLA, JOAQUÍN. Highway construction in Honduras. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64(4) Apr. 1930: 381-388.—With the widening of mule paths in the mountains and the extension of roads to the sea, the interior of the country has developed greatly. Three arterial roads, with a system of branches, is developing progressively, through the stages of earth, gravel, macadam, and concrete, the mileage totalling 1,457. The work is done with Honduran funds, engineers, and labor.—*Shorey Peterson.*

11708. CLARKE, B. C. Street and highway safety conference. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(5) May 1930: 25-26.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

11709. ROOT, B. P. Economic development of Latin American lands promoted by new highways. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42(6) Apr. 1930: 426-429.

11710. WRIGHT, HAMILTON M. On Guatemalan streets and highways. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64(4) Apr. 1930: 373-380.—*Shorey Peterson.*

11711. WRIGHT, HAMILTON M.; REGEL, ALBERT; and VICUNA, SANTIAGO MARIN. Road building and road builders in Latin America. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 63(2) Feb. 1929: 143-156.—Many miles of wide roads, made of modern, durable materials, are now under construction in Latin America. In Cuba the Warren Brothers "have under construction 500 miles of the Cuban Central Highway, to extend from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba, a distance of 805 miles, a share amounting to well over two-thirds of the total \$75,680,000 cost of the road." Construction amounting to millions of dollars is also underway in Argentina and Colombia. An extensive highway program is in progress in Peru where the development of the country is dependent to an unusual degree on better communications.—*E. W. Crecraft.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 11893, 12121)

11712. BENCKISER, NIKOLAS. Die englische Seeschiffahrt und ihre Konzerne. [English shipping and shipping combines.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9(1) Mar. 1930: 72-78.

11713. MacGIBBON, D. A. Economic aspects of the proposed St. Lawrence shipway. *Bull. Depts. Hist. & Pol. & Econ. Sci., Queen's Univ.* (58) Jul. 1929: pp. 19.

11714. MITROVIĆ, P. Yugoslav coastal development. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(11) Nov. 1929: 247-250; (12) Dec. 272-276.

11715. STERNAU, HOWARD E. Problems in the Trans-Atlantic passenger service. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 359-365.—The increasing desire of the trans-Atlantic passengers for speed and luxury have brought about the condition where only the de luxe ships are highly profitable. The carrying charges for the heavy investments make it desirable to crowd as many trips a year as possible into schedules, so that some merger or combination seems desirable, whereby the de luxe ships of various lines could make Cherbourg—rather than Bremen in the case of some which requires an extra 24 hours—the European destination; such an arrangement would make possible more trips per year at a lower cost per trip. Though apparently sound, such a combination is regarded as unlikely be-

cause of desire of the owners of the North German Lloyd line to keep Bremen as the line's home port. The problem is more difficult with the less luxurious ships which do not carry full passenger loads in off seasons. In various cases, winter tours have been tried as a means of maintaining revenue in the off season. That additional United States ships will be entered in the competition seems unlikely, because of their greater cost and greater operating expenses.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11716. TAVERNIER, RENÉ. L'aménagement du Rhône au triple point de vue des forces hydrauliques, de la navigation et des irrigations. [The utilization of the Rhone, from the three points of view of water power, navigation, and irrigation.] *Ann. de l'Énergie.* 12(9) Sep. 1929: 195-197; (11) Nov. 1929: 250-253.

11717. TULASNE, COLONEL. L'emploi de l'aviation aux colonies. [Aviation in the French colonies.] *Vie Tech. et Indus.* 11(123) Dec. 1929: 942-949.—Planes have been extensively used, starting with 1911, in exploration, military enterprises, the carrying of despatches and mail, the transportation of officials and the shipping out of high value products. The war checked these developments, and it was not until a colonial air service was organized in the Ministry of Colonies in 1920 that further progress was made. There are now four escadrilles in Indo-China, two in French West Africa and one in Madagascar. With detailed maps, showing the colonial airways of today.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 10445, 10708, 10805)

11718. LOMBARDI, EDOARDO. La nuova voce di Roma nel mondo. [The new voice of Rome in the world.] *Capitolium.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 49-52.—Describes the new wireless station near Rome with power of 200 K.W.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

11719. McKIM, KENNETH. The advance of international telephony in South America. *Internat. Communication Rev.* 6(3) May 1930: 1-14.

11720. QUINN, JOHN T. The telephone concession in Chile. *Internat. Communication Rev.* 6(3) May 1930: 59-69.

11721. RUNTEL, FRITZ. Die weltwirtschaftlichen Aufgaben Deutschlands im Nachrichtenverkehr. [Germany's position in world news service.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2(3) 1929: 354-359.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 11112, 11717, 11724, 11860, 12097, 12105)

11722. LAURENT-EYNAC. La politique aéronautique de la France: le proche avenir de l'aviation civile. [The aeronautical policy of France and the near future of civil aviation.] *Aérophile.* 38(7-8) Apr. 15, 1930: 97, 99-102.

11723. SABANIN, A. V. САБАНИН, А. В. Варшавская международная конференция по вопросам воздушного частного права. [The international conference on private air law at Warsaw.] *Международная Жизнь.* 11 1929: 98-102.—*Emma Bzpalczyk.*

11724. SOKOLOV, S. СОКОЛОВ, С. Пересмотр воздушной конвенции 1919 года. [The revision of the air convention of 1919.] *Международная Жизнь.* (11) 1929: 109-112.—The real success of the conference in Paris, June, 1929, consists in the abolition of those political clauses of the 1919 convention which secured the formal domination of the big powers.—*Emma Bzpalczyk.*

11725. UNSIGNED. De postvluchten Holland-Indië v. v. 1929. [The air mail flights between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, 1929.] *Lucht-*

vaart. 2(9) Mar. 1930: 689-700.—The results of the trial flights between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies justify the institution of regular air communication which may afterwards be extended to the transport of passengers and goods. At first a deficit will be unavoidable. The Dutch Government has taken an important share in the capital of the aviation company.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11726. WILSON, J. A. Civil aviation in Canada. *Queen's Quart.* 36(2) Spring 1929: 294-312.

11727. YORK, BROWER V. Aeronautics in Latin America. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union* 64(4) Apr. 1930: 355-372.—In regard to population Latin American aviation surpasses that of the United States and Europe. In regard to area, however, the Latin American countries have less air transportation than either Europe or the United States. The seventeen operators of air service in Latin America are divided into five groups: (a) four native companies with lines totaling 2,980 miles; (b) four companies which are owned by a combination of local and American interests, 3546 miles; (c) three local German companies controlling 6,005 miles; (d) five American companies, two of which have local subsidiaries, 19,964 miles; (e) a French company with 5,035 miles. A complete description of the business and area covered by each company together with relations to the government is given. (Several maps are also included.)—*H. L. Jome.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 11132, 11604, 11613, 11620, 12119, 12123, 12157, 12169)

11728. AUSTIN, W. J. Prospects for American business in Russia. *Trade Winds.* 9(2) Feb. 1930: 7-10.

11729. BAÏNOV, IV. La politique économique internationale et l'économie nationale Bulgare. [International economic policy and Bulgarian national economy.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 11(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 44-48.

11730. CONTE, ROGER. The economic rapprochement of peoples. *World Trade.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 16-27.—Various suggestions have been made for the furtherance of economic rapprochement including particularly those of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations and International Chamber of Commerce. A customs union and collective commercial agreements were recommended by the former at the World Economic Conference in 1927. Many obstacles have arisen to prevent progress along such lines. The means advocated by the International Chamber of Commerce have been more in the nature of cooperation among private economic interests, as for example the recent international rationalization of the steel industry in Continental Europe. This in turn lays the foundation for official cooperation even on tariff questions.—*K. D. K. Wood.*

11731. DELUME MARCEL. Politique économique de la dictature espagnole. [Economic policies of the Spanish dictatorship.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 25-30.—The results of the economic program of the dictatorship have been an apparently favorable volume of trade, payment of a balance of trade more and more unfavorable to the economy of the country, the sale abroad of fundamental products, restriction of the importation of machinery by high tariffs, and the institution of a system that goes contrary to the traditional economy of the country. The chief point of concern to Belgium is that the two countries have so closely related and reciprocal commercial interests that there should be a reciprocal lowering of tariffs.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11732. DURAND, E. DANA. The foreign trade of 1929. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 51-55.

11733. EDER, GEORGE J. High lights in the Latin American commercial situation. *Commerce Reports.* (1) Jan. 6, 1930: 3-8.—The coffee situation is the key to conditions in eight or perhaps nine of the Latin American countries, namely: Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Central American Republics and to considerable extent also in Haiti, Dominican Republic, Porto Rico and other West Indian islands. The crash in coffee prices which took place in 1920-1921, was duplicated in October 1929. In the case of Brazil, cacao, sugar, and cotton prices are down, and consequently Bahia and Pernambuco are also feeling the crisis. In Peru sugar and cotton are the two major products and both these industries were depressed during 1929. The Bolivian mining companies are retrenching in anticipation of a period of low prices. An American company is undertaking considerable exploration and development work in the oil region extending from the Argentine frontier to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and it is stated that upwards of \$20,000,000 has already been expended. On the whole the year 1929 was one of prosperity in Chile. The outstanding feature of 1929 was the agreement made with European producers of synthetic nitrate to restrict competition and maintain prices. The drop in Argentina's export trade during the year 1929 was chiefly caused by the decline in wheat prices and by lower corn shipments.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

11734. GOETHEM, FERNAND van. Le commerce extérieur de la Belgique en 1929. [Foreign commerce of Belgium in 1929.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* (Univ. Catholique de Louvain.) 1(2) Mar. 1930: 145-153.

11735. HELD, HERMANN J. Chronik der Handelsverträge, 1925-1928. [Commercial treaties, 1925-1928.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(2) Apr. 1930: 641-695.

11736. HUDEC, K. The Czechoslovak republic and Germany. (Foreign Trade.) *Zahraníční Politika.* 8. 1929: 425-434, 546-556, 681-696, 803-813.—An economic comparison of the two states with especial reference to their economic relations. The economic structures of Czechoslovakia and Germany are similar, both in the supply of raw materials and power, labor and living conditions. Imports and exports are discussed in detail. (Original article in Czech.)—Josef Fischer.

11737. MERDIAN, B. C. United States foreign trade in athletic and sporting goods. *Commerce Reports.* (13) Mar. 31, 1930: 817-819.—Exports increased nearly \$1,000,000 in 1929—Latin America the principal market—total trade about \$13,000,000.

11738. NEVEU, C. A. le. Les relations économiques avec les colonies. [Economic relations with the colonies.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(422) Jan. 10, 1930: 106-111.—The colonies today buy considerably more of France than they sell to her, but, with their development proceeding apace, the situation bids fair to be reversed at an early date. The colonies today offer the best field for investing French capital.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

11739. ROBERTSON, MALCOLM. The economic relations between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(2) Mar. 1930: 222-231.

11740. SPISAREVSKI, K. D. СПИСАРЕВСКИ, К. Д. Бждащата търговска конвенция между България и Франция. [The future Franco-Bulgarian commercial convention.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество.* 29(2) Feb. 1930: 69-80.—The author analyzes the commercial treaties and conventions generally, the economic relations of Bulgaria with other countries, previous Franco-Bulgarian economic relations, the economic policy of France in

Balkan countries, and outlines the principles of Bulgarian policy in regard to future Franco-Bulgarian economic relations.—J. V. Emelianoff.

11741. SURÁNYI-UNGER, THEO. Der Wirtschaftskampf um den Stillen Ozean. [The economic struggle around the Pacific Ocean.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 73-107.—An examination of the reciprocal impact of the Japanese and American economies. Study of the capital movements, exports and imports, tourist expenditures, merchant marine, etc., leads to the conclusion that the American economy because of its broad foundations, greater mobility and versatility has frequently placed the Japanese in second place where they serve as the passive agents (means) while the initiative remains in American hands. A quantitative study of the relative importance of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in world trade leads to the conclusion that shipping on the Atlantic is at least five times as significant as that on the Pacific, but that the rate of growth since the World War has been six times as large in the Pacific, so that a continuation of this rate would make them of equal significance within one generation. Such a continued rate of growth seems highly improbable, however, in view of the factors which caused the recent developments. The shifts in trade caused during the last fifteen years by the World War and the rapid evolution of the American economy are not likely to continue in the same relative proportion to world trade.—Harry D. Gideonse.

11742. UNSIGNED. Aussenhandel Belgien-Luxemburgs in Kohle im Jahre 1929. [Foreign commerce Belgium-Luxembourg in coal in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(12) Mar. 22, 1930: 409-410.—E. Friederichs.

11743. UNSIGNED. De buitenlandsche handel van West-Australië en het verkeer met Nederlandsch Indië. [Trade between Western Australia and the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 19(38) Sep. 1929: 327-351.—Cecile Rothe.

11744. UNSIGNED. Hollands Aussenhandel in Kohle und Heizöl im Jahre 1929. [Foreign commerce of the Netherlands in coal and fuel oil in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(12) Mar. 22, 1930: 408-409.—E. Friederichs.

11745. UNSIGNED. Der Holzexport der UdSSR. [Wood exports of the USSR.] *Volkswirtschaft d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9(6) Mar. 1930: 29-35.

11746. UNSIGNED. Imports of finished manufactures set record in 1929. *Tariff Rev.* 81(3) Mar. 1930: 76-79, 82.

11747. UNSIGNED. In- en uitvoer van Angola. [Imports and exports of Angola.] *Handelsberichten.* (Netherlands) 24(1202) 1930: 471.—Cecile Rothe.

11748. UNSIGNED. Het verkeer tusschen Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië gedurende 1929. [The trade between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies during 1929.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 20(13) Mar. 1930: 111.—In 1910 the import from the Dutch East Indies was 15.1%, and the export to the Dutch East Indies 4.3% of the total Dutch trade; in 1929 these figures were respectively 5% and 8.6%.—Cecile Rothe.

11749. UNSIGNED. Voorloopige handelsbalans van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1929. [Provisional trade balance of the Dutch East Indies, 1929.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 20(7) Mar. 1930: 58.—The total value of the private and government export in 1929 was f.1,481,024,000; the total import amounted to f.1,162,179,000, so that there is an export surplus of 319 million of guilders; for 1928 the total figures of export and import were f.1,589,881,000 and f.1,030,218,000.—Cecile Rothe.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 11106, 11657, 11660, 11833, 11885)

11750. BRÜNBAUM, HEINZ. Kooperation im Einzelhandel. [Cooperation in retail trade.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (1-2) 1929: 52-76.—Forms of cooperation in (a) purchasing of goods, (b) organization and compiling of statistical data, and (c) selling of goods are described. The dominating principle in retail business is still the individualistic one, in contrast to large fields in production where one finds cooperation in the form of cartels, associations, or pools.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

11751. EASTMAN, M. GALE. Roadside marketing in New Hampshire. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #249. Dec. 1929: pp. 39.—This study is not confined to roadside markets selling agricultural products. Rural people in New Hampshire were more interested in merchandizing such things as soft drinks, gasoline, ice cream and candy than in products from their own gardens as evidenced by the volume of sales in 791 stands on 1,000 miles of road. Tables are given showing the kinds of products handled, number and average sales, average gross margins, percentage of sales represented by farm produce, weeks of the year and hours of the day that stands are open, labor distribution among men, women, and children, and the average dimensions, value, and selected costs for small buildings used as roadside salesrooms. Average sales for 103 locations were \$2,714. On fifty-five farms 69% of the cash receipts came from roadside sales. The most important factor in locating a stand is to select a road with heavy traffic. Important factors in the success of a roadside market are convenience for motorists, roadside signs of few words and large letters, neatness, freshness, quality, and variety of product and prices. The seller at the farm must share with the buyer some of the saving in cost of distribution. A price 5 to 10% below retail is recommended as a fair starting point.—*B. M. Gile.*

11752. GAULT, EDGAR H. Monthly standard of of performance for department stores: 1928-29. *Michigan Business Studies.* 2 (6) Mar. 1930: 1-111.—This publication presents standards of departmental performance for 35 selling departments and for total department stores. It includes monthly standard for sales, mark-downs, selling salaries, and newspaper advertising expense, as well as monthly cumulative standards for original mark-up, mark-down, maintained mark-up, gross margin and stock turn. It discusses the calculation and interpretation of these standards.—*O. W. Blackett.*

11753. HOSKING, HERBERT. Automobile advertising in magazines increased 15% in 1929. *Automotive Indus.* 62 (12) Mar. 1930: 478-479.

11754. HOVING, WALTER. Something is wrong with the department store. *Nation's Business.* 18 (3) Mar. 1930: 20-22, 128.—Expenses of department stores have increased from 28.4% in 1923 to 31.7% in 1928, while during the same period net profit declined from 3.6% to 1.5%. The trouble with most department stores is the complete absence of organization in their merchandise. Department stores must reduce stock, increase turnover, and decrease operating expense and markdown costs.—*H. M. Haas.*

11755. STEVENS, W. H. S. Some laws of quantity discount. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 2 (4) Oct. 1929: 406-426; 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 51-71.—Cumulative and non-cumulative quantity discounts are discussed and twenty-five "laws" of quantity discount are stated and discussed. The points made are illustrated by tables and quotations, many of which are taken from hearings before the Federal Trade Commission, and particularly from the hearings relating to the discount system used by the National Biscuit Company. These laws are

grouped under five headings: (1) quantity discounts and exclusive purchasing—six laws; (2) quantity discounts and full-line forcing—five laws; (3) quantity discounts and business economies, which is subdivided into (a) manufacturing economies—three laws, (b) selling economies—three laws, and (c) office, packing, and delivering economies—two laws; (4) the effect of quantity discounts upon purchasers—three laws, and (5) the effects of quantity discounts upon competitors and their prices—three laws.—*Fred E. Clark.*

11756. STRÖER, H. J. Grundlagen für die Bearbeitung von Messen und deren Auswertung. [Fairs, their appraisal and utilization.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 23 (3) Mar. 1930: 57-64.—An analysis of utilization of space of the Leipzig spring fairs 1927-29, together with figures on the number of purchasers. Methods of preparing exhibits and following up of inquiries are discussed.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

11757. UNSIGNED. The distribution census and its problems. *Conf. Board Bull.* (33) Sep. 15, 1929: 261-265.

11758. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Neue Formen der Absatzorganisation. [New forms of marketing organization.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2 (3) 1929: 342-354.

11759. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Neue Wege und Abwege der Absatzförderung in Einzelhandel. [New ways and means for marketing in retail trade.] *Mittel. Deutschen Hauptverbandes d. Indus.* 11 (12) Mar. 20, 1930: 210-213.—After describing certain features of American retail marketing, including the basement system of department stores and the Piggly Wiggly Stores, a new German plan of "purchase savings funds" for financing consumption is discussed. The purchase savings fund established by certain department stores offers a high rate of interest, e.g. 12%, on money deposited by customers, on the condition that after a certain definite sum has been reached the depositor must make purchases at regular prices in the store. The plan is criticized.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

11760. W., H. Marktbeobachtung im Wandel der Zeiten. [Market data from the earliest times.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 1 (6) Dec. 1929: 314-322.—Notes on the early history of market data from the earliest times.

11761. WIEDENFELD, KURT. Marktpreisnotierungen. [Market price quotations.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 11 (2) 1930: 247-256.—Market price quotations should be based on an accurate knowledge of the relation between supply and demand at a particular place and time. They should be determined by the average quantity and quality of the products offered for sale, and should take into consideration the personal equation which enters into all business transactions. The author shows the impossibility of establishing a fair and accurate market price based on quantity or quality, either in the large exchanges or the small local markets, or of eliminating the undesirable in the personal equation. He concludes that market price quotations, which, at best, can only be approximate, are not only superfluous and useless, but may be even definitely harmful.—*A. M. Hannay.*

11762. WIRTZ, CARL. Vertriebskosten in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Cost of distribution in the United States.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (1-2) 1929: 135-150.—A translation of reports of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research with a considerable number of tables.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 11542, 11820)

11763. COMER, H. DWIGHT. Measurement of stock prices and stock values. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.*

Suppl. 24(165A) Mar. 1929: 9-19.—The Standard Statistics stock price averages are designed to give an adequate measure of stock price movements. Since individual groups have diverse movements the stocks are classified into nearly 50 separate groups. In these indexes (1) the price of each individual stock is weighted according to the number of shares outstanding, and then after summation of the weighted data for each week (2) the result is expressed in relatives, with 1926 average taken equal to 100. This affords automatic correction for stock dividends, etc., and, moreover, new stocks may be added without causing a jog or interruption in the curve. When one stock has a great effect on the group index, as in the case of General Motors and U. S. Steel, the indexes are calculated with and without this stock. Comparison of the Standard Statistics indexes with the market value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange shows a remarkably faithful parallelism of movement. These group indexes are compiled once a week, since daily indexes covering 392 stocks would entail too much labor. To provide a daily index an average of 50 industrial stocks has been prepared. This is found to correspond closely in movement to the larger group of industrials. A yield index of the 50 industrial stocks has been prepared, taking the yield on non-dividend payers as zero. Comparison of these industrial stocks with the New York Times and Dow Jones averages shows an essential similarity of movement between all three. Thus the weighted averages actually establish the validity of the unweighted.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

11764. COX, GARFIELD V. The relation of stock prices to earnings. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2(4) Oct. 1929: 383-395.—A study of the relation between fluctuations in earnings available for industrial common stocks and the market prices of those stocks in seven important industries for the years 1918-28, inclusive. For each industry a weighted index of earnings is computed and compared with a weighted index of prices of the stocks concerned, the base year taken for both price and earnings indexes being 1926. It appears that changes in prices usually anticipate official announcement of changes in earnings, but it is not so clear that they occur prior to the conduct of the business from which the earnings in question are derived. There are wide divergencies in movement among the seven indexes of prices, and these differences are all consistent with equally notable divergencies in the course of earnings. In 1927-28, however, every price index rose above its previous position relative to earnings. This movement probably began partly as a response to easy money, but was continued by the growing disposition of security buyers to anticipate the indefinite continuance of rising earnings.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

11765. E., D. T., Jr. The validity of preferences created by rules of the stock exchange. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(4) Feb. 1930: 544-549.—An examination of the by-laws of almost any stock exchange will reveal some attempt to provide specially for the association and its creditor members in the event of the insolvency of a fellow member by subjecting certain of his assets to a preferential claim. Until recently all actions have been concerned with but two of these special rules. The first (upheld in *Hyde vs. Woods*, 94 U. S. 523, in 1876) is one setting aside the proceeds from the sale of the membership primarily for the benefit of member creditors, and the second, (upheld in *In re Gregory et al.*, 174 Fed. 629 by the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1909) one which charges the proceeds arising out of floor transactions of the insolvent with this same priority. Recently the Philadelphia Stock Exchange claimed the surplus in a pledgee member's hands after the sale of certain securities pledged by the bankrupt member more than four months before bankruptcy to secure a loan in connection with a transaction on the floor of the

New York Stock Exchange, of which only the pledge was a member. In two cases (*Middleton vs. Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company et al.* and *Middleton vs. Dussoulas*, C. C. A. 3d, Opinion filed Nov. 7, 1929) the court ruled against the validity of the rule. These cases very properly curtail what might lead to a high-handed usurpation of power on the part of exchanges.—*E. A. Helms.*

11766. S., M. A. La recente crisi della Borsa di New York. [The recent crisis on the New York Stock Exchange.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria*. 22(11) 1929: 429-430.—*Luigi Galvani.*

11767. SCHNEIDER, FRANZ, Jr. Speculative aspects of recent economic developments. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13(4) Jan. 1930: 116-123.—*Robert L. Smitley.*

11768. UNSIGNED. Cause ed effetti del disastro alla Borsa di New York. Causes and effects of the collapse on the New York Stock Exchange.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria*. 23(2) 1930: 54-55.—*Luigi Galvani.*

11769. ZERILLI, MARIMÒ, GUIDO. La crisi borsistica di New York e le sue ripercussioni sulla economia Americana e mondiale. [The stock market crisis in New York and its effect on United States and world economics.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(12) 1929: 1045-1059.—*Mario Saibante.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entry 11667)

11770. DAVIES, E. ALFRED. Compensation reserves. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 15(31) Nov. 1928: 28-49.—The subject discussed is the loss reserve liability for workmen's compensation insurance. The present methods of calculating this reserve are: (1) the statutory method, using 65% of the earned premium minus losses and claim expense; (2) the company estimate method, a summation of estimated reserves on individual cases. Figures are presented which tend to show that either (1) a fixed amount per accident; or (2) a fixed multiple of claim-payments made in the first four months, (less payments already made in both cases), would give results close to those obtained by the company estimate method. Charts and tables are presented, as well as an outline of the office detail necessary for such a system of estimating.—*J. A. Christman.*

11771. DORHOUT MEES, T. J. De vaste taxatie-formule in de Brandverzekering. [The clause of fixed valuation in fire insurance.] *Verzekerings-Arch.* 11(1) Jan. 1930: 1-12.—This report considers how to calculate indemnity, if the valuation at the time of issue of the policy is considered to be the value of the insured property at the time of the fire.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

11772. KOPF, EDWIN W. Notes on the origin and development of reinsurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16(33) Nov. 19, 1929: 22-92.—This paper is a first study of available historical materials on reinsurance law and practice for several of the more important countries. An introductory section sets forth certain fundamental insurance and reinsurance principles. Ehrenberg's concepts are outlined in considerable detail. Then for the more important European countries condensed sketches of their reinsurance history are given. The scanty materials on early reinsurance law and practice in the United States are presented for the first time in any insurance publication. An international bibliography, and a glossary of reinsurance terms, are appended. Certain lines of further inquiry suggested are: (1) application of the fixed-share treaty idea to mortgage loan practice of smaller lending institutions (a most important matter

in respect of risk on "jumbo" mortgage items at the present time); (2) the place of reinsurance in international law; (3) liquidation and assumption history and practice at and after the outbreak of the Great War (Alien Property Custodian); (4) the principle of *uberrimae fidei* in reinsurance; (5) revision and unification of definitions in reinsurance; (6) revision of statute law in respect of reinsurance, the separation of reinsurance from assumption, substitution and liquidation procedure; (7) "jumbo" life reinsurance practices and experience; (8) uniform accounting manuals in reinsurance; (9) the fleet or *konzern* idea, its expediency and durability; (10) the legal, mathematical and economic theories of risk and their relation to insurance, reinsurance and retrocession; (11) reinsurance as the foundation for business-cycle (risk) insurance, price insurance, tornado, hail, pest, crop and crop-damage, credit, earthquake, flood, water-damage, depreciation and "inflation" insurance.—*E. W. Kopf.*

11773. MAUDLING, R. G. On the classification and duration of compensation claims in the mining industry. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 60-2(300) Nov. 1929: 251-296.—The experience given relates to 11,000 non-fatal compensation claims of more than 26 weeks duration, sustained by a certain Mutual Indemnity fund in the English coal-mining industry, between 1908 and 1923. The cases are divided into 3 classes as to nature of incapacity as follows: (1) injuries to legs, pelvis, chest, ribs, etc. (2) injuries to back, arms, head, fingers, etc.; (3) nystagmus, beat hand, etc. Tables are presented giving present values at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for each group, by age groups and duration, of one per annum during incapacity (either partial or total). These annuity values are as high as 18. Supplementary tables give data by which allowance may be made for reduced compensation during partial disability.—*J. A. Christman.*

11774. MORRIS, EDWARD B. The permanent total disability provision in life insurance policies. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 15(31) Nov. 23, 1929: 9-27.—Total permanent disability benefits in life policies have been to some extent unsatisfactory. A summary of benefits offered by 50 companies discloses lack of uniformity in the following: (1) what established permanence; (2) commencement of benefit; (3) amount of payments; and in other important points. These differences have caused trouble with policyholders and have hindered the gathering of data for rate-making. Rates have been inadequate in some instances. A uniform clause might be a cure for the situation. Such a clause might provide for: (1) Waiver of premiums and \$10 per thousand of insurance; (2) disability lasting 90 days assumed permanent; (3) first annuity payment at end of 90 days; premiums waived from date of disability; (4) no benefit for disability arising after age 60; (5) no annuity payments dating back more than 6 months before approval of claim.—*J. A. Christman.*

11775. PARKER, JOHN GOWANS. Financial conditions in Canada as affecting life insurance. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 60-2(300) Nov. 1929: 297-337.—The growth of life insurance in Canada has more than kept pace with the rapid economic growth. The large new business has been accompanied, however, by a rather high lapse rate. Crop failures are an important cause of the high lapse rate. Other causes are the sparsely settled country and the fact that a large first year commission and small renewals are paid. The companies are taking effective steps to better the situation. A large part of the assets of Canadian companies are invested in stocks. The investment in farm mortgages has decreased owing to the agricultural depression after the war. The rate of interest realizable has decreased materially with the growth in wealth.—*J. A. Christman.*

11776. UNSIGNED. American life insurance passes \$100,000,000,000 in force. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3348) Aug. 24, 1929: 1223-1224.

11777. VIDALI, DINO. Il concetto di rischio nell'assicurazione. [The concept of risk in insurance.] *Diritto e Pratica Commerciale.* 8(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 549-564.

11778. WEISSE, FANEUIL S., and STRONG, WENDELL M. Women as life insurance risks experience of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30-1(82) Oct. 1929: 434-455.—Women insured by the Mutual Life have experienced lower mortality rates than men, in total, and in almost every group investigated. Issues of 1919 to 1927, exposed to 1928, show 82% by number, and 76% by amount, of the mortality rate for men and women combined. The ratio to American Men expected is 54%. The relative goodness of the experience by marital status is as follows: (1) spinsters, self supporting; (2) spinsters, dependent; (3) widows and divorced; (4) married women with beneficiaries other than husband; (5) married women with husbands as beneficiaries. The best class shows 7% of the Amer. Men table less by number than total women: the worst is 11% in excess. A study by occupations gives the following in which the mortality exceeds the Amer. Man table: actresses, servants, printers, telephone and telegraph operators. The death rate from the following causes exceeded the male rate: cancer, diseases of liver and gall bladder; for tuberculosis and diabetes, the sexes were equal. The female suicide rate was less than one-fourth the male rate.—*J. A. Christman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 11840, 11866, 12300, 12308)

11779. COOLEY, ELIZABETH A. An "Institute on Compensation" in Florida. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20(11) Mar. 1930: 41-49.—This article reports a conference at Miami, Florida, January 1930, under the auspices of the Dade County Central Council of Social Agencies, to discuss the failure of the Workmen's Compensation Act at the last legislature and to plan the campaign for promoting such an act. Florida is one of four states lacking such legislation.—*Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore.*

11780. DAVISON, R. C. Unemployment relief in Germany. *Econ. J.* 40(157) Mar. 1930: 140-146.—Since the adoption of the German national unemployment insurance system in July, 1927, unemployment figures have varied from 1,154,000 in July, 1928, to 3,229,000 in February, 1929. About 17,000,000 workers are covered by the scheme. The whole cost of the insurance system and the employment exchanges is supposed to be borne by equal contributions from workers and employers, the sum of which equals 3% of wages. Ordinary benefits are payable for 26 weeks to genuinely unemployed persons who have 26 weeks' contributions to their credit within twelve months of employment. Benefits range from six shillings per week for those in the lowest class, receiving wages of eight shillings per week, to 22 shillings for those in the highest class, receiving wages of 63 shillings per week. There are 11 wage classes. Persons receiving benefits must register at least three times a week at the unemployment exchange. A second kind of benefit is the emergency benefit, which is paid to those who have exhausted their 26 weeks of insurance benefit, or who cannot show 26 weeks' contributions but have been in insurable employment for at least 13 weeks. In November, 1928, a third type of insurance benefit was created for those trades which suffer most from seasonal depression in winter. The period from December to March is designated as one in which seasonal

workers may receive unemployment benefits from the regular insurance funds for only six weeks. Thereafter benefits are paid from the special seasonal fund. Both the emergency benefits and the special seasonal benefits are paid from funds four-fifths of which are provided by the Reich. Because of the serious degree of unemployment the insurance system has operated under the handicap of increasing deficits. In August, 1929, an investigating committee recommended that contributions be increased to 3½% of wages, but this change was not approved by the Reichstag.—*Edward Bernan.*

11781. DEKNATEL, J. W., and KORTENHORST, L. G. Hoe wordt de medische en leekencontrole op de verplichte wettelijke ziekteverzekering het beste en het meest economisch tot uitvoering gebracht? [Organization of medical and non-medical supervision in compulsory health insurance.] *Verzekerings-Arch.* 11(1) Jan. 1930: 13-39.—Discusses especially the controversy over the value of supervision by an official physician of persons seeking and receiving sick benefits and the advantages and disadvantages of the certificate of illness by the family doctor.—A. G. Ploeg.

11782. ELDERSCH, MATTHIAS. Die Sozialversicherung und ihre Gegner. [Social insurance and its opponents.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 41(5) Mar. 1, 1930: 81-89

11783. GIFFORD, WALTER S. Are old age pensions un-American? *Survey.* 63(12) Mar. 15, 1930: 700.

11784. RIETZ, H. L. Pensions for superannuated employees. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 224-231.—The paper first presents evidence that the adoption of sound plans for retirement allowances though the cooperation of employers and employees would be an important step in social and economic progress. Many of the existing pension schemes are so unsound financially that they will require reorganization to prevent failure. Three general types of pension plans are discussed. Evidence is submitted of recent progress in the development of financially sound plans. Both the employer in industry and the public as an employer for the public service should clearly recognize retirement allowances as a business problem and not as matter of charity. There will gradually be a more and more pronounced drift towards retirement plans of the reserve, contractual type operated by organizations substantially as permanent and trustworthy as legal reserve life insurance companies. These organizations will be subject to state supervision similar to that exercised over life insurance companies.—*H. L. Rietz.*

11785. SAINT-LÉON, ET. MARTIN. L'attitude de la C.G.T. et la C.G.T.U. en face de la loi du 5 avril 1928. [The attitude of the C.G.T. and the C.G.T.U. in regard to the (social insurance) law of April 5, 1928.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 Mar.-Apr. 1929: 143-156.

11786. SEAGER, HENRY R. Need of provision for the aged in New York. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1, 1930: 68-72.—During the past 50 years there was a marked increase in the population of the cities, a drift from the farms to the cities with the result that the care of the aged has become a real burden. It is growing more difficult for a person past middle age, who is forced to change employment, to find new employment. Since we recognize our obligation to support the dependent aged, it is best that it be done in a humane and self-respecting manner. The contributory pension law cannot meet the immediate problem of the workers. Industrial pension plans are entirely inadequate and employers of labor "cannot afford to assume this burden and will not do so."—*A. Epstein.*

11787. SIEBERER, ANTON. Der Kampf um die Sozialversicherung und soziale Hygiene in Frankreich. [The fight on social insurance and industrial hygiene in France.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 41(6) Mar. 15, 1930: 103-108.

11788. UNSIGNED. Ergebnisse des Reichsknapp-schaftsvereins im Jahre 1928. [Social insurance for German mining employees in 1928.] *Glückauf.* 66(13) Mar. 29, 1930: 438-444.—The number of persons insured against sickness was 782,000 in 1928, including 42,000 salaried employees. In the health conditions of the insured a slight improvement is to be noted in 1928. The number of cases of sickness per member decreased from 0.9 in 1927 to 0.8 in 1928. Before the war the figures were 0.6 and 0.7. The number of days of illness per member decreased from the two previous years to 22.3, although it is still far above the figure, 10, for the pre-war period. On the average each worker-member of the sick fund received 69.61 M of sick benefits. The pension fund covered 702,248 workers and 49,029 salaried employees, a total of 751,274 persons. In 1928 there was one invalid for each 2.79 members. The number of persons insured against disability was 701,147. The number of persons in 1928 in receipt of invalidity benefits was 128,341, an increase from 102,989 of the preceding year.—*E. Friederichs.*

11789. UNSIGNED. Social insurance in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4(16-17) Sep. 1, 1929: 285-286—This condensed review of the two-year period 1926-28 covering all forms of social insurance in the Soviet Union is packed with statistical information and explanation of changes. The number of persons entitled to social insurance benefits during this period increased 12% to a total of 10,000,000 on October 1, 1928. Those receiving unemployment benefits doubled in number, and beneficiaries of invalidity pensions increased 35-40% during the two-year period. The entire social insurance system of the USSR is undergoing rapid change, mostly in the direction of liberalization of benefits and the extension of coverage to groups not previously protected. At the end of 1928 city workers were fairly well covered, but very few farm laborers had been included.—*G. A. Bowers.*

11790. WICKER, WILLIAM H. Court experience in South Carolina shows need of accident compensation. *Amer. Labor Legislation Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 50-53.—In order to get a typical cross-section of how the present antiquated damage-suit system works in South Carolina, the author examined 15 consecutive volumes of the South Carolina Supreme Court reports, covering a period of approximately five years. The present system of employers' liability results in a denial of recovery in a large number of cases in which the injury arose out of employment, and in the cases in which the plaintiff is successful, the attorney usually takes one-half of the net amount ultimately recovered. The injured employee who dares to sue his employer almost invariably loses his job.—*David M. Schneider.*

11791. WITMER, HELEN LELAND. Unemployment insurance in England today. *Soc. Forces.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 433-438.—The most striking feature of the present unemployment insurance act (1928) is that it gives to every genuinely unemployed insured person benefit as of right as long as he is out of work. The first condition for the receipt of benefit is that not less than 30 contributions should have been paid during the two years immediately preceding the date of application for benefit. The second condition requires that the insured person shall apply for benefit in the prescribed manner (register at the Employment Exchange and give such information as is required) and shall prove that since the date of application he has been continuously unemployed. Further conditions require that he is capable of and available for work; that he is

genuinely seeking work but unable to find suitable employment; that, if required, he will attend an approved course of instruction. The law now contains a provision that after a reasonable interval a claimant may be required, as a condition of receiving benefit, to seek and accept work of a kind other than his usual employment, provided that the wages and conditions there are not below the level set by trade agreements. The new act is based on the assumption that unemployment will average 6% over the trade cycle. Since unemployment had rarely dropped below 10% in any month of the eight years preceeding the act and there were few signs of an industrial revival, opponents of the act consider such optimism entirely unjustified.—*David M. Schneider.*

11792. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Die familienpolitische Enquete der Internationalen Vereinigung für Sozialen Fortschritt. [The inquiry into policies affecting family welfare conducted by the International Association for Social Progress.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(2) 1929: 145-165.—The general meeting of the International Association for Social Progress held in Vienna in 1927 decided that an inquiry concerning compensation for family burdens should be carried out. The task was entrusted to a special committee. The premt article by one of the members of the committee summarizes the results obtained. Among the methods advocated is the extension of the benefits of social insurance to the members of the families of insured persons. At present such benefits are provided for to a limited extent in certain countries of continental Europe. Another form of compensation for family burdens is the payment of family allowances by the employers of labor. Provision of this kind is most frequently made in public service. In private industry family allowances are often paid in accordance with the provisions of collective agreements. The system is best developed in France and Belgium, where the allowances are generally paid from equalization funds constituted by the employers and administered by them.—*H. Fehlinger.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 11614, 11797, 11829)

11793. EINZIG, P. Some new features of gold movements. *Econ. J.* 40(157) Mar. 1930: 56-63.—New factors, not formerly operative, have arisen to complicate the problem of gold movements. The internationalization of stocks and shares and the increased volume of arbitrage to take advantage of changes in interest rates reinforce each other. These forces have caused some countries to suspend the gold standard. They have caused a delay in the restoration of the gold standard in other countries. It is likely that this new type of "gold rush" will disorganize the international gold market for some time to come. Far from providing their own correctives, the new movements accentuate the dislocation. England has an added difficulty by reason of the higher tax burdens which drive people to live in countries having lower tax burdens, thus causing an efflux of gold from England. This factor also accentuates the difficulty in that the higher interest rates established to prevent the outflow of capital prevent a reduction of taxes through advantageous conversion of the national debt. Also, the higher interest rate will deprive England of a large share of its work as a banking center, one of the chief objects to be gained by restoring the gold standard. A fourth factor causing withdrawal of funds is the

political one. This is done under the "disguise of commercial transactions" and so far no method has been devised to prevent this. Apparently this factor has been responsible for the withdrawal of gold from other countries by France.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

11794. HAWTREY, R. G. Money and index numbers. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93(1) 1930: 64-103.—Monetary theory is concerned with the causes which tend to raise or lower all prices to the same proportionate extent. It may be accepted that the underlying monetary movement will be revealed by an adequate sample of prices; but it is important that those prices which are known to have been affected by non-monetary causes be excluded. If such a process of exclusion be practiced, what is its essential meaning? This is revealed by the following considerations: every variation in price is due either to changes in real cost or to changes in the money value of the factors of production; now if the real cost be ignored and a price index constructed for the factors of production, a measure of monetary causes impinging on prices will be had; if such an index could be calculated directly there would be no need for the sort of price exclusion described; the latter is merely a practical expedient for arriving at a theoretical goal which cannot be reached directly. On the basis of this analysis, then, only certain changes in the price level are to be regarded as changes in the value of the monetary unit: in general, "any change in the consumers' income which is not proportional to a change in the amount of the factors of production employed involves a change in the value of the monetary unit": the value of the monetary unit means its value in terms of the factors of production. This definition of the monetary unit is important not only for monetary theory but as well for monetary policy. When a change in real costs takes place, the stabilization of the prices of the factors of production—i.e., of incomes—is preferable to stabilization of the commodity price level because (1) stability of relative incomes is more important than a fixed purchasing power of constant money incomes, (2) commodity prices are more easily "adjusted" than wages and it is therefore the latter rather than the former that should be stabilized, (3) stabilization of the commodity price level in the face of scarcity will always tend to cause depression. But for practical purposes, commodity price index numbers, corrected for non-monetary disturbances, have to be relied on. The wholesale price index is preferable to an index of retail prices, or an index in which share prices are included. A world index of prices is needed. In the discussion, Professor Bowley presented a formula which embodies Hawtrey's concept of an index for stabilization.—*Arthur F. Burns.*

11795. UNSIGNED. Muntzuivering. [Currency regulations.] *Mededeelingen d. Regeering omtrent enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang.* May 1929: 63-70.—The East Indian Coinage Act came into force in 1854; until 1928 unauthorized coins, viz., former Dutch and East Indian coins and foreign coins, were still in use in some parts of the Dutch East Indies. Gradually these have been eliminated. In 1925 a clearing of the currency was taken up in the West Coast of Sumatra, Tapanuli, Atjeh, Lampongs, and South and East Borneo. Clearing of the currency was performed for the Moluccas, Aru Islands, and Ceram in the years 1927-1928 and has been started on the island of Sumbawa and Flores.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11796. UNSIGNED. De stabilisatie van den piaster in Fransch Indo-China. [The stabilisation of the piaster in French Indo-China.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15(741) Mar. 1930: 244-245.—In January 1930 the piaster in Indo-China was stabilized at a rate of 10 francs.—*Cecile Rothe.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 11546, 11664, 11818)

11797. **ANSIAUX, MAURICE.** *La circulation scripturale.* [Deposit currency.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1(3) Mar. 1930: 451-474.—The character of deposit money leads to the assumptions that (1) the abuse of book credit is not incompatible with the maintenance of a metallic standard, and (2) the creation of an excess of "nominal credit" weakens the value of the monetary unit so that in spite of the excess of these "creations" the total purchasing power of money is not affected. However, the ease with which deposit currency can be created does not prevent the recurrence of periods of tight money. These periods are marked by a weakening of the proportion of metallic cover to note circulation, which in turn endangers the position of deposit "money." Thus there arises the problem of a method of regulating deposit currency so as to prevent a money shortage. Legal regulation of banks is not alone sufficient to cope with the problem because of the influence of independent agencies, such as corporations, which are not properly banking institutions.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

11798. **BONVOISIN, PIERRE C.** *L'épargne et l'activité des Banques en 1929.* [Savings and banking activity in 1929.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ. (Univ. Catholique de Louvain).* 1(2) Mar. 1930: 137-143.

11799. **IMRÉDY, ADALBERT.** *A statisztika a jegybankok szolgálatában.* [Statistics in the service of banks of issue.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 411-421.—The scope of statistics of banks of issue may be divided according to the functions of these banks. Statistical observation should cover all factors which affect the purchasing power of money, including (1) provision of means of payment of different types, (2) velocity of circulation, and (3) the course of the price level. This is to be regarded not only as an index showing excessive increase of means of payment, but also as an indicator of whether the amount of means of payment is sufficient to give effect to the natural tendencies of production and exchange. A further field for statistics is the study of the utilization of the available capital resources at disposal. With reference to the further development of economic statistics the most important needs, from the point of view of the central banks, are the amplification of banking statistics the publication at as frequent intervals as possible of balance sheets drawn up according to a uniform system, and the development of statistics of prices.—*D. Elekes.*

11800. **KUPERMAN, I. A.** *КУПЕРМАН, Я. К.* характеристике советского банка. [The characteristics of the Soviet bank.] *Господарство України.* 10 1929: 33-49.—The Soviet banks are state enterprises even if called municipal, industrial, or agricultural banks. They have to deal not with individuals, but with organizations. Their aims are quite different from those of foreign banks. In capitalist countries, the banks act for their own profit; under the Soviet regime the bank aims to obtain a profit for the state. This last point is more obvious now than it was in 1922, when the banks were being reestablished after the introduction of the new economic policy (NEP). At that time the most urgent task was to restore a sound currency, and therefore to accumulate funds for backing the reform of 1924. At present, the banks are considered as a part of the whole economic system; they have to cooperate with the other parts of this economy, in view of carrying the five-year plan of economic development of the Soviet Union. According to the necessity of financial forecasting, the activity of every bank is more and more under the control of the State Bank itself. It is possible to foresee that

the various banks should become purely organs of the State Bank.—*G. Méquet.*

11801. **MERRIMAN, NORMAN, and WOLKE-SIN, ARTHUR M.** Dr. David Friday challenged on deposits and deflation. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3346) Aug. 10, 1929: 898-899.

11802. **MUCKLOW, WALTER.** *The Bank of England.* *J. Accountancy.* 49(2) Feb. 1930: 92-126.—An account of the origin and early history of the Bank of England and of some of the men prominent in its annals. (A brief bibliography is appended.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

11803. **NEDERBURGH, I. A.** *De landaard van rechtspersonen in Ned. Indië; de Bank Nasional Indonesia.* [The character of corporations in the Dutch East Indies; the Bank Nasional Indonesia.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1(26) Mar. 1930: 210-212.—In the Dutch East Indies three kinds of persons are distinguished: Europeans, natives and foreigners, each with special rules. The definition of the categories applies only to persons, although it is of equal interest for corporations. The nature of the corporation must be considered in order to determine its character. As an example, the Bank Nasional Indonesia has been established in Surabaia, to perform a general banking business. Since there is no regulation for native companies, the bank is considered a European company, and as such is not allowed to purchase land (the natives may not alienate their ground to non-natives). If it were to be considered a native institution the bank would lose the security of law which it needs. By special ordinance the bank is allowed to make a kind of mortgage loans, which is only permitted to institutions working for the general interest of the population.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11804. **PATON, THOMAS B.** Banking measures in the 71st Congress. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(8) Feb. 1930: 741-742.—*Helen Slade.*

11805. **REYNOLDS, JACKSON E.** Functions, charter provisions, etc., of the Bank for International Settlements. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3375) Mar. 1, 1930: 1346-1348.

11806. **SARKER, NALINI RANJAN.** The problem of banking in India: A few aspects. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber Commerce.* 4(2) Dec. 1929: 172-182.—Inasmuch as banking in India is handicapped by the economic backwardness of the nation as well as by official and popular discrimination in favor of foreign institutions and by the habit of hoarding amazing amounts of gold, banking reform is faced with many serious difficulties. India might well become an important creditor country if some more effective expression of thrift could be substituted for the hoarding habit. Other effective aids to a system of strong native banks include the restriction of foreign banks, state supervision of Indian banks, the introduction of gold certificates and popular banking education.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

11807. **UNSIGNED.** An analysis of earning assets of Chicago banks. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #28. Dec. 1929: 7-59.

11808. **UNSIGNED.** The bank balance sheets. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129(1032) Mar. 1930: 172-181.

11809. **UNSIGNED.** Bankers' clearings in 1929. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129(1032) Mar. 1930: 214-222.

11810. **UNSIGNED.** Comptroller of currency, John W. Pole, before House Committee Hearing would decentralize banking capital through system of regional branch banking—the trade area. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3375) Mar. 1, 1930: 1348-1352.

11811. **UNSIGNED.** 1923-1928 comparison of member bank operations in New York Federal Reserve

District. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3341) Jul. 6, 1929: 58-59.

11812. UNSIGNED. The trust companies in New York and elsewhere. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3375) Mar. 1, 1930: 1340-1346.

11813. WANLASS, W. L. Czechoslovakia's national bank. Its strong position under vigorous leadership despite severe post-war difficulties. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14(1) Oct. 1929: 17-18, 66-67.

11814. WEISS, ARTHUR B. Trust receipts. *Connecticut Bar J.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 252-257.—Banks and finance companies in financing the purchase of goods for the buyer commonly take as security a trust receipt covering the goods purchased. The resulting relationship between the bank and the borrower differs from that arising out of a conditional sales contract, which contemplates a sale rather than a secured loan. The trust receipt is therefore similar to a chattel mortgage, although the underlying transactions giving rise to each are ordinarily different. Trust receipts have been interpreted by courts in some states to be contracts of conditional sale and in others to be virtually chattel mortgages. Connecticut courts follow the first interpretation. The lender must safeguard himself by observing the requirements regarding conditional sales contracts or chattel mortgages, depending upon the construction of the courts in the particular state. The bank has recourse against the borrower only.—*C. C. Bosland.*

CREDIT

(See also Entry 11566)

11815. SNYDER, CARL. Brokers' loans and the pyramiding of credit. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 88-92.—One of the curious features of 1929 was the prodigious rise in brokers' loans and the novel process by which they were carried to unheard-of heights. "Apparently what happened was that first one corporation would issue stocks or bonds and, finding no immediate use for the funds, or attracted by the high rates in Wall Street, these would be loaned in the call money market, and other corporations would issue new securities in turn, and the money for the first would eventually and doubtless by a circuitous route furnish the funds for the flotation of the second; and so on without end." There was no corresponding degree of inflation of bank loans on stocks and bonds, and little or no increase in the deposits of New York City banks. The increase in the volume of check transactions therefore led to a staggering rise in the rate of turnover of New York bank deposits.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 11577, 12154)

11816. BERLE, A. A., Jr., and MEANS, GARDINER C. Corporations and the public investor. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 54-71.—"Publicly owned" stock corporations in America now constitute an institution analogous to the feudal system in the Middle Ages. The result is a system of property tenure estimated to control from 35 to 40% of the industrial and mercantile wealth of the country. The trend continues upward. More than half of this amount is in the hands of 200 corporations. This number tends to decrease; economic power, in result, concentrates. The state has abdicated control over these entities. Stockholders have largely placed their property interests at the will of corporate managements through a series of devices, e.g., (1) power to expand capital stock; (2) no-par stock; (3) waiver of right to buy

additional stock; (4) classified shares; (5) power to withhold dividends; (6) stock purchase warrants; (7) "blank" stock. No effective legal or economic control exists. Ethics, crystallization of business sentiment and education of the public investor, must be the ultimate reliance.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

11817. BRATTER, HERBERT M. Numerous financial facilities for Japan's poorer classes. *Commerce Reports.* (13) Apr. 31, 1930: 821-823.—Savings garnered from the working classes—government aids—cooperative societies—pawnbroking—loans to salaried workers.

11818. DEVANNE, H. Le capital financier en France. [Financial capital in France.] *Cahiers du Bolchévisme.* Sep.-Oct. 1929: 567-579. Nov. 1929: 688-701; Dec. 1929: 825-840.—Data on the French banking system, and industrial and commercial concerns.—*G. Mequet.*

11819. DÜRST, WALTER N. How investment trusts have met the test. *Bankers Mag.* 120(3) Mar. 1930: 353-357.—A survey of the results of operations of 51 investment trusts with resources of about \$1,400,000,000 reveals a generally sound investment management ability.—*Helen Slade.*

11820. MARCH, H. O. Activities of investment trusts—their part in stock speculation—need of periodic returns. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3346) Aug. 10, 1929: 863-866.

11821. PARKER, HAROLD G. Needs of investors with respect to corporation statistics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 13-17.—The great bulk of corporate statements are neither uniform nor complete enough to give the investor an accurate basis for making an intelligent analysis of their securities. Although gross revenue or gross sales is a vital figure, it is not given in about 70% of the statements of industrial companies. Sufficient detail as to cost of production is furnished in only 1% of the industrial statements. The reserves for depreciation, depletion, obsolescence and contingencies are mysterious and grossly abused. Only 2% of these statements give any clue as to the provision for maintenance. The net amount available for dividends is usually difficult to determine as in about half the cases it is found lumped with federal taxes and other deductions. Holding company finance has had the tendency of covering up the actual amounts distributed in dividends to the subsidiary companies. This information is important to the investor in the senior securities of the subsidiary company in order that he may keep informed as to his equity position.—*Retz Ramser.*

11822. SAMUEL, A. M. Has foreign investment paid? *Econ. J.* 40(157) Mar. 1930: 64-68.—Much of British investment in foreign countries in the past, with the exports resulting therefrom, has been a gift rather than an investment. The failure of American railways with loss to British investors is a case in point. But the Americans retain the railways. Likewise with investments which have been made in South American countries and Russia. It would have been better for England had these gifts been kept at home. In some cases, it is alleged, they have been used by the foreigners to produce goods sold in competition with British goods. Had these gifts been kept at home they would have increased domestic industry and would have lessened the unemployment problem. An investigation by experts is needed to determine what sort of foreign investment is most beneficial. England has "pursued an indiscriminating overseas-lending policy in an unwise direction."—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

11823. TENNANT, R. HUGH. London as an international money center. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129(1032) Mar. 1930: 356-361.

11824. UNSIGNED. America as debtor and creditor. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber Commerce.* 4 (2) Dec. 1929: 116-121.

11825. UNSIGNED. The new capital flotations during the month of June and for the half year ending with June. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3343) Jul. 20, 1929: 347-356.

11826. UNSIGNED. The new capital issues in Great Britain. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3343) Jul. 20, 1929: 357.

11827. UNSIGNED. Occupational analysis of borrowers from small-loan companies. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (3) Mar. 1930: 34-40.—In a recently published report of a survey of the small-loan situation in New Jersey, the New Jersey Industrial Lenders' Association considers the practices of the so-called small-loan companies, and also of the Morris plan banks, the Wimssett Thrift and loan companies, and commercial banks. Small-loan companies are permitted to lend amounts up to \$300 to any one borrower, at a rate not in excess of 3% per month on unpaid balances. These companies lend almost exclusively on the security of a mortgage on household furniture. The number of borrowers from small-loan companies in New Jersey on November 30, 1928, is reported to have been 111,900, the outstanding loans totaling about \$19,000,000. Approximately one married man out of eight was among these borrowers. For purposes of investigation 29 sample small-loan companies were selected. Four-fifths of the borrowers were employees, 47.35% being manual laborers. Liquidation of existing debts and payment of current household and other expenses accounted for over two-thirds of the loans negotiated by the total group of 15,830 borrowers. Most of the companies were able to collect in full in more than 96% of all cases.—*E. E. Cummins.*

11828. ZEELAND, MARCEL van. Le marché financier et les changes en 1929. [The financial market and the exchanges in 1929.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ. (Univ. Catholique de Louvain).* 1 (2) Mar. 1930: 123-136.

PRICES

(See also Entries 11643, 11836, 11889)

11829. DAVENPORT, H. J. Velocities, turnovers and prices. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (1) Mar. 1930: 9-19.—The ordinary accelerations or retardations of goods or of media of exchange have no effect on general prices. To interpret changes in prices as themselves changes in the velocity of media is to confuse ratios of exchange with frequencies of transfers. The antithesis and causal independence commonly attributed to turnovers of media and turnovers of goods is further error. Clearly, however, changes in the volume either of goods or of media are independently causal.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

11830. FREUND, RUDOLF. Farmpreisindizes in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Agricultural price indexes in the United States.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1930: 259-285.—*B. M. Gile.*

11831. FULLER, O. M. and WILLARD, R. E. Prices of North Dakota farm products. *North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #232. 1929: pp. 51.—Tables are included showing (1) the prices received by North Dakota producers on the 15th of each month from January, 1910, to August, 1929, inclusive, for wheat, rye, flax, oats, barley, potatoes, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, wool, butterfat, chickens, and eggs; (2) index numbers of the above monthly prices; (3) monthly composite index numbers of prices of the 14 North Dakota farm products and of the prices of the crops and of the livestock and livestock products included; and (4) yearly index numbers, 1910-1927, of prices

paid by farmers of the United States for commodities bought for family maintenance and for those to be used in production. Graphs are presented and discussed for each of the 14 commodities showing the relation between the index numbers of the average annual prices, 1910-1928, and the index numbers of prices paid by farmers of the United States for commodities purchased. Price cycles, seasonal changes in price, prices received by farmers in other States for butterfat, hogs, eggs, barley, and wheat compared with North Dakota prices, and the purchasing power of North Dakota farm products are also briefly discussed and illustrated by charts and tables.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 11100, 11542, 11760, 11764, 12223)

11832. BADER, J. G. Arbeitsplanung und Arbeitsvorbereitung im Vertrieb. [Planning and preparation of distribution of goods.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (1-2) 1929: 100-117.—Rationalization of distribution must follow rationalization of production. The following are a few suggestions recently proposed: (1) increasing the number of "sales" and "fairs" in dull seasons, (2) withholding of a certain percentage of weekly payments to be disbursed in times of a minor cycle, (3) inducing purchasers and consumers to distribute their buying over the whole year as in the case of the German railroad and locomotive and equipment companies, or in the case of the furniture industry to scatter the marriage dates by means of education.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

11833. BYCHELBERG, UDO-HORST. Die Binnenhandelsumsätze als Konjunktursymptome. [Domestic sales as an index of business conditions.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (37) Sep. 13, 1929: 1584-1585.

11834. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H. La conjoncture économique de la Belgique de 1919 à 1929. [The course of business in Belgium from 1919 to 1929.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ. (Univ. Catholique de Louvain).* 1 (2) Mar. 1930: 75-103.

11835. GUTFELD, ALEXANDER. Die statistische Aufbereitung von Absatzzahlen zur Konjunkturanalyse, dargestellt an einem Versuch zur Absatzprognose einer Stoffweberei. [Statistical analysis of sales for purpose of estimating future sales of a weaving mill.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (1-2) 1929: 4-52.—Part I contains an outline of Mill's *Statistical Method*; Part II presents an application of it using actual figures of a weaving mill in Saxony. Special emphasis is placed upon seasonal and cyclical fluctuations and the correlation coefficient between these actuals and several other significant indices. The whole experiment is one of the first attempts at business forecasting in Germany.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

11836. IGNATIEFF, M. W. Die Wechselbeziehungen zwischen Geldumlauf, Warenumsatz und Preisbewegung (Die Verkehrsgleichung in den Wirtschaftsverhältnisse Sowjetrusslands) [Relationship between circulation of money, business activity and price movements in Russia.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. #12) 1929: 79-98.—The author draws attention to two principal facts: one is the shortness of the economic period to prove regularity of economic laws, the other one is the absolute elimination of the symptom of speculation. Three curves are studied representing three indices: (1) money in circulation; (2) car loadings as a business activity indicator; (3) retail prices collected by the statistical bureau in Moscow for the period of April 1924 to December 1926 representing the price level. The three curves show a high degree of correlation, and hence it is possible to judge the behavior of the price level (curve 3)

from either curve 1 or 2. Curve 2 lags four months behind curve 1; and when lag is allowed for, there exists close agreement, even in seasonal fluctuations. The same close agreement is found between curve 1 and 3 considering a four months' lag. The significance of these results lies in the fact that statistics determine policies in Russia, where state ownership is prevalent and over 60% of the whole population are state employees.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

11837. ISAAC, ALFRED. *Konjunkturforschung vom Standpunkt der Betriebswirtschaftslehre.* [The investigation of business cycles from the standpoint of the study of business administration.] *D. Markt d. Fertigware* 1(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 65-101.—In the discovery of uniformities in the evolution of the business cycle, the study of business administration, especially insofar as it deals with statistics which are of special significance to industrial management, will have much to offer. With reference to the individual industry as a factor influencing the cycle, one must consider the effect of entrepreneurial practices with respect to the administration of cash-balances, investment, the holding of stocks, the calculation of profit, and general accounting methods. The possibilities of adjustment of the individual industry to general business conditions, must be studied.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

11838. UNSIGNED. *Survey of National Bureau of Economic Research.* Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University says business cycles have not been "ironed out." *Commercial & Finan. Chronicle.* 129(3341) Jul. 6, 1929: 56-57.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 11431, 11558, 11639, 11653, 11779, 11783, 11785, 11954, 11961, 12085, 12127, 12253, 12255, 12291)

11839. BROWN, GEOFFREY C. *Labor's principles of scientific management.* *Amer. Federationist.* 37(2) Feb. 1930: 194-195.

11840. HARTL, E. M. and ERNST, E. G. *The steel mills today. 2. Conditions and wages in the industry.* *New Republic.* 62(797) Mar. 12, 1930: 90-93.—Of the 176 plants covered in the survey only 43 were using a pension system. More than 100 had some kind of group insurance and a majority of these companies paid the entire premiums. For the country as a whole the rate of wages varied from \$.24 per hour in the South to a maximum of \$.50 in the North. The survey covered over 300,000 workers; more than 150,000 were working ten hours or more per day, and 77,000 were working seven days per week. These laborers were living in poverty, while working in one of the most dangerous occupations, with only the sparsest of provisions made against the accidents that may injure or kill them.—*H. W. Smith.*

11841. HERRING, HERRIET L. *Toward preliminary social analysis. 1. The southern mill system faces a new issue.* *Soc. Forces.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 350-359.—The supplanting of the paternalistic system in the southern mills by collective bargaining has to overcome difficulties growing out of opposition by employers, inertia of workers, prejudices of the public, the nature of the work and of the workers.—*Lazare Teper.*

11842. LAUFER, ALFRED. *Die Ergebnisse des Arbeitsdienstes in Bulgarien.* [Compulsory labor service in Bulgaria.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 22(24) Mar. 15, 1930: 655-658.—After compulsory military service was forbidden the legislatures introduced compulsory labor service primarily from economic motives. Similar service was required under the name *Sadruga* in former times. The time of service is eight months for

men and four months for women. Details of the laws are given together with the changes required in November 1928 at the demand of the Entente. At first the compulsory labor service was a net burden for the state, but in 1928-29 the net profit amounted to 146 million lewa, due in large part to the increase in the number of persons purchasing their freedom from service by a lump sum. The total value of the work done in 1928-29 is estimated 244 million lewa, of which 111 million were credited to road construction, 17.7 million to construction of railway lines and ports, 42.8 million to factories, workshops, etc. With the introduction of compulsory labor service the railway net has undergone a rapid development. At the end of the war 1,900 km of railway lines were in operation, while in 1929 the total had increased to approximately 3,000 km., of which 500 were narrow gauge.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

11843. LEY, A. *L'effort social du consortium de l'industrie textile en 1928.* [The welfare work of the consortium in the textile industry in 1928.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 70(11) Nov. 1929: 325-328.—A statistical report on the results in 1928 of a system of family and birth allowances which was initiated in the organized portion of the textile industry. The figures for the preceding years are given for comparative purposes. The data give the number of families, the number of birth allowances, the distribution of births, prenatal visits, family and sickness allowances, total salaries paid, and global figures indicative of the scope of the industrial activity which is involved.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

11844. MANGEOT, P. *La main d'oeuvre coloniale.* [The colonial labor problem.] *Asie Française.* 29(273) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 292-301.—Because of the high cost of foreign goods accompanying the decline of the franc since 1914, France has tended to develop her colonies and to exploit their resources rather than to make heavy importations of raw products from abroad. This work has been retarded by a marked labor shortage in the overseas possessions. There are enough natives but they cannot be induced to work. The development of the Senegal and upper Niger valleys in French West Africa, where numerous great enterprises are under way, has been greatly delayed thereby and Camille Guy and Léon Géraud have suggested that indentured hands be imported from Indo-China. They are laboring under the misapprehension that a large surplus of workers exists there; such is not the case. The Red and Mekong River basins are being quickly opened and as there are not enough Malays to carry through the local program, Chinamen are being imported. It would, therefore, be unwise to permit the recruiting of laborers for West Africa in Indo-China under any terms.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11845. RATCHFORD, BENJAMIN U. *Toward preliminary social analysis. 2. Economic aspects of the Gastonia situation.* *Soc. Forces.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 359-368.—*Lazare Teper.*

11846. RENARD, GEORGES. *L'évolution du travail.* [The evolution of labor.] *Grande Rev.* 131(1) Jan. 1930: 353-371.—In order to clarify and organize the facts which relate to labor and the condition of the workers, it is necessary to discover the why and the how of economic development. The why is found in the primary and secondary instincts, in the desire to eat, drink, reproduce, to be secure, and to acquire comforts and luxuries. The how may be explained largely by studying the growth of the division of labor and by noting how, because of a desire to spare himself effort, man has put the forces of nature to work and has invented labor-saving machines. These two tendencies have brought evil as well as good to the worker, and while division of labor has made man more individualistic, it has at the same time engendered within

him the habit of cooperation. Geographic and geologic factors, density of population, political organization, and religion have each played their part in modifying the industrial development. The laws of least effort, of continuity, of imitation, and of interdependence may be observed in operation everywhere.—*Florence A. Fletcher.*

11847. SMITH, ELLIOTT DUNLAP. What are the psychological factors of obsolescence of workers in middle age? *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #9. 1930: pp. 16.—Psychological studies made by noted authorities have shown that mental changes due to the process of advancing years are few and insignificant. Decline in learning power in the average adult are due to (1) atrophy of acquired learning habits because of disuse, and (2) the amount of unlearning involved in new learning after habits have become well set. The psychological problems of increasing years are not due to mental deterioration but to adaptation. Inability to adjust to sudden change following a long period without change is as true of managerial as of manual or clerical employees. Obsolescence in middle age is due to either the mistakes and irregularities of management causing excessive psychological burdens on the workers, or to the rapid changes in distribution of labor involved in the readjustment of production and consumption.—*M. Richter.*

11848. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of Argentina. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #510. Mar. 1930: pp. 119.

11849. UNSIGNED. Labour in the Japanese cotton industry. *New Statesman.* 34 (883) Mar. 29, 1930: 799-801.—Labor conditions have improved in the mills controlled by the Japan Master Cotton Spinners' Association but the Association members own much less than half of the looms in the industry. The living-in system, by which girls are bound out by poor parents for periods of two or three years, still prevails. Since the law which prohibits work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. went into effect last July and shifts were reduced to 8½ hours, employers generally grant only two rest days each month. Owing largely to lack of sufficient nourishing food, few workers can endure more than two or three years of this life. The value of the Association's welfare work has been overestimated in recent reports. It amounts to about 7.5 yen or 15 s. per worker each month, most of it going for a food subsidy and the employers' share of the health insurance which provides baths and hospitals. The living-in system makes it almost impossible for a girl to join a trade union. There is little difference in the efficiency of the Japanese and the Lancashire worker but the Japanese labor costs are about one half English ones. The greatest hope for the English operative lies in the fact that Japanese married women are beginning to work in the mills and return to their homes at night. Thus, in time, the outside labor may so increase the power of the trade unions that employers will be forced to pay higher wages.—*F. A. Fletcher.*

11850. UNSIGNED. Problem of middle age in industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (3) Mar. 1930: 41-43.—*E. E. Cummins.*

11851. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labor in 11 manufacturing industries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (3) Mar. 1930: 1-16.—From 1925 to 1927 there was an increase in man-hour productivity in 9 of the industries included, ranging from 1% for iron and steel to 12% for cement manufacturing. The automobile industry showed a slight decrease and the cane-sugar refining industry no change. All 11 industries showed decided increases between 1914 and 1927. These ranged from nearly 25% for the boot and shoe industry to more than 290% for rubber tires. In only four of the industries was it possible to carry the index numbers as far back as 1899, and in only three more,

as far as 1904. Iron and steel shows an advance from 1899 to 1927 of 163%, petroleum refining, 198%, leather-tanning, 52%; while the increase for the boot and shoe industry was only the same as for the shorter period, or 24%. From 1904 to 1927 the man-hour productivity in paper and pulp and in flour-milling increased 69%, and in the automobile industry the enormous increase of 595% is recorded. (Tables and charts show in detail for each of the 11 industries the movement of man-hour productivity.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

11852. UNSIGNED. Zusammensetzung der Belegschaft des Ruhrbezirks nach Arbeitergruppen 1929. [Composition of the labor forces of the Ruhr districts according to occupation groups, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66 (10) Mar. 8, 1930: 348.—Of the total number of workers employed in the Ruhr coal district, including the workers in coke and briquette factories and other by-product industries of the anthracite coal industry, 46.46% were coal and rock miners; 78.06% were employed underground, 21.94% were employed on the surface. In the by-product industries 5.7% of all workers were employed.—*E. Friederichs.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entry 11940)

11853. FANG FU-AN. The unionization of labor in China. *China Tomorrow.* 2 (5) Mar. 25, 1930: 74-77.

11854. STEINER, HUGO. Der Kampf der jüdischen Arbeiter. [The struggle of the Jewish workers.] *Kampf.* 23 (3) Mar. 1930: 136-140.

11855. UNSIGNED. Die Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1928. [The unions in 1928.] *Glückauf.* 66 (9) Mar. 1, 1930: 303-306.—Of the 644,000 workers employed in the German mining industry in 1928 only about 46% were members of unions. Even if the persons who are members of other than mining unions are included scarcely one-half of all the German miners are organized. The Social Democratic "old" mining union (*Bergarbeiterverband*) had in 1928 over 198,000 members of whom 62,370 were from the Ruhr district, and had a yearly income of 7.16 million marks and total assets at the end of the year of almost 8 million marks or 40.23 marks per member. The General German Federation of Trade Unions (*Allgemeine Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund*) numbered 4.87 million members. The Union of Christian Miners (*Gewerkverein christlicher Bergarbeiter*) numbered about 99,000 members. Its income was 2.78 million marks and assets at the end of the report year were 5.78 million marks or 58.41 marks per member. The General Federation of Christian Trade Unions (*Gesamtverband christlicher Gewerkschaften*) included 647,364 members, and had an income of 22.2 million marks.—*E. Friederichs.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entry 11784)

11856. HICKS, J. R. The early history of industrial conciliation in England. *Economica.* (28) Mar. 1930: 25-39.—There are three stages in the development of negotiating machinery in English industry: (1) local negotiation; (2) formation of employers' associations on a national scale; (3) concentration of authority in the hands of the central bodies. The first period was marked by the establishment of voluntary conciliation boards, about 1850, which became effective only after 1860. Conciliation was applied early in the hosiery and lace trades in Nottingham, and the building trades in Wolverhampton. In 1869 an important board was set up in iron and steel, and sliding wage scales were added in a few years. Even though these conciliation boards broke down after a few years, they usually produced a

permanent effect upon relations between employers and workers.—*Mildred Hartsough*.

11857. UNSIGNED. Industrial relations in a large sugar refinery. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(1) Jul. 1929: 69-75.—*F. Tyson*.

11858. UNSIGNED. Report of Commission on Social Justice. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook.* 38 1928: 73-97.—The Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis reports on the industrial conditions in the full-fashioned hosiery industry and on the bituminous coal strike. The report gives also the official platform of principles of social justice as adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

PERSONNEL

11859. BOGEN, HELLMUTH. Das psychotechnische Problem der Verkäufersauslese. [The problem of selection of salesmen.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3(1-2) 1929: 83-99.—The article discusses the dubious character of psychological tests. The experienced business man says that no psychotechnical experiment will enable one to judge whether a man is fitted for salesmanship, while the psychotechnician maintains that his experiments show 70 to 90% accuracy of selection. That is, out of 100 cases an average of 80 proved the psychotechnical methods justified; the difference between theory and practice is obvious.—*Louis A. Wolfe*.

11860. GEMELLI, AGOSTINO. Osservazioni generali e ricerche sperimentali sulla selezione dei piloti di aviazione. [General observations and experimental research on the selection of air pilots.] *Riv. di Psicol.* 25(3) Sep. 1929: 180-194.

11861. TAYLOR, DON H. The selection of printer's apprentices. *Vocational Guidance Mag.* 8(6) Mar. 1930: 281-289.—The unions and employers in the printing trades of Greater New York are cooperating with the National Junior Personnel Service of New York City in a study of personnel selection methods for the trade. All apprentices working in composing or pressrooms attend once a week a school organized for their craft. Tests of mental and mechanical ability were given to 770 apprentices in these schools to determine the abilities needed in order to succeed in the trade. The distribution of scores of workers in the composing rooms approximated the normal curve, with the median close to 100 I. Q., but those of the pressroom apprentices were less regularly distributed and had a median of only 90 I. Q. Measurement of the relation between the possession of the required ability and success as apprentices was roughly made by relating the scores of the intelligence tests to the rates given the apprentices by their instructors. The relationship between success as hand compositors and success in the tests was not very close. High rank of intelligence and success as linotype operators corresponded more closely. The scores on the tests and skill in English as demonstrated in the work taught in the compositors apprentice schools were even more closely related.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 11687)

11862. HEINRICH, H. W. Relation of accident statistics to industrial accident prevention. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16(33) Nov. 19, 1929: 170-174.

11863. PAGE, RICHARD M. On supplanting the industrial fatigue concept. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2(2) Apr. 1929: 137-150.—The old subjective concept of fatigue is defined as "the feeling of being tired"; there are two newer concepts of the subject: (1) In industrial usage, fatigue is defined as the effect of doing work which results in lowered capacity to continue such

work; it is measured mainly in output. This conception is unscientific since output sometimes rises with the continuation of effort. (2) In the physiological field, definitions are phrased either in terms of exhaustion of energy-substance or the accumulation of toxic metabolites, or both; or a different viewpoint is taken, and fatigue is defined in terms of certain obscure changes taking place in the nervous system. Both viewpoints are unsatisfactory. The author proposes measurement of fatigue in terms of "energy costs," and describes physiological tests in aid of this measurement. These concern principally the consumption of oxygen and the production of carbon-dioxide.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

11864. MANNING, CAROLINE. The immigrant woman and her job. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #74. 1930: pp. 171.—The article gives a full account of the labor conditions of immigrant women in Allentown, Bethlehem, Lehigh and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in several industries, but particularly in cigar making and the textiles. The material was obtained by interviews. Data are presented with regard to family, marital status, housing, racial distribution, industrial experience, percentage of employment, finding of and adjustment to jobs, wages, industrial work in the home, and numbers of foreign born attending high school in Philadelphia. The summary shows that 1,120 women in Philadelphia and 1,026 women in the Lehigh Valley were studied. The earning median for women of experience of less than a year is \$12.85 per week, from 5-10 years \$17.10 and for 20 years and over, \$18.50.—*Helen P. Edwards*.

WAGES

(See also Entries 11792, 11864)

11865. DAVIS, BURTON ELSWORTH. Eugenic salaries for teachers. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(9) May 1930: 527-535.—Interest and concern is being awakened over the inability of teachers to meet the accepted standard of living. From studies conducted it is assumed that the salary for a married man with a family should be somewhere between \$4,000 and \$7,000 to maintain a standard of life near the professional level. Contrast with this the figure \$1,275, the average salary of public school teachers in the United States for the year 1926. This includes many with little professional training. Other data show that the median salary paid teachers in cities over 10,000 was \$2,008 for elementary schools, \$2,213 for junior high schools and \$2,583 for senior high schools. The average salary paid 96 faculty members was about \$3,472. In the rural schools the mean annual salary was \$991. The average income of all public school teachers in 1926 was 64% of the average income of all gainfully occupied persons. Granting that the teacher class is fit to contribute to the perpetuation of the race, general increases in salary would be in the interest of eugenics and such salaries would therefore be eugenic.—*E. Bartshi*.

11866. STERN, EUGÈNE. Le problème des salaires réels. [The problem of real wages.] *Avenir du Travail.* 7(4) Dec. 1929: 129-141.—Stern believes high wages to be useless unless reenforced by an adequate system of social insurance.—*Helen Herrmann*.

11867. UNSIGNED. Bergarbeiterlöhne im Ruhrbezirk, 1929. [Wages of miners of the Ruhr district in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(9) Mar. 1, 1930: 313-314.—The value of the total income per shift increased from 10.29 M in January to 10.47 M in December, 1929, for coal miners. For the total labor force, exclusive of the by-product industries, the average income per shift increased during the same period from 9.02 to 9.19 M (inclusive of by-product industries, from 8.97 to 9.15 M). The total monthly income of miners, in which the number of shifts actually worked must be taken into

account, was 242 *M* in January, 232 *M* in December. On an average each man in December worked 21.75 shifts. There were 1.22 lost shifts due to sickness and 1.03 due to other causes. On an average each worker worked 0.8 shifts as over-time, of which 0.67 shifts were paid for at premium rates.—*E. Friederichs*.

11868. UNSIGNED. Bergarbeiterlöhne im Stein- und Braunkohlenbergbau der Tschecho-Slowakei in den Jahren 1925-1928. [Coal miners' wages in the anthracite and lignite coal mining industry in Czechoslovakia, 1925-1928.] *Glückauf*. 66 (12) Mar. 22, 1930: 411-412.—*E. Friederichs*.

11869. UNSIGNED. Bergarbeiterlöhne in den wichtigsten deutschen Steinkohlenbezirken 1929. [Wages of miners in the most important German anthracite coal districts in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66 (10) Mar. 8, 1930: 346.—The Ruhr district maintained in 1929 its leading position in high wages for coal miners. The total income of the coal miners in the Ruhr was 10.29 *M* per shift in January and 10.47 *M* in December, while the average earnings per capita of the total labor force, including the workers in coke and other by-product industries, were 8.97 and 9.15 *M*, respectively.—*E. Friederichs*.

11870. UNSIGNED. Relative levels of rates of wages of August, 1914 and December, 1929. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 38 (2) Feb. 1930: 44-46.

11871. WOLMAN, LEO. American labor since 1920. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 158-163.—Hourly earnings in manufacturing, railroading, and construction have risen since 1922, though they are still nearly 10% below 1920. This rise has taken place although the cost of living has substantially declined. There is great divergence between different industries due, probably, to rising per capita output. Working hours in manufacturing have changed little since 1920; from 1914 to 1920 they were reduced from 55 to 50 a week. In the building trades hours are being steadily reduced. Statistics on trade union membership are increasingly unreliable, but membership has probably decreased each year since 1920. Better data on all these matters are needed as guides to future action.—*Solon De Leon*.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 11780, 11791)

11872. CANNAN, E. The problem of unemployment. *Econ. J.* 40 (157) Mar. 1930: 45-55.—A review of *The Post-war Unemployment Problem*, by Henry Clay. Sufficient attention is not given to the fact that the payment of insurance for short term unemployment induces some workers to decline the less desirable jobs in order to wait for better ones. The waiting period during which no insurance is paid should be extended; so should the length of time during which persons suffering from long-term unemployment, and therefore most badly off, receive payments. Clay's suggestion that unemployment may be decreased by rationalizing industry is not sound. If rationalization means an increase in prices it will result in a decline in the demand for goods. If it means a cut in costs not accompanied by wage decreases it is likely to result in a reduction of the quantity of labor needed to produce each unit of output. In neither case would there be any reduction in unemployment. The proposal to facilitate the transfer of workers from the depressed to the prosperous trades is not given the attention it deserves. Much can still be accomplished in this direction. The fact that it involves an increase in the proportion of luxury goods produced should be regarded as a natural consequence of a declining rate of population growth accompanied by increasing productive efficiency.—*Edward Berman*.

11873. LATIMER, MURRAY W. Relation of

maximum hiring ages to the age distribution of employees and to the problem of unemployment among older workers. *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #3. 1930: pp. 27.—The author discusses the development of age hiring limits for wage earners from the beginning of the industrial revolution up to the present day and analyzes the causes and extent of their use. In order to determine the hiring age limits of the present day, a study was made of companies maintaining pension plans, which showed the number of employees covered by contributory and non-contributory pension plans. Analysis of these statistics showed that out of a total of 239 companies, 42.4% had no age limit for hiring; that 40% either refused or required executive approval to employ persons over certain ages; 18% placed no restriction on hiring age but had pension restrictions for persons over certain specified ages. Analysis of the data in industrial companies for the past decade showed that the proportion of those age 45 employed in the iron and steel industry had declined as between 1911 and 1929; that in the agricultural implements and bituminous coal mining fewer aged 35 and under had been employed; in the oil refining fewer 30 and under, and in the slaughtering and meat packing fewer 25 and under. It was further shown that in the five industries mentioned more persons over 45 were employed in 1929 than in 1911. The introduction of machines has always caused displacement of a certain amount of labor and older persons have had more difficulty in obtaining new jobs than younger ones. The conclusions reached are that: hiring age limits are the rule in railroad and public utilities and are still the exception in manufacturing companies; hiring age limits occur largely in plants of the greatest size; and that age limits are found in companies which have benefits plans as well as those which do not.—*M. Richter*.

11874. MAHER, AMY G. Effect of concentration of industry on seasonal variation of employment. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169) Mar. 1930: 41-46.—A study of employment in Ohio cities was undertaken in order to measure the relation between the monthly variability in employment and the degree of concentration of labor in any single industry. Extremes of monthly variability and of concentration were taken as measures. The coefficient of correlation for 8 cities was found to be .903.—*G. R. Davies*.

11875. MEL, MARIAN L. Employment problem of the motion picture industry. *Vocational Guidance Mag.* 8 (6) Mar. 1930: 265-270.—The Central Casting Corporation is a producer's free employment bureau which came into being in January, 1926, in an effort to meet the problem of the motion picture extra in Hollywood. The average daily placement in 1928 was 756 out of an employment bureau registration list of 11,000 adults. The oversupply of extras is even greater than this indicates, as the number registered is only 0.5% of the applicants who present themselves. Only 135 men out of the 5,000 and only 43 women out of the 6,000 registered averaged 3 days of work a week. The scale of wages offered for this casual work is high; the daily rates were \$7.50 and \$10.00 with high over-time payment. Employment conditions for women are supervised by the State Industrial Commission. The employment of children is limited and under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Board of Education. Children's placements represent only 3% of the total number of placements. The report for 1927 showed that 70% of the children employed during that year worked 10 days or less.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

11876. PERSONS, CHARLES E. Unemployment as a census problem. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 117-120.—The 1930 census of unemployment must be based on a schedule that is simple enough to be free from ambiguity in the hands of 100,000 enumerators and even when answered by

second-hand informants. Hence, information as to short time during the day must be excluded, and analytical inquiries subordinated to the main task of counting those without work on the given day. Judging from past experience with the 1890 and 1900 censuses, not much can be expected from questions as to the unemployment during the year. The central aim should be to distinguish among those out of work, those who are: (1) usually employed, (2) out of a "job"—i.e., not having assurance of re-employment, (3) able to work, and (4) looking for a job.—*N. A. Tolles.*

11877. PLOWMAN, E. GROSVENOR. The pros and cons of hiring age limits. *Amer. Management Assn. Personnel Ser.* #5. 1930: pp. 15.—Hiring age limits have little or no relation to old age pension plans or group insurance but are based on definite social and physical conditions within the job and within the industry. As age increases the hazards from a medical and health standpoint go up. In order to have low turnover, it is desirable also to have selection in employment and selection in discharge. There is a decided shift into the lighter occupations of domestic, personal and public service for those 65 years of age and over, but for those 45 years of age and over employment is holding its own. The older worker today is given a better opportunity in industry due directly to the restriction on hiring ages.—*M. Richter.*

11878. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. A racionalizálás és a munkahiány. [Rationalization and unemployment.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 4(3) Mar. 1930: 93-99.—Both rationalization and unemployment are results of the modern system of production. The tendency for rationalization shows itself most strongly during economic crises, with the object of reducing the costs of production. Rationalization has two markedly different forms—technical and economic. The technical form means introduction of new machinery, the Taylor system, and produces unemployment only where their introduction creates no new opportunities for earning, or where there is no possibility of workers being employed in another branch of the industry. Rationalization in the higher economic sense, which means the unified organization of production and exploitation, causes only temporary unemployment. American and German statistical experience show the correctness of this statement. The connection between rationalization and unemployment is an indirect relation. But even this connection might be eliminated by organizing economic life on a higher level and with reference to the interests of the workers.—*Johann Martin.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 11083, 12223)

11879. UNSIGNED. Der Bergmannswohnstättenbau im Jahre 1929. [Housing construction for coal miners in 1929.] *Braunkohle.* (11) Mar. 15, 1930: 222.—In 1929, 2,096 dwellings were completed, of which 1,297 were in the Ruhr coal district. Since the commencement of the housing activity a total of 35,803 dwellings, including 21,612 miners dwellings in the Ruhr district, have been constructed.—*E. Friederichs.*

11880. UNSIGNED. Cost of living of Federal employees in five cities. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(2) Aug. 1929: 41-61; (3) Sep. 248-259; (4) Oct. 241-254; (5) Nov. 1-9.

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

11881. FAULKNER, HAROLD J. Changes in the New York law regarding the descent and distribution of property. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3376) Mar. 8, 1930: 1533-1534.

11882. FISK, HARVEY E. New estimates of national incomes. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 20-27.—In these figures the method of aggregating incomes has been adopted where income tax statistics are available; elsewhere estimates have been made by sources of production. In the United States and the United Kingdom both methods have been used and the resulting estimates check each other closely. Estimates from production sources for some countries may therefore be considered comparable with estimates from income cumulations for other countries.—*Lillian Epstein.*

11883. KING, WILLFORD I. A hasty estimate of the national income in 1929. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 73-75.—There are two methods of making preliminary estimates of national income. The first is to find some barometer, such as bank clearings, which fluctuates in the same way as income. A more satisfactory index might be constructed by combining several of these barometers. This method, however, yields only a total figure and throws no light on the various items included. The second method consists of estimating those constituent items of national income for which up-to-date figures are available. It is assumed that the changes in these variables typify the movements of all items in the field of which they are parts. The different parts of the income estimate, therefore, vary in accordance with the movements of the supposedly typical items. The 1929 estimate of national income was prepared in this way. Only those variables for which monthly figures were available could be used and for most of these no figures had been published for months later than October. Consequently, this estimate was based upon reports for the first ten months of the year. All the constituent items except the wage and salary bill in the construction industry, show a gain over the 1928 figures. Total income, measured in 1913 dollars, shows a greater gain than does the income in current dollars. This is due to a downward trend in the index used as deflator. It should be remembered, however, that this index is also preliminary and may be changed materially when the complete data become available.—*Lillian Epstein.*

11884. RYAN, JOHN A. Poverty in the United States. *Studies: Irish Quart.* 19(73) Mar. 1930: 73-85.—The sum of approximately \$1,050 a year is necessary to keep an American family of five above the poverty line. If this figure is accepted there are between ten and twelve million Americans now living in poverty. Despite this fact the material conditions of the laboring classes has been greatly improved during the last 20 years. The contrasts between poverty and wealth are still great and disturbing. About 90% of the nations wealth is owned by 13% of the population. American poverty, the chief cause of which is economic, is unnecessary in the richest country in the world. The cause of the new threatened depression is overproduction. The problem of overproduction might be solved in two ways: higher wages to increase the buying power of the worker, or the shortening of the working day and week.—*Frank Monaghan.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entry 11750)

11885. GAUSSEL, GEORGES. La rationalization des échanges et le mouvement coopératif. [Rationalization of distribution and the cooperative movement.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9(34) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 145-157.—Progress in the rationalization of distribution has been very slow because of the persistence of the small, inefficiently managed establishment, and of the *laissez-faire* spirit. Distribution today is charac-

terized by three outstanding evils, high costs, the multiplicity of middle-men, and the anarchy of prices. The Bureau of Business Research at Harvard found that the cost of distribution was 18% of the selling price of groceries. In Germany Professor Hirsch has set the corresponding figure at from 20 to 25%. In Milan there was found to be one person engaged in selling food for every 35 inhabitants. If cafes and restaurants are included the figure is one for every 25. In France the number of persons engaged in commerce increased from 9.8% of the population in 1906 to 10.6% in 1921. The necessity for rationalization is evident. The consumers' cooperative movement typifies the principles of rationalization as applied to distribution. It carries out the fundamental principle of regulating production according to needs, rather than regulating needs according to production.—*Edward Berman.*

11886. IANCHULEV, V. ЯНЧУЛЕВЪ, Б. Единъ районенъ съюзъ на кооперации за общи продажби на земеделски произведения въ България. [*A regional cooperative union for marketing agricultural products in Bulgaria.*] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. 29 (2) 1930: 97-99. —The growth, organization, and policy of a successful cooperative union for agricultural marketing in the Chirpanska region are described by the writer.—*J. V. Emeleanoff.*

11887. KOLFF, G. H. van der. Iets over coöperatie. [*Cooperation.*] *Blaadje v. h. Volkscredietwezen.* 13 (2) Feb. 1930: 57-74.—This paper discusses cooperation for the natives in the Dutch East Indies. The difference between mutual help in a family society and cooperation in a developed money society is explained. Cooperation can be applied in the native society in providing several needs. When a cooperative organization of natives is established, it must be incorporated, which may be done according to Dutch or to native law; each has its typical advantages. Cooperative societies regulated according to native law are supervised by the Government.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11888. KRAEMER, ERICH. German and American educational cooperative institutions. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 4 (2) Mar. 1930: 42-46.

11889. M., J. K. The basis of payment for produce in co-operative marketing associations in the United States. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (2) Feb. 1930: 41-48. —The produce delivered by a member of a cooperative association to be sold is either mingled with similar produce delivered by other members and sold together, or it may be marketed separately. The principle that each member should receive for his produce the average price for the kind and quality delivered is clear enough. The period over which the price is taken may be difficult to determine. For some commodities the average price must be fixed over very short periods. For strawberries it may be a single day or a few days. For wheat or cotton, the period may be a whole crop season. In the case of milk it is usually one month. Livestock supplied by each member is often sold separately. It is difficult to establish an equitable period for such products as fruits and vegetables. The prorating of expenses is another of the many problems of cooperative marketing.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

11890. PHILIP, ANDRÉ. La coopération aux Indes. [*Cooperation in India.*] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (34) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 179-198.—Usury is one of the principal causes of the poverty of the peasants of India. They are compelled to borrow because they have to pay rent and taxes in advance of selling their crops, because of frequent crop failures, and because of the large part which costly family ceremonies, especially marriage fêtes, play in Indian life. It is estimated that the cost of ceremonies absorbs an average of 5% of the peasant's income. The money lenders exact extravagant rates of interest. Many peasants are con-

tinuously in debt. To attack this problem the government of India in 1904 set up an extensive system of cooperative rural credit societies. During the period from 1906-1907 to 1922-1923 the number of societies increased from 200 to 56,000, the number of members from 80,000 to 2,102,000, and the amount of capital from 1,400,000 to 336,000,000 rupees. The basic unit of the system is the village society. This consists of at least 10 persons. These societies get the largest part of their funds from the central banks, most of which have as members both private individuals and the village societies. In each province is a provincial bank which furnishes much of the funds to the central banks. The credit units above the village societies are not generally pure cooperatives. Under the system some cooperative purchasing, especially of seed, has developed, as has the cooperative selling of cotton, tobacco, and dairy products. The system constitutes an important contribution of British rule in India.—*Edward Berman.*

11891. RIEBKÉ, P. Des grandes Confédérations de coöperatives agricoles allemandes et de leur fusion récente. [*Large confederations of German agricultural cooperatives and their recent amalgamation.*] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (34) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 199-211. —At the close of the year 1927, there were 40,095 agricultural cooperative associations in Germany. Of this number, 25,946 were members of the Raiffeisen system—General Confederation of Raiffeisen Banks—and 8,609 belonged to the National Confederation of German Agricultural Cooperatives. The Raiffeisen system adheres to the creed of rigorous centralized control of local units, while the member associations of the National Confederation maintain, in large measure, their separate individualities. The two confederations were united by a working agreement during the period 1905 to 1913, but separated—without prejudice—after 8 years because "hopes had not been realized." Post-war inflation brought chaos into the realm of German cooperation. The government granted loans to certain organizations in order to support, if not actually save, the cooperative movement. For a number of years negotiations have been under way with the government as an interested party, with a view to rehabilitating the movement through an amalgamation of the two large confederations. The negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion in 1929.—*Asher Hobson.*

11892. VAR'IAH, E. ВАРЬЯШ, Э. Экономическая программа Международного кооперативного альянса. [*The economic program of the International cooperative alliance.*] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 32 (2) 1929: 177-194.—Before the war the Alliance was unable to create a uniform international cooperative program. In the post-war period, when the socialists and the reformist syndicates demonstrated their anti-revolutionary tendencies, the cooperative leaders judged an alliance possible on the basis of the League of Nations' economic program. The author urges, in line with the declaration of the Russian cooperatives, that the cooperatives are organizations of the working classes and should give full support to the proletarians in their political and economic fight. There are three great problems to which the international cooperation should pay attention: (1) to watch the standard of life of the great masses, (2) the influence of cartels and trusts on the masses of consumers and the consumers' cooperatives, and (3) the war danger.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entry 10816)

11893. EGELAND, JOHN O. Trekk av statskibsfartens saga hjemme og ute. [Sketches of the history of foreign and domestic government merchant marines.] *Vor Verden*. 7(2) Feb. 1930: 69-77.—Government merchant marines have proved since the war very expensive to taxpayers. America's experience has been the most striking. When the war ended she had on her hands 15,000,000 tons of shipping represented by 2,536 vessels of all types. The policy of Congress to keep the government in the shipping business has already cost the American taxpayer upward of 20,000,000,000 *kroner* in Norwegian money and the end is not yet. Others have had the same experience. Canada has sustained a loss of nearly \$100,000,000 on its merchant marine. In 1921 Australia could have sold her merchant fleet for one-fourth of the sum she now carries as a loss on it. France retired slowly from the shipping business with losses of 2,200 million gold francs. In striking contrast to these experiences are those of England and Norway. Both countries liquidated their government owned ships when the war was over. In England it was Lord Inchcape and in Norway Lauritz Kloster who through careful supervision carried out the difficult transactions for their respective governments. The Norwegian shipping industry, under private initiative and without any government aid has nearly doubled its fleet since the war.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

raised to meet former deficits and to acquire state property, such as railroads, and to facilitate immigration and settlement, chiefly of Jewish colonists. The Turkish tax system was composed of taxes peculiarly oriental in character. Many of these have been abandoned. Those direct taxes that remain, in a modified form, are as follows: The *oscher*, a tax on gross produce on agriculture, in which exemptions and adaptations are seen; the *werko*, a tax on fixed property, in which basic reforms toward a new cadastre are under way, and in which intermediate modifications are pending; and the *agham* a specific tax on certain livestock. The Turkish customs duties were strikingly for revenue purposes, but have been altered by the almost complete abolition of export duties, by the imposition of differential rates or exemptions for different items, according to the industrial needs of the country. Local *octrois* have been abolished, and fiscal monopolies partly given up. No income tax has been contemplated, and the bulk of the revenue is increasingly derived from indirect taxes. The only adverse criticism is that the settlement of colonists has not been favored sufficiently.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

11897. GUEST, HAROLD W. Classifications of public expenditures. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 37-45.—There will be as many proper classifications of public expenditures as there are possible angles of approach to the subject.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

11898. HUNTER, M. H. Problem of classification: expenditures and revenues. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 46-53.—The classification of expenditures used by the Bureau of the Census is more scientific than most others, while the usual terms applied to different forms of revenue can be more clearly defined than has ordinarily been done.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

11894. BATHEJA, H. R. Development finance. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38-3) Jan. 1930: 636-648.—India needs greatly increased public expenditures for education, sanitation, communications, and the development of industry. The additional public funds for these purposes might be secured by retrenchment, the operation of public enterprises, or taxation. The first two however hold little hope of supplying any considerable funds. The possible expansion of direct taxation is strictly limited, not more than 100,000,000 of the necessary billion rupees being obtainable from that source. Indirect taxation in the form of customs has increased in the past forty years from only 3% to 24% of total collections. Local taxes including octroi, tolls, etc., have risen from 8 to 22% in the same period. Further increases along these lines seem difficult. The use of compulsory services in place of compulsory payments in money offers a partial solution. India is rich in unemployed who might be used for state services during slack seasons. Such services would be mainly for local functions and the work would be under the direction of well-trained permanent officials.—*Whitney Coombs*.

11895. BAUDHUIN, FERNAND. Finances publiques. [State finances.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* (Univ. Catholique de Louvain). 1(2) Mar. 1930: 105-121.

11896. BONNÉ, ALFRED. Die öffentlichen Finanzen des Mandatsgebietes Palästina. [The public finance of the Palestine Mandate.] *Finanz-Archiv*. 46(2) 1929: 588-615.—Palestine, assigned to British administration as a mandate, has made remarkable progress toward a stable and adequate system of public finance. A proportionate share of the old Turkish debt was assumed and has been partly paid from surpluses, although that debt had been largely created from a long continued practice of deficit financiering. A domestic currency has been established. Loans have been

11899. K., C. de. La politique financière de la Pologne. [The financial policy of Poland.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Feb. 1930: 181-188.—Following the establishment of Polish independence, the first aim of Poland's financial policy was, of necessity, the balancing of the state's budget and the stabilization of the currency. With these ends substantially realized, it became possible to adjust financial policies to a furtherance of the general economic upbuilding of the nation. Evidence that this has been done is to be found in a number of fields: The budget has included increasing sums for the aid of agriculture, commerce and the provision of banking capital. The state banks have extended large credits to socially important enterprises, especially agriculture. In the fiscal field taxes have been decreased and tax administration lightened, particularly to stimulate exportation. Customs rebates have been extended where export of finished goods follows importation, and so on. The entire policy has been developmental and not narrowly fiscal.—*H. L. Caverly*.

11900. LEON, G. N. Steuerbefreiung der Staatsschuldverschreibungen. [Tax exemption of public debt securities.] *Finanz-Archiv*. 46(2) 1929: 556-572.—The contention by Professor Jeze that a government cannot grant permanent and unlimited tax exemption to public bonds, and can withdraw any such privilege granted, is unsound. It is true that any generation may change its constitution. But a tax exemption is not a constitutional, or even a statutory, unilateral arrangement but usually a contract, which is not alterable by the creditor or the government. Such alteration by the government would be repudiation. The debt contract, evidenced by the bonds, whether it contains exemption provisions or not, is not equivalent to a permanent privilege on the part of the security holder, for, if redeemable the bond will be liquidated, and, if perpetual, it can be purchased at its market value. Exemptions are not, in fact, gifts, but involve mutual

considerations. The ends of the state can often be attained by exemption, whether they are fiscal or social in nature.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

11901. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER. The significance of Rumania's new budget. *Roumania.* 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 17-21.

11902. SHAHANI, T. K. Pending problems of Indian public finance. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38-3) Jan. 1930: 453-467.—Division of functions in India has allotted to the central government expenditures for defence, foreign relations, the maintenance of monetary and banking system, communications, and the smoothing of interprovincial difficulties. The provinces are left with the developmental functions including education, health, sanitation, and forest and agricultural production. An adequate financial arrangement would give certainty of revenue and a moderate amount of elasticity to the central government and a generous amount of elasticity to the Provinces. A rearrangement of the fiscal system to meet these needs would leave customs duties and the revenues from communications, credit and currency in the hands of the central government and would give to it all excises. These, together with a possible addition to the income tax in time of emergency, should provide for all its needs. The provinces should be granted under normal conditions the exclusive use of the income tax. This with land revenue would provide an elastic source of revenue for developmental needs. Interprovincial income is of little importance in India amounting to less than 20 per cent of the total. Hence, competition among the provinces based on the income tax seems impossible. Fees and judicial stamps would form subordinate parts of the provincial revenue systems to be supplemented in case of special need by grants from the central government in the form of the general stamp tax or of temporary contributions.—*Whitney Coombs.*

11903. THOMAS, P. J. The readjustment of the Indian finance system. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38-3) Jan. 1930: 512-525.—The Indian financial system in its assignment of customs and income tax to the central government, leaving to the provinces land-revenue and excise duties, has raised difficulties because of the inelasticity of provincial revenues and the mounting demands for provincial expenditures. While a reassignment of the income tax to the provinces and of the excise to the central government has been suggested, a better solution seems to be possible through the distribution of a part of the income tax revenue among the provinces. Division of income tax revenue on the basis of a fixed proportion or by means of allocating revenue to the unit where collected will not accomplish the desired purpose as well as a system of grants to provinces on the basis of needs.—*Whitney Coombs.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 11842, 12004, 12074-12075)

11904. ANDREAE, W. Zur Systematik der Steuertariflehre. [Systematization of the principles of tax rate schedules.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 46(2) 1929: 545-555.—This is primarily a review of a book by Professor Karl Bräuer, *Umriss und Untersuchungen zu einer Lehre vom Steuertarif.* In his book Bräuer explains the basic forms of tax rate schedules, and their usefulness, supplemented from a background of knowledge of actual historical schedules.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

11905. AUST, OSKAR. Gewerbesteuer und freie Berufe. [Business taxes and the liberal professions.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 46(2) 1929: 573-587.—The liberal professions, such as those of physicians, lawyers, and architects should not be subject to the business tax. Except for a temporary imposition in France during

the Revolution, and during the decade 1810-1820 in Prussia, these professions have rarely been subject to business taxes. On such persons a business tax can be only a personal income tax, there being no other basis for the tax. These professions could with difficulty shift the tax. At present they are in difficult financial straits, and ought perhaps rather to be subsidized than penalized. Special ability to pay taxes among these professions should be reached through other taxes.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

11906. GHOSAL, AKSHOY KUMAR. An abstract of the article on "Some aspects of local finance in Bengal." *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38-3) Jan. 1930: 526-552.—In Bengal municipalities the tax on houses and lands contributed, in 1912-13, 37% and the conservancy tax 25% of the total taxes and rates. Public health is the most important item of expenditures. Rural sections in Bengal have two units that are important from the financial point of view, district boards and union boards. The first of these is dependent mainly on a tax amounting to 6¼% of the rental value of agricultural land. This is an addition to the regular land revenue. Receipts from provincial and local units are next in importance. The union board, the lowest rung in the ladder of Bengal rural government, receives its chief revenue from a tax on all owners or occupiers of buildings based on the circumstances and the property within the union of the persons concerned. Grants from the district boards, fees, fines, and private contributions supplement this tax. Improvement in the financial system may take the form of a rearrangement of functions among the local units, accompanied by a more extensive use of grants-in-aid, retrenchment, borrowing, and expansion of resources. Details of proposed reforms are given.—*Whitney Coombs.*

11907. GRIMALDI, G. Attorno alle evasioni fiscali e alla nuova legge repressiva. [Fiscal evasion and the new penalty law.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria.* 22(9) 1929: 330-335.—One of the fundamental principles of taxation is that of universality. According to this principle all the citizens of a state ought to contribute in proportion to their property (*averi*). But the difficulty of tracing the incidence of taxes and of punishing infractions and concealments encourages fiscal evasion, compelling the state to have recourse to new duties or to increase those already in existence. The evaders of taxes, therefore, should be considered as elements hostile to society. With this idea the Italian government with its laws of December 9, 1928 and January 7, 1929 has sanctioned general principles which relate to all infractions of tax laws and has placed on a new basis the whole body of tax penalty laws.—*Luigi Galvani.*

11908. HUNTER, M. H. Report of the committee on the taxation of commercial motor vehicle transportation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 468-487.—The levy charged commercial motor vehicles must first of all include a fee, imposed primarily for purposes of regulation. Secondly, a gasoline tax should be charged them upon the same basis as other motor vehicles. Probably a part of these receipts should be allocated to the cities. In addition to these two, common to all kinds of motor carriers, commercial motor transportation should be subject to a special tax because it is a business. This tax should be sufficient to equalize the burden borne by competing business, e.g., the railways, and a comparison of the burdens borne by the two types of transportation is given to indicate the existing situation. A variety of methods for levying a special tax upon commercial motor vehicles are at present in use. The one most satisfactory is the tax on gross earnings.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

11909. JONES, RALPH C. Present problems of the consolidated return. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 414-426.—The consolidated return is an attempt

to solve the difficulties which arise in taxing affiliated corporations. Such corporations, because of diverse state laws, do business by chartering numerous subsidiary corporations in the various states. Transactions between these affiliated companies are necessarily artificial and the consolidated return is simply a device for cancelling out these intercompany transactions in order to arrive at the true profit of the group. Unfortunately a legalistic rather than an economic interpretation has been given to the law. The new Regulations 75 of the Treasury are an improvement over previous rules, but certain defects are pointed out. By way of reform "the Federal government should definitely adopt the theory that subsidiary corporations are essentially branches." The computation of taxable income is more difficult for the states than for the federal government and in the solution of it the consolidated return may well find favor unless court decisions raise obstacles. It is important that the states should regard the consolidated return as an administrative and not as a legal device. This can more readily be done "by leaving large discretionary power to their taxing bodies rather than by minute regulation."—*J. A. Maxwell.*

11910. KAMBE, M. The physician and taxing his business. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 4(2) Dec. 1929: 1-13.—Japan taxes physicians on their income as individuals and not as a business. This conforms to the practice in the United States and England. The arguments against taxing the practice of medicine as a business are strongest when social considerations are the basis, but when such things as "the meaning of business, the tax system, the object and operation of the medical profession, tax technique and state revenue" are considered the argument in favor of taxing like other businesses is strongest.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

11911. MARTIN, JAMES W. Neglected aspects of the taxation of commercial motor transportation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 487-518.—This paper takes up two neglected features of commercial motor vehicles taxation: (1) taxation of motor vehicles for hire which are not common-carrier cars; (2) municipal taxation of motor transportation. Tables are given comparing the number of motor cars for hire which are not public utilities with other classes of cars, and also the special taxes levied on each class. Further details are presented for each important variety of vehicles within the former class, e.g. privately operated buses, contract passenger carriers, taxicabs, "U-drive-it" cars, contract trucks, etc. A great number of methods of taxation are employed by the states. In general the practice is to tax at a higher rate than that on privately operated vehicles. Tables are also given showing that the municipalities frequently levy charges, which are by no means negligible, on contract motor carriers.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

11912. MERING, OTTO FRHR. von. Zur Methode der Lehre von den Steuerwirkungen. [The methodology of the effects of taxation.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 46(2) 1929: 517-544.—The usual procedure in studying the effects of taxation has been to consider the relationship of those immediately affected by the tax. Further shifting is also considered. This method, called the analytic or special, may be supplemented by another, called the synthetic or classifying. By the latter, groups of the population are selected according to their economic interests, and attempts are made to ascertain which groups, and how these groups, are affected by a particular tax. The groups may be diversely constructed, such as landlords, producers, manufacturers, and workers. The advantage of the synthetic method rests in the general perspective which it yields.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

11913. SHIOMI, S. On the revision of the land tax. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 4(2) Dec. 1929: 76-93.—

Japan depends less upon land taxes for national purposes than formerly while the local prefectures secure their major revenue from this source. For national purposes the income tax, the *sake* tax, customs duties, and the sugar excise all exceed the revenues collected from the land tax. In 1884 land taxes represented more than two-thirds of total tax revenues; in 1929, less than one-tenth. Taxable land values are based upon the assumed revenue of a given piece of land capitalized at a stipulated rate of interest (registered value). Valuations are too infrequent and there is wide disparity between market values, rental values and registered values. Argument is advanced for adopting the principle of rental value rather than registered value as the base of taxing land. Frequent and periodical determination should be made of the rental values obtaining in the various localities and on these values tax assessment should be based. Quinquennial investigation of rental values is recommended.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

11914. TOUMEY, J. W., and LINDEBERG, ERIK. An example of forest taxation in New Hampshire as compared with an example in Sweden. *J. Forestry.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 199-211.—A comparison of two coniferous forest properties of about 1,000 acres each, both managed from the standpoint of a sustained yield, shows that the forest in New Hampshire pays a total tax of 80¢ per acre per year while the Swedish forest pays only 42¢ per acre. The Swedish forest is normally stocked and is annually producing stumpage worth \$2.18 per average acre, whereas the American forest, deficient in the older age classes, produces stumpage valued at only 56¢ per acre. The Swedish forest is subject yearly to a real estate tax, an income tax, and a government income and property tax, while the American forest is subject to a real estate and an income tax. The entire tax on the American example was the real estate tax; there was no income tax because the real estate tax was greater than the net return. Only 29¢ per acre of the tax on the Swedish forest is due to the real estate tax. As the elimination or reduction of this real estate tax in New Hampshire would encourage forestry and greatly benefit the state, such action should be taken even if it becomes necessary to impose a state income tax.—*P. A. Herbert.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

11915. UNSIGNED. La dette publique française. [The French public debt.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Legis. Finan.* 28(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 157-160.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 12122)

11916. AMELIO, MARIANO. Il piano Young approvato. [The Young plan adopted.] *Gerarchia.* 9(9) Sep. 1929: 688-695.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11917. LIPPAY, ÉMERIC. La question des réparations Hongroises. [The question of Hungarian reparations.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 42 Jan. 15, 1930: 30-45.—The Hungarian point of view is that the task of the Commission on reparations is not to settle the financial questions resulting from the Peace Treaty, and that the Young plan does not prescribe the regulation of the Hungarian optants' claims on a third party. The Hungarian government is not willing to assume any obligations beyond 1943. The Hungarian representative tried to show that Part II. Art. 174, §12, of the Peace Treaty recommends that the commission of reparations consider Hungary's economic condition and capacity to pay. Hungary now has only 28% of its former territory and 36% of its former population. Moreover, her financial and economic situation is not prosperous. In spite of her commercial policy, removing restrictions on imports and exports and her commercial treaties,

her annual balance of payments is 500 million in the red. There are in the country more than 330,000 refugees. In recent years unemployment has increased to over 60,000 persons belonging to the intellectual class. There are over 2,400 suicides annually. There are more than 1,000 bankruptcies annually. Poverty is widespread. Under such circumstances the Hungarian government could not accept the proposal for compensations, and the conference could find no solution. The author also surveys the history of the optants problem and of the German and Hungarian reparations. A group of former Hungarian citizens, resident in provinces detached by the Treaty, optated Hungarian citizenship, and have been expropriated of their lands by the succession states. On Art. 250 of the Treaty of Trianon, they base a claim for compensation, considering expropriation as liquidation. The succession states, and especially Rumania, wish to satisfy these claims out of reparation payments. The Hungarian thesis is that the questions of optants and of reparations have nothing to do with each other. If Hungary agreed to such compensation, her reparations payments would be extended beyond 1943, and that is out of the question.—*Joan Adamoviu.*

11918. RITSCHL, HANS. Die Ergebnisse des Dawesplanes und die Aussichten des Youngplanes. [The results of the Dawes plan and the prospects for the Young plan.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8(8) Aug. 1929: 610-619.

11919. UNSIGNED. Les réparations bulgares. [Bulgarian reparations.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 53-57.—Agriculture and industry are being endangered by the excessive drain of reparation payments on the national budget. The Bulgarian people, facing a lowered standard of living, demand the greatest possible reduction and an immediate moratorium of 20 years.—*Frederic Heimberger.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 11431, 11654, 11892, 11926, 11947, 11966, 12011, 12034, 12185, 12244, 12255)

11920. MUSSEY, H. R. Capitalism weighed in the balance. *World Tomorrow.* 12(10) Oct. 1929: 406-410.—The case against capitalism (at least in the United States) must rest almost wholly on ethical grounds. The ever-increasing scale of production and the amassing of wealth has resulted, hitherto, in lack of restraint, balance and proportion. Capitalism fails to encourage large-scale cooperation and entails wars, even if only indirectly.—*Christina Phelps.*

11921. ZAKRZEWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Idee syndykalistyczne. [Ideas on syndicalism.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonom. i Socjol.* 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 301-308.—This article traces the development of syndicalism from its origin in the early Collegia in Rome to the present time. Modern syndicalism based on professional associations originated in opposition to the political parties which were subject to corruption. The master of the "new school" was Sorel in France. He emphasized the moral values inherent in the labor movement, condemned political revolution, and glorified the general strike. This would liberate the working classes from the influence of the politician and compel capitalists to increase production. The fascists frequently consider themselves disciples of Sorel, but they reject the principle of the class struggle. At first the syndicalism of Sorel was of a revolutionary character and after the war adherents were found both among the communists in France and the Fascists in Italy. The chief group of the syndicalists, however, now accept democratic evolution and recognize the necessity of collaborating with the state.—*O. Eisenberg.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 11289, 11449, 12103)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 11273, 11463, 12185)

11922. BEC, LUCIEN. Le syndicalisme et l'état. [Syndicalism and the state.] *État Moderne*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 50-55.—German syndicalism has followed a policy of infiltration but has been hampered by weakness in the legislative domain. The French economic council, which should have been the equal of the political parliament is really subordinate. But, in a period of political instability, German syndicalism, with its numbers, discipline, and spirit, can assume control of the destinies of the nation.—*Frederic Heimberger*.

11923. BEONIO-BROCCHIERI, V. Per la commemorazione del 250° anniversario della morte di Tommaso Hobbes. [In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the death of Thomas Hobbes.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2 (3) Sep. 1929: 220-230.—This is an Italian translation of a speech given in English on the 250th anniversary of the death of Hobbes at Oxford to which the author was sent as an Italian representative. Hobbes dealt with sovereignty and the source of law. He was confronted with the necessity of justifying the absolute monarchy of the Restoration following the anarchy of the Commonwealth. In his "social compact" the power to make war and regulate the affairs of men was surrendered to an absolute monarch. Although Hobbes was wrong in holding that an absolute monarchy was necessary for the existence of the state, his thoughts are a magnificent example of proof of the essential unity of the exercise of sovereignty.—*Albert Langeluttig*.

11924. GREAVES, H. R. G. The political ideas of Linguet. *Economica*. (28) Mar. 1930: 40-55.—Linguet (1735-94) is almost forgotten. He was a severe critic of the evils of his time, attacking the methods of criminal law and procedure, and the privileges of the nobles and the clergy, but he had little confidence in liberty and equality as panaceas for social ills. He believed the state originated through violence; authority was used by those who benefited from it to protect their position and property. Linguet opposed the prevalent worship of the British system, with its combination of political rights and class privileges. He ardently desired the abolition of economic privileges.—*R. G. Gettell*.

11925. GUY-GRAND, GEORGES. Les aspects de la justice selon Proudhon. [Aspects of justice according to Proudhon.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger*. 55 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 286-315.—Justice was Proudhon's guiding concept. Extraordinarily complex, it was also inclusive. Derivative from mutual personal respect, justice was universal. In the sphere of economics, the principle of reciprocity of respect becomes that of reciprocity of services, equality of condition, wealth, and wages; in the sphere of social politics, Proudhon deduced the principle of equilibrium from his well-known federalism and syndicalism, the popularity of which is now growing. Only in sex did Proudhon admit inequality; yet here also hard facts were subsumed; for the sexes are complementary in function and indissoluble marriage is a necessary aspect of the social equilibrium. That equilibrium is not static. This article will serve as the introduction to a new edition of Proudhon's works.—*Allan F. Saunders*.

11926. LABRIOLA, A. La conception de la liberté dans la philosophie de K. Marx. [The concept of liberty in the philosophy of K. Marx.] *L'Avenir Soc.* (11) Nov. 1928: 657-672.

11927. NORDSKOG, JOHN E. Leonard T. Hobhouse, internationalist. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 375-382.—Hobhouse conceived the individual's development in terms of his relation to humanity at large. The individual state, nation, or nationality is limited in its rights by its duties to the human race as a whole. Hobhouse suggested an international federation of organizations, of which the state should be one type. By means of internationalism the human race would become ultimately a community.—*W. O. Brown*.

11928. SCHMITT, CARL. Hugo Preuss in der deutschen Staatslehre. [Hugo Preuss in German political theory.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41 (3) Mar. 1930: 289-303.—There were elements in German political theories of the 19th century tending to undermine the theory of absolute monarchy. Preuss came close to enunciating a theory of the sovereignty of law and when he dealt with a state subject to law he had in mind imposing limits on both rulers and the people. He saw the democratic elements present in Gierke's organic theories; and he advanced the doctrine of a unified society of self governing groups at whose head stood the state. In his work on the Weimar constitution his theories found expression in its central doctrine of a politically neutral state.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

11929. TRESNON, JEANNETTE. The paradox of Rousseau. *P.M.L.A.* 43 (4) Dec. 1928: 1010-1025.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 12020, 12036, 12055, 12092)

11930. BELLOC, HILAIRE. The Catholic position. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145 (3) Mar. 1930: 412-421.—History and Catholic doctrine give no support to the idea that the Church by universal judgments in faith and morals will claim, in theory or practice, the right to destroy non-Catholic culture and belief. As the modern state becomes more absolute and non-Catholic the conflict between the state and the Church is bound to become more clear. [See Entry 2: 11933].—*Francis G. Wilson*.

11931. BROWN, ROBERT G. Liberty. *Kentucky Law J.* 18 (3) Mar. 1930: 225-241.—Our liberties are not so well protected as it is the fashion to suppose. The concept of natural rights must be abandoned so far as it connotes complete protection from governmental action. Increasing limitation of liberty is the predominant legal phenomenon of our age; it is a necessary result of the growing complexity and delicacy of adjustment of our social life. Legislation is gradually restricting liberty to do spiteful acts. Liberty to choose one's occupation is no longer tolerable to its full extent, and courts are belatedly recognizing this fact. Liberty of contract requires regulation of the interest of the public in the interest of certain classes of the community who are in a poor bargaining position.—*Charles W. Shull*.

11932. HEADLAM, ARTHUR C., et al. Church and state. *Rev. of the Churches*. 5 (4) Oct. 1928: 441-491.

11933. MARSHALL, CHARLES C. The Catholic church and the state—The issue is joined. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145 (3) Mar. 1930: 404-411.—The nomination of Smith and the Italo-Vatican agreement raise anew the question of the position of the Catholic citizen. In modern times the pope has released from obedience the citizens of France (1906) and Portugal (1911) to certain anti-clerical laws. The seat of moral authority in modern states must be either in the Roman Church

or in the "free conscience." [See Entry 2: 11930].—*Francis G. Wilson.*

11934. SFORZA, CARLO. The present pope's attitude toward liberalism. *Current Hist.* 31 (6) Mar. 1930: 1081-1086.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 11448, 11921, 11948, 11956, 11966-11967, 12044, 12051, 12054, 12061, 12067, 12139, 12145, 12160)

11935. BARDA, ERNEST. Les principales réformes fascistes. [Principal Fascist reforms.] *Bull. Mensuel de la Soc. de Légis. Comp. Arée.* 57 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 279-331.

11936. BARKER, ERNEST. Democracy and social justice. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (771) Mar. 1930: 300-307.—Reviews of Lindsay's *Essentials of Democracy*, Hobson's *Wealth and Life*, and Rosselli's *Mazzini e Bakounine*.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

11937. BENNI, ANTONIO. Italiens Wirtschaft und der Faschismus. [Italy's economy and Fascism.] *Z. of Geopol.* 6 (2) Feb. 1929: 126-130.—(Chart.)

11938. FERRARI, G. L'avvenir du fascisme. [The future of Fascism.] *Flambeau.* 10 (9) Sep. 1, 1928: 30-44.

11939. JANSTEIN, ELISABETH. Panait Istrati und sein Russlandbuch. [Istrati's book on Russia.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (2) Jan. 11, 1930: 52-55.—Istrati's bitter attack on Soviet Russia (*Vers l'autre flamme*, 3 vols.) caused an international sensation and harmed Russia. A letter has now been discovered written by Istrati from Moscow in September, 1928, that is, after he had been in Russia for more than 11 months, in which he sings the praises of Soviet Russia in the most extravagant manner. The letter is authentic. The explanation for the complete turn-about is to be found partly in the fact that Victor Serge, Roussakov's son-in-law, wrote a very large portion of the book, partly in Istrati's anger over the Roussakov affair, and partly in the poetical, fanatic, and explosive character of Istrati. The theory of bribery is rejected.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

11940. LONGHI, SILVIO. Un'altra applicazione della carta del lavoro. [Another application of the char-

ter of labor.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (12) Dec. 1929: 979-983.—Discussion of the provisions of the Fascist charter of labor concerning the regulation of the seizable part of salaries for debts.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11941. MATISSE, GEORGES. Le militarisme et la civilisation. [Militarism and civilization.] *Evolution (Paris).* 3 (35) Nov. 1928: 14-33.

11942. MINLOS, B. МИНЛОС, Б. Австрия на пути к фашизму. [Austria on the road to Fascism.] *Международная Жизнь.* (11) 1929: 30-46.—Two types of Fascism exist in Austria: (1) that of the petty bourgeois subsidized by the more powerful bourgeois classes; and (2) that of the social Democrats. The latter proved its existence, for in the tragic days of July, 1927, during the proletarian insurrection in Vienna, the *Schutzbund*, the military guard of the petty bourgeois Fascists, together with the *Heimwehr*, the guard of the Social Democrats, marched against the proletarian revolutionists. Since then the Austrian government has tended to Fascistize the state administration. The concrete program of this policy was outlined by Schober, on Sep. 27, 1929, in a speech delivered in the Austrian National Council.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

11943. RELIG, EUGEN. Les intellectuels et le contrôle politique. [Intellectuals and political control.] *Evolution (Paris).* 3 (33) Sep. 1928: 34-44.

11944. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. Will Europe be Americanized? *Yale Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1930: 433-446.—In the last twenty years the United States has developed a new method of production, the consequence of which is that an overwhelmingly powerful America now confronts Europe. American methods of production would be difficult of adoption in a continent divided into small, jealous countries, with many customs barriers and with emphasis on political instead of economic questions, and so conscious of a magnificent past as to be slow in experimenting with new methods for fear of jeopardizing their traditional civilization. If the human race prefers to be well equipped, comfortable, with a high standard of living, it will follow Ford and Hoover; it is on this plan that the world is for the present revising its estimates; but if humanity is ever again preoccupied with the question of the individual, the European philosophy and standards may again win the hearts of men.—*Robert P. Lane.*

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

(See Entries 10059, 10063, 10067-10068, 10070, 10123, 10125, 10172, 11281, 11351, 11390)

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 10017, 10785, 10787, 10789, 11928, 12075, 12144)

11945. HAND, LEARNED. Is there a common will? *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (1) Nov. 1929: 46-52.—As to the great body of common law there is no common will, if the phrase means the assent of the majority of people living; it is rather a body of custom resulting from compromises of aged conflicts and the innovations of officials. The real meaning of rule by common will is that peaceful means are available by which law can be changed when it becomes irksome to enough powerful people who can make their will effective. Even the opposition of a so-called common will to existing law is therefore not important until such opposition becomes effective through the regular processes of the law itself.—*M. Seasongood.*

11946. MALBERG, CARRÉ DE. La distinction des lois matérielles et formelles et le concept de loi dans la constitution de Weimar. [The difference between material and formal laws and the concept of law in the

constitution of Weimar.] *Bull. Mensuel. Soc. de Légis. Comparée.* 57 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 597-619; 58 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 155-173.—According to the doctrine of the dualism of law, a distinction is to be made between material and formal law. Material law is defined as all general rules of conduct issued in a constitutional manner by any organ of the government authorized to do so. Thus material law comprises (1) ordinances emanating from administrative bodies such as cabinet decrees, orders in council and the like; (2) international treaties negotiated by the executive and sanctioned by one or both chambers; and (3) statutes enacted by the legislature. Formal law, on the other hand, is only that body of legal rules which have been passed by the legislature as the constitutionally designated organ for the enactment of formal legislation. They may contain general rules of conduct for all citizens, or specific directions for the administration of government bureaus, the procedure of courts, and the personnel of the public service. The doctrine of the dualism of law is the one prevailing in France and particularly in Germany where it has been maintained by Laband, G. Jellinek, G. Meyer, and Anschütz against the opposition of Martitz, Zörn, and Haenel. Heller and Wenzel aim to demonstrate: (1) that the doctrine as defined above, being founded upon historical prem-

ises no longer valid, has no rational basis of existence at the present time; and (2) that it finds no support in the fundamental principles and specific provisions of the republican constitution of the Reich.—*Johannes Mattern.*

11947. PHILIP, A. L'autonomie syndicale. [Syndicalist autonomy.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (4) Jul. 1928: 327-335.—A brief comparative analysis of syn-

dical autonomy in the sphere of purely professional or occupational interests and its limits before the English, French, and American courts. The evolution of English jurisprudence since 1874 is less towards syndical autonomy than towards the intervention by the state and judicial power in the conduct of professional and occupational affairs.—*Herman C. Beyle.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 11500, 11765, 11946, 11968, 11969, 11971, 12086, 12097)

AUSTRIA

11948. VOEGELIN, ERICH. Die österreichische Verfassungsreform von 1929. [The Austrian constitutional reform of 1929.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(9) Jan. 1930: 585-615.—Federalism in Austria is not rooted in ethnic or deep cultural contrasts among the different *Länder* but rather in political actions, of Austria's first government which allowed it to become powerful, and in the consolidation of party power on the basis of the contrast between the Catholic *Länder* and Vienna with its metropolitan socialism. The constitutional reforms as proposed by the government last October are a combination of parliamentarism, dictatorship, and functional representation. The government program is analyzed in great detail. Provisions as to the division of power between the Bund and the *Länder*, the extreme strengthening of the presidential power, with its possibilities for the exercise of a legitimate dictatorship, are unified by the consistent attempt at the suppression of the Socialist opposition in matters of finance, government building enterprises (worker's dwellings), education, police, representation in the federal council, amendments to the constitution, local elections, etc. The present constitutional reform became possible only under the pressure of the *Heimwehr* movement which aimed at the purification of public life. Its demands, however, were transformed by the politicians for the purpose of suppressing one party and strengthening the others. The intentions of the *Heimwehr* were thereby changed into their direct opposite; only insofar as the Social Democratic party has lost ground, an important aim of the *Heimwehr* was realized. The Socialists have been successful in their struggle against the attempt to establish a dictatorship of the government majority; but the re-organization of the three highest courts of the republic (the civil and criminal, administrative, and constitutional matters) actually opens the way to the domination of the courts by the party machinery in power. The reforms satisfy nobody: the Socialists are merely put in the defensive, the majority parties have realized very few of their aims and the *Heimwehr* practically none.—*John B. Mason.*

BULGARIA

11949. PENAKOV, I. La législation sur la propriété rurale dans la Dobroudja du Sud. [Legislation concerning rural property in South Dobruja.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(3-4) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 10-42; (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 41-52.—The Rumanian law of 1924, concerning the verification of titles to rural lands in South Dobruja, is unique in European legislation because of its excessively complicated formalities and its rigor. Verification seems to be a subterfuge for the confiscation of the agricultural land of Bulgarian and Turk minorities. Rumanian practice suffers from comparison with the policies of Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria in territory acquired from Turkey in 1913. Even in the difficult field of colonial administration, where property rights are poorly established, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany have had greater respect

for the rights of natives than has Rumania. (See Entry 2: 8165.)—*Frederic Heimberger.*

POLAND

11950. DUBIENSKI, ALEKSANDER. Das polnische Budgetrecht. [Polish budgetary law.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 22-33.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11951. KOPCZYŃSKI, JAN. Das polnische Beamtenrecht. [Polish law concerning governmental officials.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 34-47.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11952. MAKOWSKI, WACŁAW. Verfassungsfragen in Polen. [Constitutional problems in Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 9-13.—The Polish Constitution of 1921 provides for periodic constitutional revisions every 25 years and for special revisions to be decided upon by the Sejm by a majority of 3/5 of its members. The Polish government availed itself of the later possibility in 1926 when Pilsudski came to power. The changes then introduced into the constitution strengthened the position of the president of the republic by giving him the power to dissolve parliament without the agreement of the senate as provided for by the constitution. The president is also henceforth authorized, in certain cases, to issue decrees and to publish the government draft budget as a law, if it be not approved or rejected within a fixed period by the parliament. Though the value of these amendments cannot be overlooked, a series of constitutional difficulties which should be met still remains. The most important is the question of modifying the supreme authorities of the state and a means of settling any dissension which arises between legislature and administration.—*O. Eisenberg.*

UNITED STATES

11953. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. Trade regulations—What is matter of public interest to justify issuance of complaint by Federal Trade Commission—Judicial review of administrative actions. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(7) Mar. 1930: 815-819.—In case of *Federal Trade Commission v. Klesner*, Brandeis handed down the unanimous decision of the court that in the case of the Federal Trade Commission's deciding between two private parties: (1) the commission may file a complaint if the proceedings are in the public interest; (2) the commission will be the judge of what is the public interest and the court will ordinarily respect its decision; (3) the commission drafts a resolution prompted by some person or body upon some case. Should it be necessary to call upon the courts of proper jurisdiction for an order compelling obedience, the court could then take up the matter of the commission's jurisdiction. This is considered a valuable forward step in our knowledge of administrative procedure.—*A. J. Pieters.*

11954. BAIRD, E. G. Judicial review of decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of North Dakota. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3(1) Feb. 1930: 16-24.—The law forbids appeal except where the Bureau denies the rights of complainants. But, despite local decisions, it still seems open to doubt whether an appeal will lie

where a claim is granted. Consideration of judicial interpretation of similar laws in other jurisdictions (Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Federal) indicate that, despite statutory directions, there is an inherent right of appeal to correct arbitrary actions of a commission, or an obvious denial of justice. Such commissions as these are held to be administrative, not judicial, and the question of their jurisdiction is one to be passed on by the courts. But generally findings of fact by these commissions are not subject to review by the courts.—*J. H. Leek.*

11955. BURGESS, KENNETH F. The twilight zone between the police power and the commerce clause. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 162-178.—The federal government cannot regulate intrastate commerce except when necessitated by the effective control of interstate commerce, or to prevent discrimination against interstate commerce. The states cannot regulate interstate commerce except where, in the absence of federal action, the states apply reasonable regulation to what is primarily a local matter. As to matters logically requiring a national, uniform regulation, the inaction of congress is taken to mean that there is to be no regulation. But the question whether congress can, by permissive legislation, allow the states to regulate any such matters has not been definitely settled. Some early prohibition laws and cases seem to indicate a federal power to permit states to apply their local police regulations to national matters, but a later case relating to workmen's compensation seems to throw doubt on the question. With this problem in mind, inquiry is applied to federal laws on aeronautics, radio, electrical power, motor vehicles, packers and stockyards. In these fields the most remarkable feature is a provision in the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 which authorizes the Federal Government to regulate intrastate commerce where the state does not act. These acts do not, however, clear up the twilight zone above mentioned.—*J. H. Leek.*

11956. COYLE, EDWARD L. Limiting the freedom of speech by suppressing the advocacy of direct action. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(2) Mar. 1930: 211-216.—The passage of numerous sedition and criminal syndicalism acts has raised the question of how far the power to suppress the advocacy of political and social reform by direct action is limited by the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press. In the Schenck case the Supreme Court made the existence of a clear and present danger that substantive evils would result the test of criminality, but the Gitlow case abandoned this rule. Hence, the constitution offers no protection to those who advocate political and social reform by force and violence, and places in the hands of officials a power which may easily be abused.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

11957. FRANKLIN, FABIAN. Prohibition: ten years after. *Forum.* 83(4) Apr. 1930: 209-214.

11958. GOLD, NATHANIEL. The New York telephone rate decision. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1930: 180-188.—The telephone company serving the state of New York won a partial victory in November, 1929, in its battle for higher rates. Limited increases were permitted by the courts which approved a 7% return on a valuation of 64% of that claimed by the company. The principal questions in the case concerned the computation of depreciation.—*Harvey Walker.*

11959. HAZARD, HENRY B. Naturalization and the prohibition amendment. *Georgetown Law J.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 199-214.—Almost without exception, American courts have held that candidates for citizenship who violate our liquor laws are not persons of good moral character, and not attached to the principles of the constitution, nor well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States.—*Charles W. Shull.*

11960. M., M. G. Jr. Application of the Sherman

and Clayton acts to holding companies organized by parent railroad corporations. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(5) Mar. 1930: 652-656.—Viewed historically, the supreme court has been both strict and liberal in its interpretation of these statutes. The case of *U. S. v. Trans-Missouri Freight Assoc.* 166 U. S. 290 (1896) marks a departure from the common law test of the legality of "combinations in restraint of trade." In the *Standard Oil and American Tobacco Cases* the Court applied the common law rule of reason as the proper test for the statute. It is argued that the same attitude should be taken toward combination of carriers.—*A. T. Mason.*

11961. MASON, ALPHEUS T. The labor decisions of Chief Justice Taft. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(5) Mar. 1930: 585-625.—Chief Justice Taft has had more to do with formulating, developing, and shaping the law of organized labor than any other person in the United States. In 1890, as judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, he delivered the opinion in the case of *Moore and Co. v. Bricklayers' Union*, 23 Weekly L. Bull. 48, and crystallized the law regarding the secondary boycott. As circuit court judge, he rendered two labor decisions in the years 1893 and 1894 respectively, which not only confirmed the use of injunctions in labor disputes, but foreshadowed the rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court in two notable labor cases. During his presidential campaign in 1908, he pointed out the abuses of the injunction and suggested remedies. In an address before the American Bar Association in 1915, he made a detailed study of the effect of the labor clauses of the Clayton Act, and concluded that they made no radical changes in the existing law of labor. Taft delivered the opinion of the Supreme court in important cases, e.g., *American Steel Foundries v. Tri-City Trades Council* 257 U. S. (1921) in which he defined the law of picketing, *Truax v. Corrigan*, 257 U. S. 312 (1921) in which he declared unconstitutional the provisions for compulsory arbitration of the Kansas Industrial Court Act; *United Mine Workers v. Coronado Coal Co.*, 259 U. S. 344 (1922) in which he held a trade union, although unincorporated, suable.—*A. T. Mason.*

11962. MORELAND, ROY. Injunctive control of family relations. *Kentucky Law J.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 207-224.—In a Texas case of alienation of the wife's affection, the court was willing to protect the personal rights as well as the husband's property rights. In two similar adultery cases (N. Y. and Ohio) injunctions were refused. As to cases involving infants it is clear that the court of equity has jurisdiction over the person as well as property of infants. In one child case the court protected personality as such but there was also the basic property right of the parent to have his children and their services. In conclusion it would appear that equity has jurisdiction to protect family relations. In husband and wife cases the remedy at law is inadequate and a property right on which to base an injunction can be found if the court does not care to protect personal rights as such. To grant relief by injunction is questionable because of, (a) the difficulty in enforcement of the decree, (b) the doubtful benefits to be obtained, and (c) the inherent danger of going too far in the control of personal affairs.—*L. M. Brooks.*

11963. SWENSON, RINEHART, J. New York court sustains the executive budget. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1930: 81-88.—In January, 1929, Governor Roosevelt transmitted to the New York legislature the first budget under the constitutional amendment adopted Nov. 8, 1927. The budget bill contained in a number of lump-sum appropriations, not itemized, for the administrative departments, with provision for segregation by the governor alone. The legislature passed the bill with an amendment which called for segregation by a committee consisting of a chairman of the legislative finance committees and the

governor. The governor vetoed these items and sent to the legislature two alternative supplemental budget bills, one containing lump-sum appropriations to be segregated by the governor, the other providing for itemized appropriations. The first of these bills was not acted upon by the legislature. The second was passed in a modified form. The governor approved the lump-sum appropriations but disapproved the general segregation section, on constitutional grounds. The controversy was submitted on an agreed statement of facts to the appellate court, which held that the appointment of members of the legislature to perform administrative functions was unconstitutional under the constitution of New York. The decision implied that the governor may not attach to his budget bills clauses providing for segregation by himself alone, but that segregation of lump-sum appropriations must be left to the heads of the administrative departments concerned. If this dictum prevails the attempt to centralize in the governor responsibility for the segregation of

appropriations will have been defeated, and the budget amendment will be devitalized.—*Harvey Walker.*

11964. UNSIGNED. Price discrimination under the Clayton act. *Yale Law J.* 38(6) Apr. 1929: 804-809.

11965. UNSIGNED. Reproduction cost and original prudent investment. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 198-201.—At one time, when reproduction cost was apparently much lower than original investment, the public regulation advocates favored the former as a basis for rate-fixing; now the situation has changed. Experience during the World War brought out great difficulties in applying the reproduction theory, and greater weight began to be attached to original investment. But the Supreme Court reversed the Commission in its St. Louis and O'Fallon decision and again emphasized reproduction cost. The writer holds this to be a correct application of the Fourteenth Amendment.—*J. H. Leek.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 12084)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 11804, 11842, 11921, 11935, 12003, 12020, 12050, 12199, 12244)

ITALY

11966. SALVEMINI, GAETANO. The grand council of Fascism. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 292-300.

11967. SELVI, GIOVANNI. I consigli provinciali dell'economia nel nuovo ordinamento. [The provincial economic councils within the new regime in Italy.] *Gerarchia.* 9(11) Nov. 1929: 910-916.—The abolition of the ministry of economy whose functions have been divided between the ministry of Agriculture and the newly created ministry of corporations, as well as the institution of the new National Council of Corporations replacing the old Superior Council of National Economy have raised the question of reforming the provincial councils of economy. Various schemes have been suggested and these are summarily examined by the author in accordance with the Fascist corporative organization.—*O. Eisenberg.*

SWEDEN

11968. ANDRÉN, GEORG. Konstitutionalism och parlamentarism. [Constitutionalism and parliamentarism.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(3) 1930: 151-169.—The Swedish fundamental law of 1819 is clearly to be called constitutional. The idea of separation of powers which it embodied was dictated both by Swedish experience and by foreign doctrines. Recently democracy has accomplished a shifting of the balance of power in favor of the Riksdag, so that the present constitution may—with some reservations—be called parliamentary. The judicial functions have been transferred more and more from the administrative organs to the courts, particularly in the establishment of the High Administrative Court in 1909. The line of demarcation between the judicial and the other organs of the state have, in general, been made stricter than was foreseen by the framers of the Constitution Act of 1809, but the division of power between the king and the Riksdag has been almost erased by the process of parliamentarisation for which the constitution has proved to be sufficiently flexible.—*Walter Sandelius.*

UNITED STATES

11969. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. The problem of prohibition enforcement. *Current Hist.* 31

(6) Mar. 1930: 1164-1167.—Adoption of the prohibition amendment was preceded by a century of agitation, in the course of which 33 states passed prohibitory acts; the present argument that governmental prohibition abridges natural rights is therefore hard to maintain. Other countries have met the liquor problem differently (e.g., England, Finland, Sweden, Germany). The present open violation of the law is demoralizing; but the inefficient restriction of the liquor traffic before the amendment was demoralizing.—*Robert P. Lane.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 11790, 11963, 12070, 12077, 12081, 12102, 12191)

UNITED STATES

11970. ADAMS, CHESTER D. Juvenile court administration in Kentucky. *Kentucky Law J.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 264-271.—A description of the activity of a juvenile court under the statutes of Kentucky.—*Charles W. Shull.*

11971. BAKER, NEWMAN F. Some legal aspects of impeachment in Louisiana. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(4) Mar. 1930: 359-387.—The legality of the impeachment proceedings against Governor Long is upheld, because: A. The statute of 1855, which provides that a memorial must be presented to the house of representatives signed and sworn to by the one who presents it, and which was not complied with, does not apply, because it is in violation of the constitution of 1921. B. The governor's failure to mention impeachment as an object of the called session does not make the legislature's action illegal; the Supreme Court of Texas in the Ferguson case upheld the legislature's right to impeach at such a special session. C. The extension of the session beyond the limit of eighteen days set by the governor does not make the proceedings invalid, because the time limitation holds good for legislation, but not for impeachment. The Senate as a court of impeachment voted to admit all charges brought to it and overruled a demurrer that charges were invalid, yet fifteen senators swore that they had decided because of the alleged illegality of the proceedings to vote for acquittal regardless of the evidence, and thus the indictment is still outstanding, though no trial is likely to occur.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

11972. BUCKLEY, LEER. Jury selection in Kentucky. *Kentucky Law J.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 272-280.—Buckley describes the various processes in use in Ken-

tucky: selection of jury commissioners, the preparation of the list of prospective jurors, and the method of determining the panel.—*Charles W. Shull.*

11973. LANCASTER, LANE W. The background of a state "boss" system. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(5) Mar. 1930: 783-798.—The "boss" system of Connecticut, while operating in a highly urbanized environment, rests essentially upon a rural and small-town point of view. While the population of pure native stock is but a small proportion of the total, the present system is primarily the product of the hold which that section of the population has upon the government of the state. Conditions favoring "bossism" are: (1) A constitutional system under which the political center of gravity is very definitely in the legislature; this opens the door to various kinds of special legislation often conceived in the interests of the dominant group; (2) an archaic representative system in which the small towns are vastly over-represented; (3) the persistence of certain aristocratic and deferential traditions which tend to oligarchic government; (4) the absence of machinery by which the voter may make his views felt directly upon the government and the parties; (5) the practical disappearance of an effective legislative minority; (6) the lack of an active opposition press; (7) the fact that the present boss and his lieutenants represent a desirable type of business success and therefore "fit into their environment successfully"; (8) the relatively good government provided by the present system.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11974. SHOEMAKER, MURRAY M. Uniform state laws and Ohio's part therein. *Univ. of Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(2) Mar. 1930: 222-224.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12065, 12066, 12072-12073, 12096, 12099, 12101)

GENERAL

11975. ADAMS, THOMAS. Skyscrapers and spaciousness. *Amer. City.* 42(3) Mar. 1930: 89-91.—The real problem is not the prevention of the skyscraper but the control of building bulks in relation to the spaces about them and to the social and economic needs of the city. Height and area are the two elements of bulk. All land in every city should be divided into two main categories for purposes of height restrictions: land which is still unbuilt upon, or covered to 50% or less of the gross area; and land which is already used in excess of 50% of the gross area. In the first case, ideal zoning can be applied; in the second, there must be a compromise between the ideal and the existing situation. Land should be zoned in such a way that not more than 40% of the gross area will ever be built upon. This would permit the use of 80% of the area of private lots. All buildings in downtown districts should for each foot of height have at least one foot of open space at right angles with the building at the front and 3/4 of a foot at the rear.—*Harvey Walker.*

11976. MAY, SAMUEL C. The commission and council-manager plans compared. *Pub. Management.* 12(3) Mar. 1930: 236-238.—The commission plan shortened the ballot; it centralized upon a small group, and it did away largely with the spoils system. But from the administrative point of view the commission form cannot function properly even with men of integrity and character in charge. To have smoothly working machinery it is necessary to integrate. The council-manager plan provides a proper division between administration and policy determination. An opportunity is provided not only for integrated and efficient service, but also for democratic control.—*E. A. Helms.*

11977. REED, THOMAS H. The government of metropolitan areas. *Pub. Management.* 12(3) Mar. 1930: 75-78.—(8th in series) The most elementary

method of dealing with the problems arising from out-spreading population is that of simple annexation to the parent city. The principle of home rule and the fact that some sections in the area are decidedly the reverse of urban in character stand in the way of this as a satisfactory solution. Another expedient is the creation of special districts. Some have separately elected officials, others have representatives of the municipalities or other units concerned serving ex officio. The so-called federal plan seems to be the real solution. London and Greater Berlin now have this plan. An attempt to secure such a plan for Pittsburg failed but St. Louis is now engaged in trying to work out a plan of union with its suburban neighbors. Regional governments will offer marvelous opportunities for public service on the part of regional administrators, and a great field for efficient public management.—*E. A. Helms.*

11978. TELFORD, FRED. The city manager's personnel problem. *Pub. Management.* 12(3) Mar. 1930: 140-143.—Sufficient experience has not been accumulated to show conclusively how the personnel work can best be organized in a council-manager city. Best results are likely to be secured in those cities large enough to justify the employment of a full-time personnel specialist through setting up a personnel department, headed by a personnel director, appointed and removed by the city manager in about the same manner as other department heads, and paid a salary approximately equal to the salary paid the other important department heads.—*E. A. Helms.*

11979. WHITE, LEONARD D. Substituting scientific method for guesswork in government. *Pub. Management.* 13(3) Mar. 1930: 134-137.—Three particular projects are now well under way, each of which is entitled to have rather high recognition among city managers and other city chief executives. The first of these is the work which has been carried on by the Committee on Municipal Standards representing the Governmental Research Conference, the National Municipal League, and the International City Manager's Association. The second project is the collection of public welfare statistics by the University of Chicago with the co-operation of 35 cities scattered throughout the country. The third is the work of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records. Two reports have been published by this committee. The first is *A Guide for Preparing Annual Police Reports*. The second is *Uniform Crime Reporting*.—*E. A. Helms.*

11980. WRIGHT, HENRY. Wanted: A substitute for the gridiron street system. *Amer. City.* 42(3) Mar. 1930: 87-89.—The chief requirements for a street system are: a system of through traffic streets uninterrupted by local access to private frontage; small frontage of traffic streets; residential streets designed to discourage through traffic; main intersections of major streets with area provided for eventual grade separation or other methods necessary to facilitate uninterrupted traffic movement on these streets; excessive costs avoided. A plan which is a variation on the standardized basic street system of New York City is suggested. Main streets would be laid out one-half mile apart; 120 feet wide with one-half mile intersections; 325 feet in diameter; and one-quarter mile intersections 200×340 feet. For the internal system of each great square a swastika arrangement is suggested. This plan avoids through traffic invasion.—*Harvey Walker.*

GREAT BRITAIN

11981. UNSIGNED. The problem of Greater London. *New Statesman.* 34(883) Mar. 29, 1930: 797-798.—The Greater London Regional Planning Committee, representative of 150 or more local authorities concerned with town planning within that area, has published its first report. The report urges legislation

by parliament to guide the development of Greater London in the reservation of land for parks and open spaces, zoning, provision for a "green belt," prevention of sporadic building, and cessation of the "ribbon" developments along the new arterial roads. In an accompanying memorandum Raymond Unwin, technical advisor to the committee, insists upon a new approach to the whole problem; instead of reserving certain areas for open spaces, certain areas should be set aside for building purposes and all other areas reserved.—*R. F. Steadman.*

USSR

11982. MAXWELL, BERTRAM W. *Municipal government in Soviet Russia.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1930: 96-99.—Previous to 1925 the financial affairs of the city soviets were entirely merged with those of the higher soviets. By the Municipal Act of 1925, the city soviet was authorized to form and confirm its budget but a financial decree of the Union Central Executive Committee has made it mandatory upon the city soviets to present their budgets to the executive committees of the higher soviets for examination, review, audit, and final decision. The higher soviets make full use of their authority. County or provincial soviets may say what properties are to be assessed and exercise supervision over tax collection. Sources of revenue include taxes on buildings, transportation, and amusements; surtaxes on business and trade, income from agricultural lands within city limits; surcharges on rents, earnings and profit from state enterprises. Subsidies are sometimes granted by the state. Expenditures of cities are for the following purposes: the support of city soviets; law enforcement; education; museums; sanitary undertakings; maternal and child welfare; homes for the disabled; pensions to war veterans and dependents; eradication of diseases among domestic animals. The following expenditures are paid from county funds: elections; institutions for mothers and infants, hospitals; agricultural experiment stations. The provincial funds finance the following: support of technical schools; teacher's training schools and conferences; psychopathic hospitals, sanatoria, agricultural expositions, feeding stations for the unemployed, and quarters for troops. Municipal finance in Russia is still in the experimental stage. The government may learn that detailed control of all accounts tends to destroy initiative and eventually reacts disastrously upon city welfare.—*Harvey Walker.*

11983. UNSIGNED. *Municipal finance in the USSR.* *Soviet Union Rev.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 40-41.

UNITED STATES

11984. BRADFORD, ERNEST S. *Manager cities in action. II. Two New York cities.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1930: 162-164.—A report of the operation of the city manager plan in Auburn and Newburgh, New York.—*Harvey Walker.*

11985. BROWNLOW, LOUIS. *The co-ordination of municipal administration under the city manager.* *Pub. Management.* 12(3) Mar. 1930: 106-113.—In the order of their importance the objectives of cities fall into four general classes, namely, health, education, economic security, and culture. Three kinds of organization are set up to achieve these ends: (1) governmental organizations, (2) public utility corporations, and (3) voluntary associations. With respect to the first, two principal things have to be considered, democratic control and administrative management. The principles of administrative management that have succeeded in private business must be introduced, but without sacrificing democratic control.—*E. A. Helms.*

11986. GARBER, J. OTIS. *The municipal cabinet in the United States.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(3) Mar.

1930: 168-172.—Seven mayor-council cities and six city manager cities were selected for this study. In no two cities of mayor-council type, is the same practice followed. In some cases due to the large number of departments, a cabinet meeting is impracticable. Mayors sit with the council in two cases, department heads have seats in the council regularly in three cases, and occasionally in two others. Five of the 7 mayor-council cities report cabinet meetings. In all of the city-manager cities, the manager sits with the council. In two city manager cities, no cabinet meetings are held, in three others they are held regularly and in one occasionally. Under the manager system the manager is the point of contact between the legislative body and the department heads, who are his subordinates. Three of the managers feel that they get better results through personal conferences with their department heads than through a cabinet meeting.—*Harvey Walker.*

11987. HUUS, RANDOLPH O. *Cleveland council removes city manager Hopkins.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1930: 155-157.—The report that the city manager plan in Cleveland is a failure, is unwarranted. The new city manager is far superior to the type that the political organization has usually backed.—*Harvey Walker.*

11988. HUUS, RANDOLPH O. *Cleveland women in government and allied fields.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1930: 88-92.—In Cleveland, women are holding 296 positions in which a background in the social sciences and especially in government is important. Of these 55% (162 positions) are with the public school system and the remaining 45% (148) with governmental units or with social or private agencies. Of these 148, 80 are strictly governmental jobs, 24 with the state, 19 with the county, and 35 with the city. Or with a different classification: administrative positions, 47; judicial, 48; and legislative, 5. While all the positions studied were such as to make an elementary background in political science essential, yet the information secured indicated on the whole scant appreciation of this fact.—*Harvey Walker.*

11989. MARTIN, EDWARD M. *Pulling Chicago's local government "out of the red."* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1930: 75-80.—Inability to meet payrolls, and prospective cuts in the police, fire and health departments is directing public attention to the virtual bankruptcy of the city of Chicago and the county government of Cook County, the Board of Education and the Sanitary District of Chicago. The circumstance which precipitated the predicament was the delay in completing the reassessment of real estate in Cook County. The Joint Commission on Real Estate Valuation is carrying on the project of reassessment in order to keep the local governments out of the red. State legislation needed to correct the defects includes: (1) A sound assessment service. (2) A limitation upon borrowing power. (3) A definite budget law which controls expenditures in relation to revenue. (4) A finding of existing debts.—*Harvey Walker.*

11990. NOLTING, ORIN F. *Council-manager government in 1929.* *Pub. Management.* 12(3) Mar. 1930: 82-88.—During the year 1929, 28 cities were added to the list of council-manager cities. Nineteen of these adopted the plan during the year. Six had adopted the plan previously but were placed on the official list of such cities. Two had adopted charters in 1928 which did not go into effect until 1929. Two cities abandoned the plan, 24 others defeated proposals to adopt the plan, and the courts in two states, Kentucky and Indiana, declared their state enabling acts void on technical grounds, thus abolishing the plan in five cities, including Indianapolis. On the other hand it is significant that 12 states considered legislation on the subject, that the plan was adopted in Cork, Ireland,

and that an active interest in the plan was shown by civic organizations and newspapers in a large number of cities, including Dallas, Houston, Philadelphia, and St. Paul. There is a definite trend toward the selection of out-of-town men as managers and the selection of experienced men.—*E. A. Helms.*

11991. PAINTER, J. H. Recommended model traffic ordinance. *Texas Municipalities*. 17 (3) Mar. 1930: 67-69.

11992. SANDERSON, DWIGHT. The community as an administrative unit. *Rural Amer.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 5-9.—Judging by available data it would seem that, in the northeastern quarter of the United States, villages of approximately 1,000 population (and in other sections smaller villages of 700 or 800 with a correspondingly larger open country population) and their tributary area will form the average unit for the maintenance of a high school. Such a unit would result in a larger supporting area, making possible a more suitable building and teaching force and probably a governing board of higher quality. Other institutions besides the school can derive apparently similar benefits by such a community unit.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

11993. SHENTON, CLARENCE G. History and functions of the municipal court of Philadelphia. *Bur. Munic. Res. Philadelphia Munic. Court Survey Ser.* 1930: xx+102.—The municipal court of Philadelphia, established in 1913, is the only statutory court of that city. It consists of a president judge and nine associate judges chosen by the voters for a term of ten years. The judges designate one of their number as president judge for a term of five years. He directs the business of the court while the board of judges appoints the employees. The employees are not subject to civil service regulations since the municipal court is a county agency. In 1929 the city council appropriated \$1,090,000 to provide for 569 employees. The administrative structure of the court includes the executive office; the conciliation, small claims and legal division; the medical department; the statistical department; and the probation department, which is divided into 11 divisions and bureaus according to the type of cases handled. For the hearing of cases within the jurisdiction of the court, there are five divisions: civil, criminal, juvenile, domestic relations, and misdemeanors. Jurisdiction in civil actions extends to cases not exceeding \$2,500; in criminal actions, to all except certain major crimes. Physical and mental examinations form an important part in the disposition of cases of disorderly conduct of minors.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

11994. UNSIGNED. Parking restrictions and reactions in several large cities. *Amer. City.* 42 (3) Mar. 1930: 122-123.—A compilation of data on parking restrictions and attitudes of merchants toward the use of parking space in 16 large cities.—*Harvey Walker.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entry 10778)

UNITED STATES

11995. WAGER, PAUL W. The case for the county manager. *Pub. Management.* 12 (3) Mar. 1930: 78-82.—The enormous waste in county government, conservatively estimated at 10 to 15% cannot be stopped until two conditions have been met. The county manager can see the relation of one office to another and where the work of each fits into the general plan. He must be something of a seer as well as an administrator, and a teacher as well as a financial director. However, experience in North Carolina indicates that the office will generally be evolved rather than created and that the most essential qualification of a county manager at the present stage of development is a thorough knowledge of accounting. At any

rate, centralized fiscal control is the first step toward administrative unity, as well as the cornerstone of democratic government. [See Entry 1: 4487].—*E. A. Helms.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 11148, 11477, 11505, 11738, 11795, 11803, 11844, 11887, 11949, 12074, 12149, 12158, 12163, 12197, 12245)

BELGIUM

11996. WAUTERS, A. Belgian policy in the Congo. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9 (1) Jan. 1930: 51-62.—After reviewing facts of policy, trade statistics, and social conditions in the Belgian Congo, it can be concluded that Belgium is faithfully carrying out her colonizing mission. She is in the Congo to civilize the black races and to put boundless wealth into circulation. These two purposes are consistent *inter se*. The Negro is now no longer a local problem, but a factor in international relations.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

FRANCE

11997. NOUVION, GEORGES DE. La défense des territoires d'outre-mer. [The defence of France's colonial possessions.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Mar. 15, 1930: 297-313.—France's control of territories 20 times as large as the motherland, in all portions of the world and containing resources of inestimable value, has aroused the envy of other countries such as Italy, which is even now casting covetous glances at French North and French West Africa. The future greatness of France rests upon her continued ownership of the regions now hers, hence common prudence dictates their proper protection. Naval bases must be constructed, colonial armies must be greatly enlarged and better trained, strategic railroads must be built and air fleets must be provided. Native troops should be employed and the colonies should be made to bear much of the cost.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11998. VOGÜE, ARMAND DE. L'avenir de l'Indochine. [The future of Indo-China.] *Correspondant.* 101 (1617) Mar. 10, 1930: 746-761.—The admission of natives to the civil service in French Indo-China, will result in the most progressive native race, the people of Annam, monopolizing the administration, driving out the French, and subjugating their fifty million fellow-countrymen.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

GREAT BRITAIN

11999. ALEKSANDROV, B. АЛЕКСАНДРОВ, Б. Палестина под британским мандатом. [Palestine under the British mandate.] *Международная Жизнь.* (11) 1929: 12-29.—The analysis of Palestine's social economic life reveals the true causes of the Jewish-Arab conflicts. The mass-purchases of land by Zionists have increased the price and given rise to conflicts between Jews and fellahin who are working on the properties of big Arab landlords. The latter, thus supported by the fellahin, are fighting the Jewish immigrants and consider them as strangers who menace the existing patriarchal conditions in the country. Jews do not play the principal role in Palestine's economy. They are hindered by the Arabs and by English capital which attempts to control the large enterprises. The Arab proletarian will in future be the greatest social factor in the country; he adapts himself more easily to hard work and climatic conditions. The Jewish workers' organization "Histadruth," in its desire to grant work to Jewish laborers, provokes discontent among the Arab working class. The Arab feudal lords and traders, in order to fight the Zionists' economic expansion in Palestine with more success, are ready to stop their struggle against the British government. Many restrictions are being issued with regard to the Jews: limita-

tion of immigration, of entering the army, police and governmental service, in obtaining citizenship, etc. A League for the 7th Dominion composed of representatives of the 3 chief parties was recently created in England. It advocates conferring a status of Dominion upon Palestine.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

12000. **ATHLONE**, South Africa and the Empire. *J. African Soc.* 28 (110) Jan. 1929: 111-114.

12001. **CAMPBELL, SPENCER**. The future of Tanganyika. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (745) Jan. 1929: 123-129.

12002. **CHANCELLOR, JOHN**. Progress and development of Southern Rhodesia. *J. African Soc.* 28 (110) Jan. 1929: 149-154.

12003. **NOMAD**. A constitution for India. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (745) Jan. 1, 1929: 84-92.

THE NETHERLANDS

12004. **HULSHOFF POL, D. J.** De belastingdruk op de Inlandsche bevolking in de Buitengewesten. [The burden of taxation of the native population in the Outer Districts.] *Econ. Statist. Berichten.* 15 (742) Mar. 1930: 258-260; (743) Mar. 1930: 283-285.—An inquiry has been made regarding the burden of taxation of the natives in the Outer Districts. The total amount of taxes is everywhere below 15%, sometimes below 10%. Complaints are uttered only regarding the unequal working of the taxes in some cases. The government has proposed a scheme by which the income tax exemption is fixed at f. 300, instead of f. 120, when the income is not obtained from ground possession. This reduction of tax may be considered unnecessary or unjust for the Outer Districts where there is plenty of ground but where there is a lack of labor. For the self governing territories it would result in a loss of 70% of the total revenue. The system of forced labor called *heerendiensten* will gradually be abolished. An important question is that of the double taxation, viz. income tax and export duty paid for one product; it is therefore desirable to lower the income tax in districts where export duties are levied.—*Cecile Rothe*.

12005. **NEDERBURGH, I. A.** Naar aanleiding van een "conflict." [With reference to a "conflict."] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1 (25) Mar. 1930: 204-205.—Section 89 of the East Indian Government Act prescribes that, when no agreement between the governor general and the national council is obtained regarding a bill, this bill has to be discussed once more by the national council. At the beginning of 1929 such a disagreement has occurred. The college of delegates had accepted a bill; after a month the governor general objected to it and invited the national council to discuss the bill once more. The Governor General may decide, however, that the question of final authority in regard to a bill is too urgent to await the meeting of the national council.—*Cecile Rothe*.

12006. **POORTMAN, C.** De verhouding Nederland—Indië. [The relation between Holland and the Netherlands Indies.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1 (24) Mar. 1930: 194-197.—Thirty years ago Java was the only important part of the Netherlands Indies besides Deli and the tin-islands; the other islands could not pay their own schools, sanitary service, etc. The initiative to any development never comes from the natives but always from the Europeans or from the natives after contact with the Europeans. The Outer Districts now

furnish products for the world market; here the native rubber production has increased enormously in the last few years. The increasing profits, derived from the disclosing of several territories can be used by the Dutch government to promote the social conditions of the natives. Not only the natives, also Holland and the Dutch industries have great interest in the unity of Holland and the Netherlands Indies.—*Cecile Rothe*.

12007. **VOLLENHOVEN, C. VAN**. Politie overzee. [The police in the overseas territories.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (2) Mar. 1930: 133-158.—Only the Government Acts of Surinam and Curaçao mention the power of the police in Netherlands East Indies. The Yearly Colonial Report does not deal in details with the task and the action of the police; it is difficult to discover how the duties of the police have been distributed over the different groups of police-organs. In Surinam and Curaçao all the police are subordinate to the attorney general; in the Netherlands Indies the different staffs of the police are under a technical direction but they are subordinate to the governmental civil servants. The different parts of the police tasks are discussed in detail and the author explains the difficulties of the organization of the police-work in the colonies.—*Cecile Rothe*.

UNITED STATES

12008. **BOWDITCH, EDWARD**. What shall we do with the Philippines? *Asia.* 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 261-265, 291-296.—Philippine relations with China and India run back almost two thousand years. The Mohammedans were conquering and converting the Filipinos as far north as Manila when Legaspi colonized the archipelago in 1565. The Spaniards did much to christianize and civilize the island population except for the Mohammedans of Mindanao and Sulu. The American occupation was put on a civil government basis by the "McKinley Instructions" formulated by Elihu Root. The Jones Law of 1916 gave the Philippine Senate control over executive appointments. Governor-General Wood had the unpleasant task of putting back the hands of the clock by re-asserting executive authority and reorganizing the administrative service. The sentimentalists and the materialists are now agreed as to the desirability of Philippine independence but for quite different reasons. The author recommends definite steps toward independence, the immediate step to be the grant of "dominion status" for the Philippines with the responsible-ministry system of government for the Filipinos.—*O. Garfield Jones*.

12009. **COHN, S. F.** Military and civil power in the Philippine Islands. *Infantry J.* 36 (3) Mar. 1930: 289-291.—*H. A. de Weerd*.

12010. **FULLER, R. NELSON**. American achievements in Haiti. *Current Hist.* 32 (1) Apr. 1930: 86-90.—American intervention has brought about a far-reaching financial reorganization. The public debt has been reduced from \$30,772,000 at the time of intervention to \$17,744,000 in 1929. Exports have increased 68%. Roads were non-existent before; now there are 1000 miles of national highways. There are efficient telephone and telegraph systems and 89 miles of canals. There are 10 hospitals and 140 rural clinics, and more than 50 rural farm schools, with Haitian teachers and 10,000 students. Peace has been preserved. Through peace and prosperity the people have come to realize that law and order are the fundamentals of national and individual well-being.—*Nathaniel Peffer*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entries 11513, 11943, 11952, 11966, 12100)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 11481, 11487, 11518, 11922, 11935, 11938, 11942, 11948, 11961, 11987, 12069, 12107, 12259)

AUSTRIA

12011. COYNE, EDWARD J. Practical socialists at work in Vienna. *Studies: Irish Quart.* 19 (73) Mar. 1930: 86-100.—Instead of demolishing the academic monuments that Marx, Gorter, and Dietzgen have left, it would be more useful for Catholics to examine and adopt some of the measures which the socialist leaders in Vienna have taken. Socialist and Catholic reforms have many common aims: the amelioration of working class conditions. Socialism is better studied today in Vienna than it is in Russia. In Vienna the two great problems which Austrian Marxism has met and solved are taxation and the problem of housing.—*Frank Monaghan.*

12012. MAYR, KASPAR. The crisis in Austria. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (2) Feb. 1930: 80-83.—A sketch of the class struggles and the political and economic difficulties in dismembered Austria.—*Christina Phelps.*

12013. SOLOW, HERBERT. Unrest in Vienna. *Menorah J.* 18 (2) Feb. 1930: 137-147.—Ever since the birth of the Austrian republic, November, 1919, the citizens, divided into two major camps, have been engaged in a tense struggle. On the one side are the people of Vienna, proletarian, socialist, and anti-clerical; on the other, are the provinces, agricultural, anti-Socialist, and Catholic. The 300,000 Jews are the leaders in the Social Democratic party. Recently, the *Heimwehr*, taking the place of the old anti-Semitic *Hakenkreuzler*, has become the opponent of the Social Democratic party. The parties opposed to the Social Democrats tend to be both conservative and anti-Semitic. Not all Jews, however, support the Social Democratic alignment; some Jewish capitalists support the *Heimwehr*, in the belief that this party aims to maintain the status quo. The Radical Zionists oppose both the *Heimwehr* and the Social Democrats. The Revisionist Zionists form another political alignment, propagandizing for a Jewish state in Palestine. The future of the Austrian political and social struggle is uncertain.—*W. O. Brown.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

12014. POLLATSCHEK, GUSTAV. Thomas Masaryk. *Gesellschaft.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 213-227.—Thomas Masaryk was largely responsible for the independence of Czechoslovakia. Through his influence 3,000,000 Germans were incorporated in the Czech state and Austria was prevented from uniting with the German Reich. The World War transformed this philosopher and pacifist to a revolutionary leader. Practically every move made by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in their negotiations with the Dual Monarchy contains evidence of the influence of Masaryk.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

12015. ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia. *Current Hist.* 31 (6) Mar. 1930: 1109-1112.—A brief résumé of the career of the man who is regarded as the "father of his country," and under whose direction Czechoslovakia has attained a stability and prosperity unequalled in Central Europe.—*Arthur J. May.*

12016. SETON-WATSON, R. W. President Masaryk. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (771) Mar. 1930: 281-288.—In praise of Masaryk's work in creating and organizing the new Czechoslovakia.—*H. McD. Clowie.*

FRANCE

12017. BOURGIN, GEORGES. Jules Guesde. *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. Arbeiterbewegung.* 14 (1) 1929: 88-101.

12018. DONTENVILLE, J. Le réunion de l'Alsace à la France. [The reunion of Alsace with France.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 98 (2) Nov. 15, 1928: 127-140.

12019. MILLERAND, ALEXANDER. Foch. *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (18) May 3, 1930: 5-25.

12020. PAYEN, EDOUARD. L'instabilité ministérielle et la permanence des problèmes vitaux. [Cabinet instability and permanence of vital problems.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Mar. 15, 1930: 257-269.—The action of the chamber of deputies in the ministerial crisis of February-March, 1930, is incomprehensible. (Contains the ministerial programs presented to the chamber by the Chautemps government on Feb. 24, and by the new Tardieu ministry on March 5.)—*Allan F. Saunders.*

12021. RECOULY, RAYMOUND. Foch and Clemenceau. *Rev. de France.* 10 (9) May 1, 1930: 152-156.—Clemenceau's voice from the grave, *Grandeur and Misery of Victory*, having been, as is now notorious, provoked by Foch's *Memorial*, it seems fitting for the man who inspired the latter book to set forth its real motives. Foch's personal memoirs will be almost entirely military in scope. The man who took down almost day by day his ideas on politics and the general condition of Europe owed a self-conceived duty to publish them as promptly as possible. If the book contains criticisms, they are always objective, never personal. Clemenceau's attacks have not affected in the slightest the real greatness of any whom they are aimed against—Poincaré or Foch. For the real answers, we may depend on the former's well-known punctiliousness and use of documentary proofs, and on the latter's support from General Weygand, a closer companion than even M. Recouly.—*Julian Park.*

GREAT BRITAIN

12022. GARDINER, A. G. Lord Beaverbrook. *Vor Verden.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 128-134.—Lord Beaverbrook typifies the new age in journalism, the new regime which makes Downing Street a branch office of Fleet Street. The war showed Beaverbrook his opportunity. While he had laid the basis for his personal fortune as a very young man by reorganizing the Canadian cement industry, it was only through his precipitation of the Asquith Ministry's fall and his manipulation of Canadian opinion by conducting an English press campaign in support of Sir Sam Hughes, that Beaverbrook learned that the press could master the government. Downing Street no longer takes its cue from parliament but from the great newspaper magnate. The ministry may use even its official position to curry favor with this magnate. Any effort to dissolve the new intimacy between the statesman and the journalist entails the opposition and even the enmity of Beaverbrook, as Stanley Baldwin has discovered.—*Oscar J. Falmes.*

12023. MORGAN, W. T. Great Britain today: a political diagnosis. *Hist. Outlook.* 21 (5) May 1930: 201-206.—The parliamentary election of 1924 resulted in a Conservative majority of 200; that of 1929 in a Socialist plurality of 30. About 85% of the electorate went to the polls, a total of 23,000,000 votes being cast. Although the Liberals cast 5,000,000 of these they returned less than one-tenth of the members. It took three times as many votes to elect a Liberal as a Socialist. Why did the Socialists without funds, without a press, in the midst of an economic depression which sapped the membership of the trade unions, upon which

their political organization rested, accomplish the impossible? The marvelously effective organization of an inspired Labor party, the "flapper's" vote, and the British pessimism in regard to the problem of unemployment account for Conservative defeat. The Labor victory may mean the passing of the old conservative leaders, the reorganization of the Conservative party with the emphasis upon "Employment and Empire" and possibly the destruction of the Liberal party.—*Milton R. Gutsch.*

12024. NORITSKIĬ, A. НОРИЦКИЙ, А. Внутри-политические проблемы правительства Макдональда. [The internal political problems of the Macdonald government.] *Международная Жизнь.* (9-10) 1929: 15-28.—Since the first Macdonald government in 1924, the labor party has been preparing itself again to come to power by: (1) strengthening its bureaucratic and trade union organization; (2) seeking alliances with the bourgeoisie in the name of industrial peace; and (3) "cleaning out" all organizations of radical elements. The workers have become dissatisfied with Macdonald's social policy and are not willing to make concessions in their fight for higher wages and improvement of working conditions. The unemployment question has not been solved by the Labor government, for attention is being concentrated upon needs of industry. However, the greatest obstacle to the government's plan will be the opposition of the workers, the trade unions attempt to lower the exigencies of the working classes and to defend the government against workers' criticism. The lot of the Labor government depends on how long it will be possible for the trade unions to keep the working masses under their influence.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

INDIA

12025. BRIGGS, F. S. The Indian Hijrat of 1920. *Moslem World.* 20(2) Apr. 1930: 164-168.—When the 1920 non-cooperation movement was at its height, the Khilafat Committee, with the blessing of Gandhi, urged a general exodus of Moslems from India into Afghanistan. Many specious promises were made as the welcome awaiting them there by their co-religionists. It is uncertain just how large a response this propaganda met with, but certainly more than 500,000 *Muhajirin* (largely agriculturalists) gathered at the Khyber Pass from all over India, and set out for Kabul. They were soon disillusioned as to any rosy future in Afghanistan. Robbed and manhandled by frontier tribes, the vast majority made their way back into India, starving and penniless, only a few persevering until they came to Kabul. The returned *Muhajirin* were helped by the India government, but the resulting doubts engendered of the Khilafat Committee are a distinct element now to be reckoned with.—*H. W. Hering.*

12026. DUTT, CLEMENS. The Indian League for Independence. *Labour Monthly.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 22-28.

12027. LYTTON, EARL of. The Indian scene. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 300-310.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12028. RAMAIIYA, A. The problem of the Indian States. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(307) Feb. 1930: 137-142.

12029. VIRARAGHAVAN, K. C. The problem of the Indian common salt. *Indian Rev.* 31(3) Mar. 1930: 159-160.

IRISH FREE STATE

12030. O'SULLIVAN, M. D. Eight years of Irish Home Rule. *Quart. Rev.* 254(504) Apr. 1930: 230-249.—The ultimate object in Ireland must be the union of Ulster with the Free State. But the present political system with its proportional representation provides a disintegrating tendency which makes Mr. Cosgrave's government extremely difficult. Adult suffrage, also,

is an evil because of the uneducated political recklessness of the younger generation of Irish. Financial problems are the greatest immediate difficulty. By land acts and an Agricultural Credit Corporation progress has been made and a small-holders system set up. Government aid extends to numerous projects, drainage, afforestation, housing, roads, and others. The Irish language question, unfortunately a political issue, has made Irish compulsory in the elementary schools and essential for political advancement. Irish is virtually a "foreign" language, however, and especially with the incursion of English talkies cannot become a language of common intercourse. The study of Irish, which has no value outside Ireland, has led to the neglect of other modern languages.—*Chester Kirby.*

12031. UNSIGNED. En Irlande: histoire de six ans. [Six years of Irish history.] *Correspondant.* 100 (1596) Mar. 25, 1929: 801-824.

ITALY

12032. UNSIGNED. Statistica delle elezioni generali politiche per la XXVIII legislatura (24 marzo 1929—anno VII). [Statistics of the general political elections for the 28th legislature, March 24, 1929.] *Ist. Centrale di Stat. d. Regno d'Italia.* 1930: pp. 65.—A summary of all the different electoral laws of Italy shows in detail the electoral machinery and constitutes valuable aid for the study of successive changes in the composition of the electoral chamber. A detailed analysis of the electoral forms introduced by Fascism is added, including the electoral boundaries, the number of electoral divisions of each province, the population and number of males of voting age, the number of voters who have emigrated or whose votes are suspended because they are under arms, the list of penalties with reference to the different national confederations of syndicates and associations whose right of designating candidates the state recognizes. The final part of the volume shows for each province the results of the election of March 4, 1929. The volume contains also a classification of the persons elected according to occupation and a conspectus relating to the different legislatures and their duration.—*E. Antonucci.*

12033. WEINGARTNER, JOSEF. Südtirol. [South Tyrol.] *Hochland.* 26(10) Jul. 1929: 399-414.

MEXICO

12034. BEALS, CARLETON. Mexico and the communists. *New Republic.* 62(794) Feb. 19, 1930: 10-12.

12035. LEON, LUIS L. La doctrina la tactica, y la conducta politica del gobierno, en materia agraria. [The doctrine, the tactics, and the policy of the government in agricultural matters.] *Crisol; Rev. de Critica.* 2(3) Mar. 1930: 149-164.—The doctrine of the Mexican revolution of 1917 was fashioned out of the needs of the laborers and peasants, and adopted to those needs. The basic concept of the Mexican revolutionary doctrine is the social ownership of land, in the sense of a non-alienable family patrimony. The means or the tactics by which this ownership of land is to be made fruitful, is the improvement of the technique of agricultural production which will eventually obviate the dependence upon tariff walls. The policy of the Mexican government will be to extend credit facilities to agriculture.—*R. W. Pinto.*

12036. ROLLIN, LÉON. Le Mexique après un siècle de révolution: 1. Le problème religieux. [Mexico after a century of revolution: 1. The religious problem.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(600) Aug. 10, 1929: 1100-1103.—An historical survey of the problem of church and state in Mexico, and a brief statement of the conditions surrounding the agreement of June 21, 1929, followed by the personal opinion that the

church may regain its former prestige by admitting the supremacy of the state and staying out of politics.—*Luther H. Evans.*

12037. ROLLIN, LÉON. *Le Mexique après un siècle de révolution. 2. Le problème social et le militarisme.* [Mexico after a century of revolution: 2. The social problem and militarism.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(602) Aug. 24, 1929: 1139-1141.—In recent years the revolution has been social as well as political. It has resulted in more consideration for the Indians and in the awakening of the proletariat. The land reforms have been far reaching; the system of individual peasant land-ownership, despite the system of cooperatives, has tended toward political stability. Revolutions led by disaffected factions therefore become more difficult. The feudal military organization is being replaced by a national army devoted to the national welfare rather than to the interests of unpatriotic generals. Calles did much to bring about this transformation. (See Entry 2: 1560.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

POLAND

12038. RAPPAPORT, J. *Les fondements sociologiques de la question des nationalités en Pologne.* [The sociological basis of the question of nationalities in Poland.] *Monde Slave.* 6(11) Nov. 1929: 219-237.—The four national minorities in Poland create a difficult problem. In districts where Ukrainians outnumber the Poles two to one they have only one-sixth as much land. Agrarian laws providing for a just distribution of the land are not applied, as the Poles prefer to settle former soldiers there. Ukrainian intellectuals demand an equal right to hold public office particularly in Eastern Galicia. The question is complicated by the attraction "independent" Ukraina has for Ukrainians in Poland. Of the White Russians, the second largest minority, 90% are farmers. Since agrarian reform and primary schools are denied them, they too lend a willing ear to the communists. Jews scattered all over Poland have been forced into the cities as the villagers have freed themselves from Jewish money lenders. They have most of the trade in agricultural products and are the first to suffer when industry slackens. Emigration to Palestine and colonization in certain centers in Poland might be a solution. Germans, the smallest minority, live chiefly in cities. Poles are opposed to working for or trading with Germans. Poland deludes itself with the idea that it is a national state instead of a state of nationalities. The minorities are 38%, not the official 29%. Exclusion from public office and economic exploitation are likely to bring about catastrophe.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

12039. SARAPATA, JOSEF. *Praktische Fragen der polnischen Agrarreform.* [Practical questions of the Polish agrarian reform.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(7) Jul. 1929: 974-978.—A summary of legislation and litigation under the basic agrarian reform law of Dec. 28, 1925.—*M. W. Graham.*

RUMANIA

12040. IORGA, NICHOLAS. *Is Roumania a Balkan state?* *Roumania.* 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 14-16.

12041. KUPERMAN, LEON. *Overturn in Roumania.* *Menorah J.* 16(2) Feb. 1929: 112-121.

12042. LEPPER, G. H. *The new regime in Roumania.* *Engl. Rev.* (242) Jan. 1929: 54-59.

12043. MADGEARU, VIRGIL. *The new economic policy in Roumania.* *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(1) Jan. 1930: 90-99.—The coming into power on Nov. 10, 1928, of the National Peasant Party has brought about a re-orientation of Rumanian economic policy from industrialism to agrarianism. This favors international economic cooperation, a more tolerant

attitude towards labor, and a fair treatment of foreign capital. Tariffs, transit, and mining problems have been the most obstinate of solution.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12044. WOODS, H. CHARLES. *The new regime in Roumania.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(753) Sep. 1, 1929: 378-387.

12045. WRIGHT, F. C. *The political situation in Roumania.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 370-377.—The National Peasant Party's advent to power in 1928 under Jiliu Maniu was purely adventitious. Post-war Rumania had been ruled by King Ferdinand and Ionel Bratianu, leader of the Liberals. The king's death and Prince Carol's exile resulted in a regency council of three: Prince Nicholas, second son, not a strong figure and dominated by his mother, Queen Marie; the Patriarch Miron; and Buzdugan, the strongest of the three. The death of the latter some months ago created a crisis in which the government appointed Saratzeanu. But the regency is decidedly weaker now than before. The Peasant Party has not been entirely successful. The constitution is only workable by judicious evasion of its rules because of the illiteracy of the peasantry, and because of the political inexperience of the educated class.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

SPAIN

12046. BORGIO, POZZO di. *Le Général Primo de Rivera.* [General Primo de Rivera.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(7) Apr. 1, 1929: 481-507.

12047. SANZ Y ESCARTIN. *La situation en Espagne.* [The situation in Spain.] *Rev. de Paris.* 26(6) Mar. 15, 1929: 269-295.

TURKEY

12048. BRUNTON, C. D. *The passing of Islam in Turkey.* *Engl. Rev.* 50(5) May 1930: 592-599.—The Turkish republic, under the lead of Mustafa Kemal, has entirely dissociated the state from the Mohammedan religion. Despite the shocked protest of Indian Mohammedans, the khalifat was suppressed in 1924; the time-honored rite of calling to prayer from the minarets was abolished; and the Gregorian calendar was adopted in place of the Moslem lunar calendar. Most striking was the imposition of western dress in 1925. The elimination of Islam from the state was almost completed by the adoption, in 1926, of the Swiss legal code, and the prescription of the Turkish language as compulsory for all purposes. In 1928 the National Assembly voted to sever the Moslem religion from the Turkish constitution: Turks are now free to choose among religions, though not to attack religion. There is no probability of any successful reactionary movement: Turkey has accepted the ideal of adaptation and progress.—*H. D. Jordan.*

12049. CRABITES, PIERRE. *Is Turkey a Mohammedan country?* *Moslem World.* 20(2) Apr. 1930: 125-137.—How far does Angora typify the scrapping of the religious structure of the past? The enactments bearing upon the everyday life, such as dress, inheritance, family life, etc., which are being rigidly enforced, have a compelling interest, since heretofore the most autocratic sultans have left these subjects untouched. The primary source of all Islamic law has always been the Koran; to the Moslem, this is Bible, constitution, civil code, code of practice, and revised statutes; and its interpretation has been held infallible and unalterable. Since Angora has publicly thrown overboard the entire Moslem legislation and jurisprudence, actual practice would seem to make the above question not only fair, but significant.—*H. W. Hering.*

12050. MAHMOUD. *La Turquie nouvelle.* [New Turkey.] *Evolution (Paris).* 3(34) Oct. 1928: 24-28.

USSR

12051. ALEXEEV, PAUL. Zehn Jahre Agrargesetzgebung Sovetrusslands. [Ten years of Soviet Russia's agrarian legislation.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(7) Jul. 1929: 933-962.—Up to the revolution of 1917 the land legislation of Russia found itself under the fundamental influence of private law principles on the one hand and of the outworn, stratified class state on the other—hedged in by the law of private property among the nobility, and by the practical de facto possession of some of the soil by the peasantry. The provisional government did nothing; neither did the Constituent Assembly. The decree of the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Oct. 28/Nov. 10, 1917 set forth the principles of agrarian reform, abolishing private property in land, expropriating it without compensation and permitting it to be held only in usufruct, worked personally, and redistributed periodically. The principle of collective farming culminated in the Agrarian Legislation Code of 1922. In the period from 1922 to 1927 this code underwent minor modifications. Under the Soviet constitution of 1923 the Union was given jurisdiction over the regulation and utilization of land, soil and subsoil, but failed to make use of its authority except in regard to mining and agricultural societies before 1928, when a detailed law setting the standard of behavior for the individual republics of the union was passed. In the opinion of the author the agrarian revolution in Russia is not yet ended, but continually seeks new means and forms through which to realize the aim of the revolution.—*M. W. Graham.*

12052. FEDOTOV, G. ФЕДОТОВЪ, Г. Новая Россія. [New Russia.] *Современныя Записки (Paris).* 41 1930: 276-311.—Having described the disappearance of such classes as landlords, intellectuals and former bourgeoisie, G. Fedotov examines the present life of peasantry, labor class, soviet officials, Nepmens (private shopkeepers, small industrials) and the Communist party. The post-revolutionary cultural level is not high. Russian high-schools give a certain amount of knowledge in mathematics, nature sciences and techniques. Knowledge of ancient classical languages is gradually disappearing. Yet the study of oriental languages is flourishing, as well as that of medicine and technology. In the domain of art, painting suffered most; literature is trying to find and develop new ways. The church persecuted by the Communist party is always emerging victorious and attracts to it persons of all classes.—*Paul Gronski.*

12053. RUNKEL, FRITZ. Der russische Rundfunk. [Radio in Russia.] *Ost-Europa* Z. 5(5) Feb. 1930: 308-311.—According to the law of May 14, 1928, the consent of the Soviet authorities must be obtained for the installation of sending apparatus for radio, but receiving stations may be installed by any citizen without governmental permit. An important aspect of the law is the right reserved by the government and other organizations to reproduce theatrical, concert, or lecture performances without royalty to the authors. The use of high powered stations in the Russian Far East for the broadcasting of political speeches in Russian, Chinese, and Japanese is noted as a salient part of the Soviet propaganda system.—*M. W. Graham.*

12054. VAVIN, N. Die Verstaatlichung des privaten Hausbesitzes in der R.S.F.S.R. und der Ukr.S.S.R. als Rechtsercheinung der revolutionären Ordnung. [The nationalization of private property in houses in the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. as legal evidences of the revolutionary order.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(4) Apr. 1929: 513-544.—A survey of house nationalization as a legal phenomenon of the Russian revolution, interpreted in the light of Russian and Ukrainian legislations. Nationalization of houses took place originally during the period of civil war and war communism as a forcible

alienation de facto which subsequent legislation has retroactively validated de jure. With the advent of the new economic policy both Russia and the Ukraine first returned to private ownership thousands of structures deemed "insignificant," then returned under loan or directly other structures on the ground of "improper" or "illegal" communization. There ensued a phase of decommunization and, particularly in the Ukraine, denationalization, which is now practically at an end. The author cites copiously from Soviet legislation on the subject and concludes that the Ukrainian method of procedure has been simpler, more economical, and more supple than practice in the R.S.F.S.R.—*M. W. Graham.*

UNITED STATES

12055. LASKI, HAROLD J. Mr. Justice Holmes. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (958) Mar. 1930: 415-423.

12056. PROPRIETOR. Running a speakeasy. *New Freeman.* 1(13) Jun. 11, 1930: 297-299.—It costs \$1370 a month to run a speakeasy in New York City. This includes \$400 protection to law enforcement agencies, such as the Prohibition unit, the police department, and the district attorneys. The "lowly cop" collects \$30 to \$40 a week when beer is delivered. A blackmail system of anonymous complaints may net him further income. Occasional raids are made for law enforcement records. The fines collected are remitted in the decrease for protection money. The speakeasy is suffering from the current depression.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

12057. UNSIGNED. The progressives of the senate. *Amer. Mercury.* 16(64) Apr. 1929: 385-393.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 10798, 11521, 11971)

GREAT BRITAIN

12058. KERSHAW, JOHN C. B. The cost of the Labour programme. *Finan. Rev. of Reviews.* 22(165) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 34-41.

12059. MOLSON, H. Unionist party policy. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 323-330.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

UNITED STATES

12060. SEASONGOOD, MURRAY. How political gangs work. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 38(151) Mar. 1930: 261-272.—Political gangs in Cincinnati are as efficient in corruption as political gangs elsewhere. Their ramifications touch almost all respectable organizations. It seems to be the acknowledged belief that one must play politics for extra-legal favors if one is to make a successful show in the community. The importance of this exposé is the former mayor's authority as a politician.—*Julian Aronson.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 8730, 9520, 9550, 12060, 12085)

GERMANY

12061. SCHWARZSCHILD, LEOPOLD. Neues Wahlrecht. [The need for a new electoral law.] *Tagebuch.* 11(17) Apr. 26, 1930: 652-659.—Germany's electoral law at present puts political parties in the foreground. The parties in turn place before the voters programs, and assign the mandates to whomever it pleases. This has led to the petrification of parties and the selection of leaders solely on the basis of party loyalty. The reform here proposed would enable the voter to vote for individuals and would take away from the parties the assignment of the mandates.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

GREAT BRITAIN

12062. GREENWOOD, THOMAS. Le suffrage féminin et les élections en Angleterre. [Woman's suffrage and British elections.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 191 May 15, 1929: 155-164.

12063. SHARP, EVELYN. Emmeline Pankhurst and militant suffrage. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (638) Apr. 1930: 515-525.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

UNITED STATES

12064. FLETCHER, RALPH and FLETCHER, MILDRED. The frequency distribution of voting in St. Louis. *Soc. Forces*. 8(3) Mar. 1930: 427-429.—A statistical study by precincts was made of the 1924 and 1928 elections in St. Louis with three questions in mind: (1) What was the exact nature of the shift in political preference as expressed by the voting in the two elections? (2) Did the change have any influence upon the type of curve yielded by the distribution of precinct votes? (3) Did the distribution for either year indicate any pronounced bimodelism such as Rice considers to be indicative of "bossism" or machine voting? The shifts in political preference for the Democratic party in the two elections were quite pronounced and resulted in considerable displacement in ward alignment; despite this, there resulted very little change in distribution of precinct votes. St. Louis gives very little evidence of the bimodelism which Rice found in Philadelphia.—*Lane W. Lancaster.*

12065. MAYNARD, DAVID M. Fraud and error in Chicago referendum returns. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1930: 165-167.—The referendum has been used in Chicago for 75 years. All state and city bond issues, annexations of territory, modifications of the form of city government, amendments to the state banking laws, questions relating to the Illinois and Michigan canals, and all state constitutional amendments must be submitted to the voters. The state legislature by special act has submitted other measures. An examination of the books at the election commissioners' office and an actual recount of certain selected

precincts showed the official figures in error from .6% to 9.1%.—*Harvey Walker.*

12066. UNSIGNED. Cleveland uses P. R. to clean house. *Proportional Representation Rev.* 3(93) Jan. 1930: 3-22.—A description of the 1929 councilmanic election in Cleveland, Ohio.—*R. C. Atkinson.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 9756, 10961, 10993, 11080, 11932, 12013, 12022, 12053, 12064, 12087, 12201-12202, 12246)

ITALY

12067. GIANNINI. Ratten nagen am Duce. [Rats gnawing at the Duce.] *Tagebuch*. 11(12) Mar. 22, 1930: 456-460; Spione um uns. [Spies round about us.] 11(13) Mar. 29, 1930: 491-497; Mussolinis Bester. [Mussolini's best.] 11(14) Apr. 5, 1930: 534-540.—The center for the Italian exiles fleeing from Fascism is Belgium and France. From here the *fuorisciti* carry on the fight against Mussolini. Giannini is editor of the *Becco Giallo*, founded in 1923 in Rome as a weekly and counting 450,000 subscribers within half a year. In 1926 it was suppressed and its offices demolished. Giannini fled to Paris and continued his journal there. Every month 25,000 copies of *Becco Giallo* are smuggled into Italy by means of a highly complex international organization operating from at least ten countries. The second article deals with Mussolini's spies operating among the exiles. Their business is to ferret out information about the *fuorisciti*, to sow dissension among them, to try to implicate them in plots for which they would be expelled from France, to secure the names of friends and helpers in Italy, who are promptly sent to prison, and to lure them back to Italy for action against Mussolini, where they are readily apprehended. *Becco Giallo* has exposed many of these agents. The third article tells of the work of Ermanno Menapace, one of Mussolini's shrewdest spies who did much harm among the exiles and lured three of their leaders back to Italy to prison. Only then was he recognized and exposed.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

(See also Entry 12003)

LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 8571, 10710-10711, 12086)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 8229, 10699, 12051)

12068. LAST, AARON. Judicial check on the legislative investigative power. *New York Univ. Law. Rev.* 6(4) May 1929: 463-469.

12069. NOKES, G. D. The furor of the blasphemy laws. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 391-401.—The bill of January, 1930 for the abolition of persecutions for schism, blasphemy, and atheism brings up again the question of the blasphemy laws. Under statutes of 1547, 1558, and 1698 it is an offence to despise and contemn the Sacrament, the Book of Common Prayer, to assert there are more gods than one, or to deny the truth of the Christian religion or the divine authority of Scripture. It is also a misdemeanor at Common Law to publish words about the Deity, Bible, or religion which pass the limits of decent controversy. There have been eight convictions in the last 20 years. The common law catches only vulgarity of expression, and protects Christianity only. But "to insult a Jew's

religion is not less likely to provoke a fight than to insult an Episcopalian's." The writer advocates a provision similar to sec. 298 of the Indian Penal Code, to make deliberate intention to offend a religious belief a misdemeanor. [The bill has since been withdrawn on account of government opposition].—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12070. SEAGLE, WILLIAM. Too many laws? *New Freeman*. 1(2) Mar. 22, 1930: 36-39.—Herbert Spencer's piece on "overlegislation" has produced a never ending curse of the terrible plague of laws. For this statisticians are most to blame. That state legislatures enact at every session between 12,000 to 16,000 laws, that the federal congress has throughout its history passed more than 49,000 laws, and that every policeman is theoretically supposed to enforce over 10,000,000 laws is mere casuistry. What are "laws?" A very large percentage of legislative acts are "private and local." Of "public" laws a very large proportion are appropriations for bridges, military affairs, etc., and administrative acts referring to health codes, building codes, etc. The idea of a huge body of law, strangling freedom of action and interfering with the pursuit of happiness evaporates on examination. We suffer from the quality, not the quantity of our legislation.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 11084, 12098)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 11949, 11954, 11965, 11969, 11976, 11979, 11981, 11985-11986, 12007)

12071. CASINI, GHERARDO. Il Consiglio Nazionale delle Corporazioni. [The national council of corporations.] *Gerarchia*. 9 (12) Dec. 1929: 992-994.—A discussion of the legal and political character of the new Fascist institution.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12072. JAROSZYŃSKI, ZDZISŁAW MAURCY. Das Kommunalwesen in Polen. [The organization of communities in Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 148-165.—The nature and the working of autonomous municipal bodies in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg*.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 11951, 11978, 11990, 12083)

12073. OLSON, EMERY E. Training for public administration after entry into the service. *Pub. Management*. 12 (3) Mar. 1930: 164-170.—Twenty-five to thirty committees at the University of Southern California are analyzing public administration and evolving courses of study designed to meet the needs of persons in public work. There is practically no field of human knowledge which public service does not touch. Two plans have been adopted to make the training available. The first is a two-weeks annual short course for those students too distant from education centers to make regular attendance feasible. The second is training classes in the city hall. The university has also recognized the professional character of public administration and there are now organized four-year courses leading to degrees in public administration.—*E. A. Helms*.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 11895, 11902-11903, 11906-11907, 11909, 11950, 11963, 11982-11983, 11989, 11995, 12004, 12058, 12091, 12102)

12074. BAX, A. De belastingdienst in zyne verhouding tot het Binnenlandsch Bestuur. [The relation of the tax service to the local authorities.] *Maandbl. d. Vereeniging v. Inspecteurs v. Financiën, Weltevreden*. 5 (2) Feb. 1930: 33-40; (3) Mar. 1930: 61-68.—The inspectors and assistant inspectors of finances in the Netherlands Indies have issued regulations regarding the tax service. Before 1910 the service was under the direction of the chief of the local government. In 1925 the tax service was reorganized, extended, and a decentralization begun, but even after that time direct supervision by the chief of the local government continued and in the different tax ordinances, rules are to be found which include a certain power of the local government in all kind of questions. This confusion of authority must be considered detrimental to a correct functioning of the financial service.—*Cecile Rothe*.

12075. LANGROD, RUDOLF. Verhältnis des Steuerrechts zum Privatrecht in Polen. [The relation between the law of taxation and private law in Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 126-147.—The independence of tax law from private law can be justified neither practically nor theoretically; it is admissible to modify the principles of private law to be applied to the law of taxation provided that it is done with a view to improving the tax levy and for economic and social purposes; both tax and private law avail themselves of fictions. The influence exercised by the one branch of law on the other will in the course of time result in a harmony which will tend toward social justice.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12076. PENSON, J. H. The financing of Russian industry. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 9 (1) Jan. 1930: 100-109.—Figures are available on Russian finances. "... Out of state and local budgets, the banks and their own resources, the state industries acquired fresh capital of about £200 million in 1927-8 and about £250 million in 1928-9." Russia needs more capital and the larger the unit dealing with her, the better.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12077. WHITE, WILLARD W. The general fund surplus of California in 1931. *Tax Digest*. 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 85-98.—The first section of an extensive financial report of the state to determine whether the anticipated revenues are sufficient to meet the expenses of the bienniums from July, 1929 to June, 1933. There have been several changes in the tax laws of the state and a complete rearrangement of the budget to provide for a segregation under the headings of general budget, educational budget, and highway budget. This study is of the general budget only.—*Edwin A. Cottrell*.

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 11109, 11323, 11765, 12104, 12191, 12272, 12281)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 11925, 11931, 11961, 12055, 12068, 12083, 12273)

12078. EDMUNDS, STERLING E. Trial by jury or by judge? *Amer. Mercury*. 16 (64) Apr. 1929: 438-444.

12079. ROJAS, JORGE GAETE. Nuevo regimen penal en Chile. [The new penal regime in Chile.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim., Psichiat., e. Medic. Legale*. 59 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 59-61.—A law of Mar. 10, 1925, established conditional liberation in Chile. The Ibañez government in 1928 approved the construction of a modern prison at Santiago in which the progressive, or Irish, system of administration will be installed. Restrictions will be placed on the classification of prisoners on the basis both of age and of mental and physical health. All the educational, vocational, and medical methods of treatment known to modern reformatory institutions will be used. An agricultural colony will be established for certain married prisoners. There they will spend some time before they are conditionally liberated. The voluntary "patronage" system for aiding discharged prisoners will be continued under official technical guidance. A commission, furthermore, has been appointed to elaborate a modern penal code.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

12080. UNSIGNED. Source materials: the Wellesley case and the juvenile court movement. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (1) Mar. 1930: 64-81.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 11396, 11432, 11954, 11970, 11972, 11993, 12260-12261, 12263-12264, 12268, 12270-12271)

12081. COOK, WAYNE G. Powers of court and judge.—The distinction between the court and the judge in general. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15 (2) Feb. 1930: 141-161.—The judge, when not sitting as a court, has no inherent or common law judicial capacity. In general, the judge during vacation can hear only (1) those cases in which the parties have agreed to such procedure; (2) habeas corpus; and (3) mandamus cases where delay would be harmful. Vacation means the interval between terms of court; but has sometimes been applied to recesses and temporary adjournments. Powers to be exercised by the judge in vacation must be clearly specified by statute; and while there is some confusion in spite of this rule, in general it is true that temporary and tenta-

tive action only can be so exercised, while final and binding actions may be taken only by the court in formal session. [Specific examples and citations, all drawn from Iowa jurisdictions.]—*J. H. Leek.*

12082. GLASER, STEFAN. *Strafrecht und Strafprozessrecht. Das neue allgemeine Strafprozessrecht.* [Penal law and penal procedure. The new law of penal procedure in Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 107-113.—A general estimate of the unified penal procedure in Poland which came into force on July 1, 1929.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12083. LANGROD, RUDOLF. *Das Finanzstrafrecht und Strafverfahren bei Finanzdelikten.* [Penal law and penal procedure regarding fiscal delicts in Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 114-121.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12084. MANGINI, RUFO. *Profili politici del progetto definitivo di un nuovo codice penale.* [The political side-lights of the definite draft of the new penal law in Italy.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (11) Nov. 1929: 879-884.—The Fascist political régime is incompatible with the conceptions contained in the old penal code. The preferential conditions which the political offender enjoyed, the lack of a clear definition of political offences, the impossibility of extradition because of political delicts, and the procedure regarding offences committed abroad,—all these subjects have undergone radical changes in conformity with the Fascist ideology.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12085. R., W. B. *Use of injunction in election disputes—equitable jurisdiction over non-property rights.* *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (5) Mar. 1930: 645-652.—Early English chancery granted injunctions to

protect all recognized rights, property or otherwise. Today English courts grant injunctions in all cases, irrespective of the nature of the right involved. In America equitable jurisdiction has been limited to the protection of property rights, but the courts, while constantly repeating the rule that equity intervenes only to protect a property right, have constantly refused to follow it. Equity should provide adequate remedy for every legal wrong not redressed by law. It should assert untrammelled jurisdiction over all recognized rights, irrespective of subject matter. Accordingly equity would assume jurisdiction over elections as a matter of right and not on the basis of some other ground of equity jurisdiction, such as an incidental property interest.—*A. T. Mason.*

12086. TYLER, MORRIS. *Rule-making power.* *Connecticut Bar J.* Jan. 1930: 41-49.—An act of the General Assembly of Connecticut (1923) nullified a rule established by the supreme court of the state in 1922 under its inherent power to regulate procedure in the absence of legislative action. Legislative supremacy can be assumed only where the state constitution fails to apply the doctrine of separation of powers; in states (such as North Carolina and Connecticut) where the executive, legislative, and judicial branches are coordinate and independent, the rule established by the court will prevail. The weight of evidence inclines toward holding legislative nullifying action in such states unconstitutional since the making of procedural rules calculated to improve the efficiency of the administration of justice is a judicial rather than a legislative function.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(See also Entries 11967, 11982)

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 11941, 11991, 11994, 11997, 12007, 12037)

12087. BAUER, HELLMUT. *Wie Frankreich sein Volk rüstet.* [How France arms her people.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (1) Jan. 1929: 45-47.

12088. COX, M. R. *The reorganization of tractor drawn artillery.* *Field Artillery J.* 20 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 121-136.—A study of the mobility of artillery under service conditions, made in view of the recent improvements in motor transportation.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

12089. PARSONS, THOMAS W. S. *Wireless telegraphy for police purposes: British Columbia practice.* *Police J. (London).* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 103-110.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 12052, 12234, 12256)

12090. JAUBERT, MAURICE. *Les compositeurs de musique et le droit d'auteur. L'exploitation des oeuvres musicales.* [Musical composers and the rights of authors. The exploitation of musical works.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12 (600) Aug. 10, 1929: 1094-1096.—The disadvantageous position of the author of a musical composition when facing the publishers is exposed at great length. It is hoped that the committee of jurists (appointed in July, 1929) which is in charge of preparing a *projet de loi* on the subject of musical composers' rights will be able to produce something of value.—*Lu-ther H. Evans.*

12091. SMITH, HARRY P. *Business administration: A weak spot in our city schools.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1930: 172-180.—The weak spot in the business administration of city schools is the assumption that the educational administration and the business administration are two entirely different functions.

The lack of an educational point of view in the business department often results in the improper planning and equipment of school buildings with respect to the educational program, the hampering of adequate operation and maintenance of the school plant, and the purchase of cheap or improper supplies. The division of administrative responsibility gives rise to the improper assignments of functions among administrative officers, the shifting of responsibility, the conduct of offices on a purely personal plane, inadequate financial planning and reporting, and the hampering of the execution of the educational policy of the school system.—*Harvey Walker.*

12092. YEAXLEE, BASIL A. *Adult education, religion, and world citizenship.* *Stockholm.* (2) 1929: 126-133.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 11701, 11786, 11791, 11848, 11958, 12196, 12198, 12229, 12231, 12235, 12276, 12285, 12287, 12289, 12293, 12308)

12093. KLUMKER, CHRISTIAN J. *Der Unehe-lichenentwurf und die Jugendaemter.* [The draft of a law of illegitimacy and the public bureaus of youth welfare.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 20 (12) Mar. 1929: 313-315.—The *JA (Jugendamt)* was created by the *RJWG (Reichsgesetz fuer Jugendwohlfahrt)* to take care of all dependent children. Its main task is guardianship of illegitimate children. Even if in some cases a private guardian is appointed, the *JA* supervises the ward's further education and training. The draft endeavors to give the unmarried mother and the father the same authority that parents have over legitimate children. But it does not consider the fact that an illegitimate child needs more protection than a legitimate child. If the conditions under which

the child lives should change, the *JA* would not be able to intervene in its interest except for reasons which apply equally to legitimate children. The new regulation would mean that the position of the illegitimate child would change for the worse and that the task of the *JA* would be made more difficult.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

12094. MUELLER, ERICH. *Vaterschaft und Unterhaltspflicht im kuenftigen Unehelichenrecht*. [Paternity and alimony in the future law of illegitimacy.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 20 (11) Feb. 1929: 285-289.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

12095. PASTERNAK, J. *Sonderrechtsprechung bei sozialen Versicherungen*. [Special jurisdiction in the field of social insurance.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 205-213.—The unified insurance bill submitted to parliament this year by the government will eliminate the variety of social insurance legislation which existed in the different provinces in Poland. But at present, the administration of justice with regard to social insurance awaits a uniform solution. Among the various procedures in social insurance, the system in force in the former part of Germany is the most advanced and best developed. An outline of this is given.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12096. WALKER, W. F. *Government responsibility in the field of public health*. *Pub. Management*. 12 (3) Mar. 1930: 152-159.—With the concentration of population in cities it becomes the duty of the community to do those things which the individual cannot do for himself. Among these are the provision of a water supply, a sewerage system, food and milk control, and control of communicable disease. That these services have been effective, and therefore, worthy of inclusion in a program of municipal administration may be seen from an examination of the vital statistics of those cities which have enjoyed the advantages of well-rounded health programs for a period of years. The time has passed when any good physician can be appointed director of a city's health service with assured success. The problem is more than medical—it involves also a knowledge of social service, of economics, of engineering, of education, and a viewpoint which sees the community as a whole rather than an individual case.—*E. A. Helms*.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 11565, 11581, 11583, 11596, 11636, 11685, 11711, 11731, 11772, 11800, 11804, 11953, 11955, 11960, 11964, 12053, 12071, 12108, 12123)

12097. DAVIS, W. JEFFERSON. *Liability of aircraft carriers, owners, and operators of aircrafts*. *Georgetown Law. J.* 18 (3) Mar. 1930: 241-264.—Davis finds an apparent tendency on the part of both public and courts to attempt to apply stringent rules of liability toward air transport. Two reasons may explain this: (1) unfamiliarity with the business; (2) distrust of a new industry. Since air transport is a new form of transportation, the law, while safeguarding the lives of passengers, should offer every inducement to the development of the new transportation companies. Passengers should be fully informed and allowed to contract with the individual companies limiting the liability of the companies against any injuries resulting from the use of planes for transportation except those injuries due to negligence on the part of the operating company or its employees. Two solutions are possible. The first would free the carrier from liability made

absolute by the application of the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* and *vis major*, and hold responsible only in case of negligence. The second would require legislative action for its establishment, and would result in a situation comparable to that of the carrier by rail, where the carrier is liable only for a stated amount unless a greater valuation is stated and a higher tariff paid.—*Charles W. Shull*.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entry 11965)

12098. BAUER, JOHN. *Why not public ownership and operation?* *Pub. Management*. 12 (3) Mar. 1930: 198-205.—For all new utilities, public ownership has a priority of claim for consideration. We shall probably fare better by a general program of making regulation effective, than by turning to wholesale public ownership. However, as an aid to public regulation there should be full legal right and adequate financial and other power to carry out an ownership program, or to proceed independently with new construction if existing properties cannot be taken at terms consistent with the investment, their physical condition, and present-day costs. In most instances it is out of the question for a municipality to produce its own electricity. But for local distribution it is entirely feasible and often highly desirable to institute public ownership.—*E. A. Helms*.

PUBLIC WORKS

12099. BRUNE, HANS. *Verwaltungsreform in der Wasser und Strassenverwaltung*. [Reform in water supply and street administration.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr*. (11) Nov. 1928: 484-491.

12100. CROLLALANZA, ARALDO. *Il ritorno alla strada*. [Back to the road.] *Gerarchia*. 9 (12) Dec. 1929: 969-978.—The achievements of the Fascist government in road and railway construction.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12101. GIRAUD, HENRI. *Vers la départementalisation des services publics*. [The departmentalization of the public services.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (591) Jun. 8, 1929: 747-751.—Giraud, the director-general of the Public Works of the department of the Seine (Paris), deals with the problem of the Parisian and suburban public services. The unique administrative problem of suburban Paris has not been satisfactorily met. Four principal plans have been proposed: (1) the annexation of the outlying regions to the city of Paris; (2) the generalization of a system of inter-communal syndicates; (3) the creation of separate public offices for each of the common services demanded; and (4) the departmentalization of the services. The last proposal is believed to be the most desirable, since it would provide for the necessary common regulation, and at the same time permit some degree of local autonomy. The transfer of services to the department could be made as conditions demanded, and, in general, the system would be progressive and adjustable.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12102. UNSIGNED. *Financing California's state highways*. *Tax Digest*. 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 106-109.—The rapid growth of California's state highway system to 6,600 miles has made the study of highway finance one for careful attention. There are five sources of funds: bonds, federal aid, contributions, license and gasoline taxes, and general state appropriations. The history of the state highway system and the present operation and future plans are explained briefly.—*Edwin A. Cottrell*.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 12120-12121, 12131, 12174, 12179)

12103. ARMINJON, P. Qu'est-ce que le droit international privé? [What is international private law?] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10(4) 1929: 680-698.—The word *international* may mean private law common to different peoples, or it may refer to relations between nations. But the latter is public law, and contradictory to private law. Most continental writers think of it as one of the two branches of international law. The peculiar character of international private law is that it does not solve questions, it merely designates the legislation which is to solve it. The theory which says that the sovereignty of one state may be exercised in another state is contrary to fact. The only justification for international private law is utility and better justice; it is too artificial and theoretical and needs more precise statement.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

12104. BAAK, J. C. L'avant projet du code pénal italien dans ses rapports avec le droit international. [The draft code of Italian penal law in its relations to international law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10(4) 1929: 819-849.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

12105. BABIŃSKI, LEON. Das Frachtrecht im Luftverkehr. [The law regarding carriage in aeroplane transportation.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 66-75.—Survey of the international conference for private aerial transportation which took place in Warsaw, Oct. 4-12, 1929. The object of this diplomatic conference was to adopt a draft convention regulating the use of carriage documents in aerial traffic and the liability of the freighter in international aerial transportation.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12106. BIERMAN, NORMAN. Codification of international law—a basis of world government. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 151-167.—*Herbert W. Briggs*.

12107. BLOCH, JOACHIM-DIETER. Literatur und Rechtsprechung auf dem Gebiete des internationalen Privatrechts in Dänemark, Schweden und Norwegen, 1911 bis 1928. [Literature and discussions in the field of private international law in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 1911-1928.] *Z. f. Ausländisches u. Internat. Privatrecht*. 2(6) 1928: 863-874.

12108. ENGLISH LAWYER. Russische Verträge im englischen Recht. [Russian treaties in English law.] *Z. f. Östrecht*. 3(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 1160-1166.—A commentary on the case of the *Princess Olga Paley v. Weisz*, in which the British courts upheld the right of nationalization, by the Soviet government, of private property of persons fleeing from its jurisdiction. When read in content and in the light of other decisions, it appears that the U.S.S.R. can requisition and nationalize only such property as is actually within its territorial jurisdiction.—*M. W. Graham*.

12109. HOUTTE, JEAN VAN. La réglementation internationale des questions de nationalité et la loi française du 10 août 1927. [The international regulation of questions of nationality, and the French law of August 10, 1927.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 11(1) 1930: 164-189.—Many conflicts of law depend upon the preliminary settlement of conflicts of nationality, which is an equally difficult question. We leave to national legislation matters which really belong to international public law. But it is impossible as yet to secure a universal code, so the best that we can do is to provide general principles for the guidance of national legislatures. The French nationality law is a complete code, and belongs to public rather than to

civil law. It consecrates the rule of *ius sanguinis*; but the child of a Frenchman born abroad may lose his French nationality by permission of the French government. It also adopts the *ius soli*. Both principles are acceptable if reciprocity is allowed. The rule that every person in, or born in, France, of unknown nationality, is French, reduces the number of stateless persons. Nationality may be lost only when the person has another nationality, or as a penalty. On the whole, the French law is not enough in harmony with international principles; it does not allow enough reciprocity.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

12110. LOWRIE, S. GALE. Newer methods in the development of international law. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(2) Mar. 1930: 169-185.—In spite of the hazards in securing unanimity and ratification, the hope is expressed that Pan American and League efforts may lead to a gradual codification of international law. Unofficial conferences may assist in exploring the possibilities of agreement. If the law can be modernized and made more certain, the weakness of its sanctions will not be a vital defect.—*Charles Fairman*.

12111. RAESTAD, ARNOLD. Le régime des eaux territoriales devant la codification. [The status of territorial waters before codification.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 11(1) 1930: 147-163.—The law of territorial waters needs to be studied according to an as yet undeveloped philosophy of territorial sovereignty. Sovereignty here is not over particles of water, but over a scene of human action. A ship on the high seas is under the sovereignty of the state whose flag it bears, and it continues to be under this sovereignty when it enters the territorial waters of another state; the idea of a fixed territory therefore is no more sacrosanct than that of mobile territory. The right of innocent passage really means the coexistence of two territories in the same place—an irreconcilable conflict of theories. The only solution is conventional arrangement, based upon a right of commerce. The competence of the state in the various fields here discussed does not derive from territorial sovereignty. The rules should be based upon the power of the coastal state to exercise the actual control, with reservations as to the rights of the flag state.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

12112. SABANIN, A. V. САБАНИН, А. В. Вопросы военного плена в новом освещении. [The question of war prisoners in a new light.] *Международная Жизнь*. (12) 1929: 96-103.—The international conference for the revision of the Geneva convention of 1906 and for the elaboration of a new international code relative to war prisoners, which took place in Geneva, July 1-27, 1929, marks an important stage in the development of the law of war. The conventions adopted were signed by 33 states.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

12113. VISSCHER, FERNAND DE. L'arbitrage de l'île de Palmas (Miangas). [The arbitration of the Isle of Palmas (Miangas).] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10(4) 1929: 735-762.—The vigorous statement of Judge Huber is an interesting exposé of territorial sovereignty, methods of acquisition, maintenance of title, and proof. It develops the idea of the extinction of sovereignty through non-use. It is a positive theory of territorial sovereignty, and applicable only in backward territories.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

12114. YNTEMA, HESSEL E. International-privatrechtliche Entscheidungen in den Vereinigten Staaten im Jahre 1926. [Decisions in private international law in the United States in 1926.] *Z. f. Ausländisches u. Internat. Privatrecht*. 2(6) 1928: 856-862.

PROCEDURE

12115. BURCKHARDT, W. *L'affaire des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex.* [Case of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 11(1) 1930: 90-122.—A documented study, historical and critical, of this case, pointing out especially the interests of Switzerland. The case is not yet complete, the court having given merely an order; but it has really been decided *au fond*.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

12116. LEGER, AUGUSTIN. *L'Empire Britannique et la liberté des mers.* [The British Empire and freedom of the seas.] *Correspondant.* 100(1581) Aug. 10, 1928: 321-339.

12117. RUNDSTEIN, S. *La justice internationale et la protection des intérêts privés.* [International justice and the protection of the interests of individuals.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 10(3) 1929: 421-453; (4) 1929: 763-783.—The fundamental rule which denies to individuals access to international

justice is not an immutable axiom. Individuals have gradually been gaining procedural rights, such as before the *Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes*. There must always be some degree of state control. Innumerable situations are possible. The real question is, could the rights of individuals be maintained practically? Can international law examine the right of a state to represent the individual's claim? This question was discussed in decrees 2 and 13 of the Permanent Court. The individual can appeal to an international court only by virtue of international law; and if this is done by a treaty between two states, it is changeable according to the will of those states. When the treaty expires or is abrogated, the rights of the individual cease. There would be no recourse if a state violated a treaty. The individual is a member of the community and should have his rights protected by it. But the state must be allowed a part for the protection of its own interests. The state is the representative of its individual members who are like minors in domestic law.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 11575, 11652, 11723, 11730, 12000, 12106, 12110, 12138, 12163, 12177, 12179, 12288, 12301)

12118. BETA. *Disarmo ed equilibrio marittimo.* [Disarmament and maritime parity.] *Nuova Antologia.* 270(1392) Mar. 16, 1930: 232-240.—France has raised the most difficult questions at the London Conference. While France claims her fleet is reduced from its pre-war size, her danger from Germany is gone and new peace guarantees exist. Moreover, submarines and airplanes add to French advantage even against the English. France has adopted an "objective" policy, while Italy has a relative policy—equality with France. Equilibrium is necessary to end naval competition, but Italy cannot accept inferiority to France.—*J. C. Russell.*

12119. BLACKETT, SIR BASIL. *L'Europe et l'empire britannique en tant qu'unités économique mondiales.* [Europe and the British empire with regard to world economic unities.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 44-50.—In spite of apparent obstacles, there will probably be developed an economic union of the British empire, and another economic union of Europe—the two naturally allied and cooperating.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

12120. BLONDEL, GEORGES. *Le problème des minorités.* [The problem of minorities.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 31-35.—The League of Nations should protect minorities from oppressive laws, but it cannot paralyze national administrations by withdrawing minorities from the jurisdiction of the states in which they are situated. At present, the most promising approach is the development of a system of international law which can guarantee essential rights to these groups.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

12121. CHARGUÉRAUD-HARTMANN, ANDRÉ. *La préparation de la conférence de 1930 pour l'unification du droit fluvial en Europe.* [Preparation for the 1930 conference on the unification of river law in Europe.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 8(2) Feb. 15, 1930: 42-72.—Charguéraud-Hartmann, a member of the League of Nations Committee for the Unification of River Law, discusses the work of that committee in preparation for the conference on the subject to be held in November, 1930. Texts of the committee's three draft conventions and reports which include a detailed analysis of them are given in full.—*Anne T. Peloubet.*

12122. COMPEYROT, JEAN. *Qu'est-ce que le Young Plan?* [What is the Young Plan?] *Rev. de France* 10(5) Mar. 1, 1930. 120-136.—It was not the

theory but the practice of the Dawes plan which finally changed the opinion of all the interested countries. By creating an international organism suppressing direct contacts between Germany and her creditors, by separating the liberating payments of the debtor from the question of transfers, and by assuring in these circumstances the execution of the engagements of the Reich, the Dawes plan brought the world back to a consideration of the reparations problem from a purely technical point of view. But it could not assign any duration to Germany's payment; since the annuity did not cover the interest of the debt there was no actual payment of capital. The Young plan fixes both the amount of annuities due from Germany and their number. English rights are more unconditional for the proportion coming to her than those of any other power. The idea of confiding to a commercial organism the job of assuring the execution of payments from country to country and mobilizing government annuities has nothing surprising in itself. The factor that is new is to associate banks of issue to liquidate all the financial problems which have been in suspense since the world war, and to bring in the benefits realized by this International Cooperative of Central Banks, with a view to adjusting the reciprocal engagements of nations.—*Julian Park.*

12123. DURAND, ABEL. *La défense des marques françaises a l'étranger.* [The protection of French trade marks abroad.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(422) Jan. 10, 1930: 93-105.—Quality and unit value of French goods abroad has created for them a distinct clientele. In recent years certain factors have combined to make the protection of genuine French articles more important and more difficult: increased international competition; the rise of new countries supporting frankly imitative industries; the rapid communication of new ideas; and the high *ad valorem* duties in many countries. Unfair methods of competition include the misrepresentation of the origin of an imitation and the actual adoption of the trade names of French products in order to deceive the foreign purchaser. In the dress industry an espionage system has been developed. Laws designed to secure indemnities for manufacturers whose trade marks have been imitated, and to provide for punishment of offenders, have been strengthened. A general convention provides reciprocal protection between the 38 signatory powers; provision is made therein for the registration with an international bureau of trade marks

and designs. This general convention has been strengthened by the negotiation of bi-lateral treaties, permitting the enforcement of the decisions of French courts in the signatory states as regards questions of the origin of products. Various difficulties and abuses are still current, due to the diversity of national legislation and the failure of the United States to adhere to the general convention; but gradually, under the encouragement of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations and the International Chamber of Commerce, an international private law for the protection of industrial property is developing.—*H. R. Enslow.*

12124. DUWEL, C. L. TORLEY. L'Institut Intermédiaire International de la Haye. [L'Institut Intermédiaire International at the Hague.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 2(2) 1929: 130-136.

12125. INNOXIUS. L'adhésion des États-Unis au Protocole de Signature du Statut du Cour. [Adherence of the United States to the protocol of signature on the World Court.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 10(4) 1929: 784-790.—In spite of the skill with which the scheme was worked out, there are some defects. Thus, the Covenant does not permit non-members of the League to sit in the Council. Perhaps the Council with the American delegates could be regarded as an *ad hoc* body. Since the objection of the United States would not prevent the Council from requesting an advisory opinion, unanimity is not required for this purpose; and since equality is guaranteed between the United States and members of the League, it would seem that the committee had unwittingly set up a rule of majority vote to ask for an advisory opinion. This leads to the consequence that the court is more limited in advisory opinions than in contentious procedure, and it deprives the court of the right to pass upon its own competence. The court should decide whether the matter upon which an advisory opinion is asked is one which really affects an interest of a state.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

12126. LOEWENFELD, ERWIN. Die Agrarreform der Kleinen Entente in der internationalen Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit. [The agrarian reform of the Little Entente in international arbitration.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(7) Jul. 1929: 963-973.—An analysis of the provisions of the treaties of Trianon and Saint Germain regarding expropriation and liquidation measures, and of the decisions of the mixed arbitral tribunals against Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia.—*M. W. Graham.*

12127. MAHAİM, ERNEST. Les conventions internationales du travail. [International labor conventions.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 10(4) 1929: 699-734.—Details of the procedure employed in treaty-making under Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, shows that while it is better than the procedure of the League of Nations, there are many difficulties to be overcome.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

12128. MARTIN, WILLIAM. The United States of Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(771) Mar. 1930: 289-299.—Ten years ago it was hoped that the League would have an economic effect in restoring Europe after the war, and for this reason there met the Washington Eight Hours Conference, the Brussels Financial Conference, and the Barcelona Communications and Transit Conference. But the economic crisis was different from the one expected; the problem was lack of demand, unemployment. The International Economic Conference of 1927 instigated by the French failed to reduce tariffs. The new project of an United States of Europe comes from American example. But the decline of the model, the Pan-American Union, is now demonstrating that geographic considerations are

less important than economic. A United States of Europe might be purely political, and then would be a narrow copy of the League; it might be purely economic, a *Zollverein*; the proposal of a federation similar to the U.S.A. is still more abstract. The danger of making it appear anti-British and anti-Russian is as great as that of making it anti-American. Separate agreements among nations should be avoided as much as possible. In their nature they are alliances and thus far disruptive.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

12129. PHILIPSE, A. H. La Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale et les elections de 1930. [The Permanent Court of International Justice and the elections of 1930.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 11(1) 1930: 247-262.—Certain factors coincident with the election of judges show that the court is to play a more important part in the future: (1) the revision of the statute, initiated by the Assembly of the League of Nations, but unfortunately not within its power to approve; (2) the adhesion of the United States to the protocol of signature. The formula provided gives too much power to the United States and is in contradiction with Article 36 of the statute; but no one pretends that it will give to the United States any actual influence. As to the withdrawal power given to the United States, it is improbable that the court would force this, or that the United States would take such a step.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

12130. UNSIGNED. Making effective the conclusion of the sixth international conference of American states. *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union.* 64(3) Mar. 1930: 232-237.—One of the chief functions of the Pan American Union is to assist in obtaining ratification of the treaties, conventions, and resolutions adopted by the International American Conferences; another is to convene or arrange special congresses to deal with questions to which the general conferences cannot give full consideration. Among the special conferences provided for at Habana in 1928, the one on Conciliation and Arbitration which met at Washington in December 1928, was not only successful in drawing up conventions of far-reaching significance, but in mediating with good effect in the nascent war between Bolivia and Paraguay. Under the Union's auspices, the Pan American Trade Mark Conference, the Pan American Highway Congress and the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators have been held, and an Institute of Geography and History organized. Other resolutions and recommendations of the Habana Conference including those on the uniformity of laws and regulations relating to aerial navigation, on the continuation of the work of the Pan American Railway Committee and on the publication of trade statistics, have received the attention of the Union. Finally, of the eleven conventions signed at Habana, nine provide for the deposit of the instruments of ratifications with the Union. [List of the ratifications.]—*J. B. Lockey.*

12131. WEHBERG, HANS. Das moderne Neutralitätsproblem und der Völkerbund. [The modern neutrality problem and the League of Nations.] *Friedens-Warte.* 29(5) May 1929: 131-140.

12132. WILLIAMSON, F. H. The international postal service and the universal postal union. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(1) Jan. 1930: 68-78.—The tremendous changes wrought by the postal congress and agreements since the middle of the 19th century can scarcely be dreamed of by the average individual who uses the smooth-working system without a knowledge of its complexity.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 11329, 11736, 11805, 12113, 12116, 12232)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 11150, 11739, 11996, 12018, 12026, 12041, 12045, 12109, 12151, 12162, 12174, 12199)

12133. AMERY, L. S. The British Empire and the Pan-European idea. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(1) Jan. 1930: 1-22.—Improvements in airplanes, radio, large scale industry, and wireless make the old type of nation state obsolete. Gradually there will evolve a grouped Europe with a European patriotism; a Russia sprawling across Eurasia; the Far East with its own ways and manners; a Latin America; a United States; and a British Empire. The Empire shall be the example for Europe. Already the League of Nations is serving to draw distinctions among races. There is no place for Britain in a Pan-Europe for that country must serve as the connecting link for the rest of the world.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12134. AUSONIO. I recenti avvenimenti in Palestina. [The recent events in Palestine.] *Gerarchia.* 9(9) Sep. 1929: 721-726.—The recent bloody conflict between Jews and Arabs will cause no change in Great Britain's policy towards favoring the Jewish National home in Palestine. In the meantime the position of the Catholics is seriously threatened for they are concerned with religious affairs only. In the last 7 years the Jews have modernized Palestine to a high degree.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12135. CARGUEJA, BENTO. Le Portugal et la Belgique en Afrique. [Portugal and Belgium in Africa.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 85-88.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

12136. CHAMBERLAIN, AUSTEN. Great Britain as a European power. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(2) Mar. 1930: 180-188.—Development of communication makes England's problem of isolation doubly hard. She may be isolated; but she is not insulated. The balance of power is not so much a question of political dogma as it is one of persistent fact and where balance is found English interests are always involved. The League of Nations may spell the answer to questions of security and prevention of war. England's duty is "to prevent Europe settling down again in two great camps."—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12137. CHERKASOV, MIKH. ЧЕРКАСОВ, МИХ. Балтийский блок? [A Baltic bloc?] *Международная Жизнь.* (12) 1929: 52-68.—The states which border the Baltic Sea wish a Baltic entente in which the most important role would be played by Sweden, while to Poland would be assigned the military duties. Swedish capitalism favors this movement as it will develop new markets for its products. The Baltic Sea is important strategically in case of war between Russia and Europe.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

12138. FISHER, H.-A.-L. La politique étrangère de la Grande Bretagne. [British foreign policy.] *Rev. Univ. de Bruxelles.* 34(2) Dec. 1928-Jan. 1929: 115-131.

12139. GÉRAUD, ANDRÉ. British policy as seen by a Frenchman. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(2) Mar. 1930: 154-179.—"France is in favour of a League of Nations, but it has in mind a rather different kind of organization. It wants a sovereign body disposing of really efficacious means, such as an army and a navy." France still seeks guarantees. England is responsible for the French dilemma. The "dual alliance" is too loose to be of any value; England has stood in the French way many times since the war. If common interests of France and England drew them ever closer together, security and alliance problems would be settled for France.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12140. GERMANICUS. Франко-германские экономические отношения. [Franco-German economic relations.] *Международная Жизнь.* (9-10) 1929: 29-43.—It is conceivable that France and Germany might cooperate economically to form a continental bloc to face United States economic hegemony: their sources of raw materials and their industrial specialization are such as to complete each other. Practically, the political factor impedes this possible collaboration, as France seeks to hold her political hegemony in Europe. Germany will have to count upon France's economic penetration in her country. Cooperation between these two countries can be achieved on the basis of a political and military entente.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

12141. LEPECKI, M. B. Opis polskich terenów kolonizacyjnych w Peru. [Description of the Polish colonization territory in Peru.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego.* 4(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 545-618.—The government of Peru conferred 2 large concessions upon Polish immigrants for colonization in the region of Montania. This article deals with the conditions prevailing in these settlements and describes the territory conceded.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12142. MEL'NIK, A. МЕЛЬНИК, А. "Новая эра" в англо-египетских отношениях. [The "new era" in Anglo-Egyptian relations.] *Международная Жизнь.* (9-10) 1929: 61-75.—The Henderson-Mahamud agreement of Aug. 3, 1929, is the 6th attempt since the war to settle the Egyptian problem. The attitude of the Labor government in this matter does not differ either in form or in substance from the usual British Colonial policy of the Conservatives. We cannot, therefore, speak of a "new era" in Great Britain's policy towards Egypt. It proves the well known thesis of the "succession" of Great Britain's political direction, notwithstanding the party to which the government may belong.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

12143. MINIMUS. La politica russa e britannica in Persia. [Russian and British policy in Persia.] *Gerarchia.* 9(12) Dec. 1929: 1003-1021.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12144. RABINOVITSCH, J. M. Die Nationalisierung der russischen Aktiengesellschaften durch die Sowetregierung im Spiegel der internationalen Praxis. [The nationalization of Russian corporations by the Soviet government in the light of international practice.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 1109-1137.—A survey of the treatment of Russian corporate property or securities held abroad in the light of the treatment accorded by the border states, France, England, Switzerland, Germany, and the United States. That treatment varied in pre and post-recognition periods in these countries. There is a detailed consideration of the lot of corporations (a) allegedly still extant only outside of Russia and beyond the reach of Soviet law; (b) extant according to Soviet law; (c) regarded as dissolved by both Soviet and foreign legislation but still functioning de facto. The author holds both the first and the second classes to have lost real legal status, and the third to have no rational basis for existence.—*M. W. Graham.*

12145. SAF'IANOV, M. Сафьянов, М. Танну Тува в годы революции. [Tannu Tuva during the years of the revolution.] *Северная Азия.* 4(28) 1929: 57-74.—The author pictures distinctly the events in Tannu Tuva (Urankhai) during 1917-1922 and the following years. Up to 1912 Tannu Tuva was a formal part of the Chinese empire. From 1912 until the revolution, Russian influence had increased to such a degree that the question arose of annexation by Russia. 1917 Tannu Tuva became an arena of civil war which

ceased only toward the end of 1921. Unable to bear longer the brigandage and oppression of the Russians, the Tuvans solicited the assistance of their former oppressors, the Chinese and Mongolians, who, agreeing to help them, actually robbed and oppressed the people as much as the White Guard. The internal battle which began in 1918 reached its zenith in 1920-21 when Tannu Tuva became the arena for the retreat of the Whites. Towards the end of 1921 the constituent assembly of Tannu Tuva was called together which decided to build up an independent state government. The civil war ceased; the Whites retreated eastward and the Chinese and Mongolians were invited to leave Tannu Tuva. Only in 1926, at the third congress of the People's Revolutionary party, was a project of a constitution for a Tannu-Tuva republic worked out.—*G. Vasilovich.*

12146. SETON-WATSON, R. W. Yugoslavia and Croatia. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(2) Mar. 1929: 117-129.

12147. SIMONDS, FRANK H. Where we stand with England. *Rev. of Reviews.* 79(471) Apr. 1929: 63-69.

12148. SMUTS, J. C. The British Empire and world peace. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(2) Mar. 1930: 141-153.—The two greatest political developments in foreign relations since the war are the British Empire's constitutional changes and the League of Nations.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12149. SPEIGHT, W. L. Indians in South Africa. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(636) Feb. 1930: 197-204.—All but twenty of the 175,000 Indians in South Africa live in Natal. The whites increased 40% from 1911-21, the Indians only 6% but the latter still outnumber the Europeans. Immigration into Natal was stopped in 1896; the Indian government has prohibited it since 1911: In 1914 the government agreed with Gandhi to treat Indians on equal terms with other British subjects and under agreement 30,000 have been assisted back to India. They cannot be sent back under compulsion for they were guaranteed domicile when they migrated. In 1924 the Class Areas Bills of the Smuts and Hertzog ministries, proposed to confine the Indians to certain sections of towns. After extended negotiations, an agreement in 1926 provided that in order to protect the European standard of living, those Indians who could not conform should be encouraged to emigrate to India, and the Class Areas bill was dropped. Srinva Sastri was named as Indian agent general. In consequence 3,000 Indians have left South Africa. The condition of the Indians is much better than if they were in India, even though they are subjected to some injustices.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12150. SPENGLER, J. J. Is the present American immigration policy sound? *Sci. Monthly.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 232-239.—What should America do in respect to immigration? The optimum population guide is not wholly sound, but it is the best one available. The selection of immigrants should regard the biological and social results of fusion, and occupational, mental, and moral fitness. Certain races cannot be absorbed. The national origins plan is unsatisfactory because the ratios of nationalities in the United States cannot be fixed with any accuracy. Immigration should be handled by fixing the number of immigrants desired and conducting tests abroad. American welfare alone should determine American immigration policy.—*Howard C. Perkins.*

12151. STEFANSSON, VILHJALMUR. Icelandic independence. *Foreign Affairs.* (N.Y.) 7(2) Jan. 1929: 270-281.

12152. TCHARYKOV, N. V. The Roman question, Leo XIII, and Signor Mussolini. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(771) Mar. 1930: 338-346.—The author was minister resident from the Tsar from 1897-1900 (for

Russia always recognised the temporal power of the pope). The pope had rejected the provisions for an annual subsidy in the Law of Guarantees of 1871, and continued to consider himself a prisoner. Roman society was divided between adherents of the White (royal) court and Black (papal, in mourning) court, and there was no communication between the two groups. The present situation has come from negotiations of Mussolini and Cardinal Gasparri extending over three years and involving 260 conferences. Despite the recognition of temporal power and acceptance of Catholicism as the state religion, there still remain problems. Some of Mussolini's opinions have been declared heretical; and it is said he seeks the title Caesar for the King. In any such conflict time is on the side of the pope; monarchies rise and fall, but the church remains.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12153. WOLFERS, ARNOLD. Germany and Europe. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(1) Jan. 1930: 23-50.—After the war Germany came to realize, that she could not count on the world for sympathy. Therefore Stresemann set about creating a new Franco-German friendship. Germany, however, has found that this does not solve all her problems. The backbone of European peace is Anglo-German friendship. Pan-Europe will fail if it tries to fight American economic forces. Germany entertains no anti-American feeling and she would not support France in using Pan-Europe against the United States. Free trade and a cooperation with the League of Nations may be a way out, and the German policy must support such a program.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 12105, 12107, 12130)

12154. ALLERHAND, M. Die Vollstreckungssrechtshilfe zwischen Polen und Danzig. [Judicial assistance agreements between Poland and Danzig.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 1077-1109.—In Poland there is as yet no unified legislation concerning the execution of foreign judgments, preexisting German, Austrian, and Russian legislation on the subject conflicting markedly, and no presumption of reciprocity of treatment existing. No presumptive basis therefore existed for the regulation of such matters between Poland and Danzig. Under Poland's treaty arrangements with Danzig in 1920 no provision was made for reciprocal execution of judicial decisions. It was not until Nov. 28, 1925 that a convention on the subject was signed. It deals primarily with monetary payments, transfer of movable property, satisfaction of costs, etc. A detailed analysis of the 1925 convention is given, with particular attention to provisions for compulsory execution.—*M. W. Graham.*

12155. ANGELL, NORMAN. The ultimate politics of the (naval) conference. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(771) Mar. 1930: 273-280.—Armament strength is a relative matter. But all parties commence by laying down their absolute needs. The use of "parity" as a relative term is misleading for the next war will not be A against B, but A+B+C against X+Y+Z; a situation which will render all elaborate calculations of parity meaningless. Nor can coaling-stations, harbors, mercantile marine vessels, etc., be weighted. If everybody is in favor of reduced armaments why is it delayed? The answer is fear. And this can be met by guarantees of security. We have to learn the effectiveness of moral isolation, and perhaps at the same time military isolation.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12156. BAAK, J. C. Le Saint-Siège et l'Italie après les accords du Latran. [The papacy and Italy after the lateran treaties.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.*

et de Légis. Comparée. 11(1) 1930: 263-271.—Clyde Eagleton.

12157. CLEFF, W. Die Saarfrage und ihre Lösung. [The Saar question and its solution.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56(6) Mar. 1930: 265-268.—All parties of Germany are opposed to the ultimate cession of the Saar region to France. France's administrative program has greatly antagonized the German Saar population. Since 1928 she has worked only those veins that are economically profitable; she has permitted the mine shafts and equipment to deteriorate and the most valuable fields are rapidly being exhausted. From the most profitable veins leased to the Lorraine mining corporations for a term of 99 years, 5,000 tons are being withdrawn daily. With Germany having to purchase the Saar area from France when it is restored in 1935 every effort is being made to make the price prohibitive.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

12158. DEAN, VERA MICHELES. France and Italy in the Mediterranean. *Foreign Policy Assn., Infor. Service.* 6(1) Mar. 19, 1930: 1-18.—The African rivalries of France and Italy are focused in three regions: the Libyan hinterland, Tunisia, and Abyssinia. The French pushed eastward from Algeria and by 1915 they had taken possession of a large area south of Libya. In the Treaty of London (1915) the right of Italy to "equitable compensation" on the Libyan frontier was recognized. In 1919 France made some small territorial concession but Italy does not consider this a fulfillment of the 1915 promise and awaits the relinquishment of the territory in question. Tunisia has long been the object of Italian ambition. In 1926 there were 89,216 Italians in the country as compared with a French population of 70,020. France favors her own commerce by preferential tariffs. Italians request the abolition of discriminations in employment, schooling, and land ownership. France feels that Italy should relinquish all claims to special interest in Tunisia before a revision of the existing status can be considered. The 1915 agreement had promised Italy some compensation relative to Eritrea and Somaliland. Italy's consequent request for the French port of Djibouti through which much commerce passes into Abyssinia was refused by France. The agreement between Italy and Great Britain to support each other in their respective spheres in Abyssinia aroused criticism in France. Later the two parties disclaimed any intent to bring economic pressure to bear upon Abyssinia. A concession obtained in 1928 by Italy for a motor road into Abyssinia from the Italian port of Assab was considered something of a diplomatic victory for Italy.—*B. H. Williams.*

12159. DEWAR, K. G. B. The naval conference of 1930. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 285-299.—A review of the conferences and events since the war, and the issues involved at present.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

12160. DUTT, R. PALME. The naval conference and the crisis of capitalism. *Communist Rev.* 2(3) Mar. 1930: 109-117.—The past eleven years has witnessed the arrival of imperialism at its final stage—that which marks the entry of social revolution. During that time, numerous international conferences have attempted to render less fatal the inevitable imperialist rivalries. American money was finally conscripted, in the Dawes settlement, to stabilize the bourgeoisie and to prevent complete capitalist collapse. Armaments exist as the chief burden of capitalist countries. Great Britain openly courted America, in order that the Anglo-American imperialist rivalry might be blunted. If she is to come to grips with the Soviet, Britain cannot carry the added burden of arming against the United States. By disposing of Russia before 1936 she will be free to defend her world interests against the United States.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

12161. GLASGOW, GEORGE. Naval conference. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(771) Mar. 1930: 372-388.—An analytic running commentary on the conference in the period of late January to February 10.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

12162. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Aussenpolitik und internationale Beziehungen Russlands im Jahr 1929, besonders die Beendigung des Konflikts mit China. [Russia's foreign policy and international relations in 1929, particularly the ending of the conflict with China.] *Ost-Europa. Z.* 5(5) Feb. 1930: 289-308.—A formal survey of Russia's international position at the end of 1929, particularly in the light of Litvinov's report to the Central Executive Committee of the Union on Dec. 4, 1929. Hoetzsch draws attention to the weakening of Russia's policy in the Far East, to the return of Chicherin to Moscow and to the efforts to proletarianize the diplomatic service to make it more responsive to the spirit of the revolution. A special section is devoted to a documentary survey of the ending of the Russo-Chinese conflict by the protocols of Nikolsk-Ussurijsk (Dec. 4, 1929) and Khabarovsk (Dec. 22, 1929) independently of the ill-starred interventionist tactics of Secretary Stimson. Other sections deal with the resumption of diplomatic relations with England and the evolution of relations with other European countries. The text of the Russo-Turkish treaty of Angora of Dec. 17, 1929, is integrally given (p. 371).—*M. W. Graham.*

12163. MEYER, J. H. Overzicht van den "dominion status" in verband met het koninkryk der Nederlanden. [Survey of the "dominion status" in connection with the kingdom of the Netherlands.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19(2) Mar. 1930: 159-200.—In the Dutch parliament the opinion has been expressed that dominion status would be the ideal state for the Netherlands Indies. At present the political situation has quite another character. The form of government of the British Commonwealth of Nations is ruled by their constitution and by conventions. At the Imperial Conference of 1926 it has been accepted as a right of the dominions to advise the Crown in their internal matters. The opinions differ as to the juridical possibility for the Dominions of separating from the Commonwealth; from a political point of view the separation is possible. The dominions have their own flag, coinage, stamps, army and navy. Before 1916 the dominions were not consulted as to the external affairs; this has changed in the course of years, the dominions have become more independent towards foreign states. India is not so independent as the dominions, especially towards foreign countries, though it is a member of the League of Nations; it cannot enter into treaties. The Netherlands Indies are not a member of the League of Nations; they have only advisory power in matters concerning their interests. They have no independence towards foreign countries. There are different opinions with regard to the mutual relations of the parts of the kingdom of the Netherlands. If ever the organisation of the British Commonwealth of Nations will be followed a perfect cooperation of the different parts of the state and representation of all parts and interests will be necessary.—*Cecile Rothe.*

12164. MUNRO, DANAG. The Honduran-Guatemalan boundary conference. *Pan. Amer. Union Bull.* 64(3) Mar. 1930: 217-220.—A number of attempts were made between 1917 and 1929 to settle the long-standing boundary dispute between Guatemala and Honduras. As these attempts proved to be unsuccessful, the United States took the initiative in bringing about a conference between representatives of the two countries in Washington for further consideration of the subject. The article gives an account of the opening of this conference on Jan. 20, 1930.—*J. B. Lockey.*

12165. PLATT, RAYE R. The Guatemala-Honduras boundary dispute. *Foreign Affairs*. (N. Y.) 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 323-326.

12166. UNSIGNED. Some notes on the abolition of extraterritoriality. *China Critic*. 3 (12) Mar. 20, 1930: 269-275.

12167. WADDELL, AGNES S. Unsettled boundary disputes in Latin America. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service*. 5 (26) Mar. 5, 1930: 483-500.—Seven boundary and territorial disputes remain to be adjusted: the Bolivia-Paraguay, the Ecuador-Peru, the Costa Rica-Panama, the Guatemala-Honduras, the Colombia-Nicaragua, the Honduras-Nicaragua, and the Argentina-Uruguay, disputes. A résumé of each is given. (Maps of the Chaco district, of the Ecuador-Peru, and of the Central American areas.)—*J. B. Lockey*.

12168. WANG, CHIN-CHUNG. The dispute between Russia and China. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (636) Feb. 1930: 167-178.—The Chinese Eastern Railway built under the contract of 1896 caused the war of 1903. Intended to be built by Chinese and Russian money it was done solely by Russian. The provision was that China could buy it back at cost. In 1919 Lenin declared it should be returned to China without compensation, but China was afraid to accept the Soviet offer. The 1924 change of Soviet policy and new agreement did not solve the matter. The control vested in the Russian manager is indefinite; the directors can only refer matters to their governments for diplomatic settlement. Among the Chinese grievances in the seizure of the railway is the use of the railway officials for communistic propaganda. The Soviet retaliatory advance was a definite use of force. China's attempt to appeal to the League was definitely sidetracked. Probably the only solution is for China to redeem the railway as provided in the original agreement.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

12169. ZIENAU, OSWALD. Die sowjetrussisch-lettischen und-estnischen Handelsbeziehungen. [Commercial relations between Soviet Russia and Latvia and Estonia.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5 (4) Jan. 1930: 250-260.—Soviet efforts to regulate commercial relations with the border states by treaty have been dictated by the desire to secure unimpeded transit for soviet goods to western Europe. The recent commercial treaties with Latvia and Estonia are the first fruits of this policy, the treaty of November 5, 1927, with Latvia being of outstanding importance. It involved a new attitude and orientation on the part of the Baltic States towards Russia. Despite the bitter campaign attending ratification of the Latvian treaty, its operation has more than justified the negotiators by providing substantial market-placement for Latvian goods without flooding Latvia with Russian products. The treaty has made Latvia a bridge, not a barrier, between West and East. Commercial relations between Russia and Estonia were governed from 1920 to 1928 by the most-favored-nation clause of the peace treaty of 1920. For a time—to 1924—this sufficed to give Estonia a proper share in soviet export and transit commerce and to offer an outlet for Estonian products, but with the growth of political tension between Estonia and Russia during 1924-1928, commerce declined. When Latvia commenced commercial negotiations with Russia, Estonia drew back and "sabotaged" the proposed Estonian-Lett customs union. With the advent of a Lett government, however, Estonia returned, in May, 1929, to a policy of rapprochement and quickly arrived at a brief commercial treaty which, it is anticipated, may be proportionally as beneficial to Estonia as the Latvian treaty was to Latvia.—*M. W. Graham*.

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 12012, 12015, 12025, 12035, 12092, 12118, 12124, 12128, 12147-12148)

12170. BRODA, R. Is war a factor for social progress? *World Unity*. 5 (6) Mar. 1930: 399-408.

12171. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. The naval fumble. *Forum*. 83 (6) Jun. 1930: 358-362.

12172. BURPEE, LAWRENCE J. The Kyoto conference. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (1) Winter 1930: 167-182.—In 1929 the Institute of Pacific Relations held its conference at Kyoto. Due to the tact of Nitobe, and the unofficial capacity of delegates, these sessions represented a meeting of East and West to create harmony where much strife lurks in the background. Canada specifically had a direct interest in every question discussed—extraterritoriality, the cession of Shanghai to China, foreign concessions in China, Japanese excess population in Manchuria, and the establishment of trade relations.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12173. CANTALUPO, ROBERTO. Panorama d'estremo oriente. [Panorama of the Far East.] *Gerarchia*. 9 (9) Sep. 1929: 703-715.—The policy and interests of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan in China, the Far East, and the Pacific are reviewed.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12174. ENGLEMAN, HERBERT. Das Exterritorialitätsproblem in China. [The problem of extraterritoriality in China.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht*. 3 (10) Oct. 1928: 275-285.

12175. FOSTER, GEORGE. The new internationalism. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (3) Summer 1929: 369-379.

12176. LEDNICKI, ALEKSENDER. Paneuropa und Polen. [Pan-Europa and Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 14-21.—The idea of Pan-Europe has made progress recently through the intervention of Briand. Poland's role in this movement is of utmost importance. However, Poland will hardly be a party to an organization to which the Soviets also belong. It is also necessary that France and Belgium participate and that nothing should be done which would be directed against Great Britain.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12177. PICHON, FRANCIS. De l'impérialisme moderne. [Modern imperialism.] *Evolution (Paris)*. 3 (36) Dec. 1928: 59-64.

12178. STACEY, C. P. Is "civilized warfare" possible? *Queen's Quart.* 37 (1) Winter 1930: 105-121.

12179. TENEKIDÈS, C. G. La créance des émigrés prévue par la Vie Convention de Lausanne du chef des biens, dont ils ont été dépossédés. [The credit of emigrants as provided by the Sixth Convention of Lausanne, with regard to property of which they have been dispossessed.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10 (4) 1929: 850-859.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

12180. TOYNBEE, A. J. The third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Kyoto, October 31 to November 8, 1929. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 9 (2) Mar. 1930: 189-201.

12181. UEXKÜLL-GÜLDENBAND, F. v. Das minoritätenpolitische Jahr. 1929. [The minority policies of the year 1929.] *Nation u. Staat*. 3 (3) 1930: 144-148.—Those prophets who predicted that 1929 would be a year of minority politics were right. A distinct gain was the alignment of the second Social Democratic International which in its London parley took a stand in favor of a liberal and progressive policy with regard to the minorities problem. The efforts of Stressemann, Dandurand and Procopé in bringing the question of minorities before the bar of public opinion, and England's interest in the problem are of the greatest significance. The results in individual states, are discouraging: the continued improvement in Estonia

is counterbalanced by retrogression in Latvia; there was no improvement for the minorities in Lithuania or in Poland, for the League did not succeed in getting Poland to respect the treaty in the matter of the school system for the minorities; in Czechoslovakia the Germans, and even the Slovaks, are still kept out of government positions. Rumania had a fair election and an amelioration of conditions in other respects; but Yugoslavia and Italy darken the picture to the

point of hopeless depression: they have learned absolutely nothing. The outcome will depend upon the action and force of the League of Nations.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

12182. UNSIGNED. Japan's far eastern hegemony. Mr. Castle's pronouncement dispels all misunderstandings. No more independent American activity in China. *Japan Weekly Chronicle.* (n.s. 1,472) Mar. 20, 1930: 270-271.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 11170, 11412, 11925, 11927-11928, 11931, 11934, 11936, 12170, 12202, 12204-12205, 12258, 12262)

12183. BRADLEY, JOHN HODGDON, Jr. The delusion of progress. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(5) May 1930: 450-457.—Science now conceives evolution as traveling along definite paths, not straight but decidedly curved, and sometimes nearly circular. Stars, the earth's crust, streams, organic nutrition ("circulation of matter"), reproduction all follow a more or less typical cycle. Maturity, senility and death are, according to the paleontologist, the inevitable dénouement for race as well as individual. Progress has no real meaning in nature; it is an anthropomorphic concept born of desire. In nature all things go on forever but never arrive.—*A. J. Todd.*

12184. MANN, THOMAS. Reaktion und Fortschritt. [Reaction and progress.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(8) Aug. 1929: 199-219.—The author discusses the modern emphasis on the importance of the non-rational elements in our experience and the revolt against excessive rationalism from the point of view of its relation to the past and the future. He finds in it elements of both danger and promise for that future. It is permeated with tendencies toward a new and more intelligent faith in the function of reason. The way out of the dangers is furnished by psycho-analysis which, though it may be said to be anti-rational insofar as its interests center in the non-rational factors in experience, is far removed from accepting their supremacy as the final ends to be achieved. It constitutes one of the most important building stones for a future enfranchised and intelligent humanity.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

12185. MASON, EDWARD S. Blanqui and communism. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(4) Dec. 1929: 498-527.—Blanqui was given a minor position by most historians of 19th century socialism; but during the last ten years there has been a growing interest in his ideas, especially in Russia and in France. He has a definite theory of class struggle and he identifies the welfare of society with the proletariat. His view of history envisages the "idea" as the sole engine of progress. Every advance made by mankind was to him a product of human reason, every relapse the result of the imprisonment of reason. Revolution by the proletariat as a class is not possible because the men of ideas and education are few in this class. The real leaders of revolution spring from the bourgeoisie; they are educated de-classed persons working in the interests of the proletariat. It follows that a dictatorship of these de-classed members of the bourgeoisie and the few enlightened proletarians, working in the interests of the mass of the population, is the revolutionary method called for. Despite differences in scope and in detail, the revolutionary theory of Babeuf, Blanqui, and Lenin runs on the same general lines. Viewed in the light of the present significance of this revolutionary theory, Blanqui is entitled to a more

considerable position in the history of communism than historians have customarily assigned to him.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 9882, 10997)

12186. ISRAELI, NATHAN. Variability and central tendency in aesthetic judgments. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(2) Apr. 1930: 137-149.—In an experiment on college and high school students in the esthetic preferences of pictures, it was found that with increasing age the variability diminishes and the central tendency accelerates.—*John H. Mueller.*

12187. SHALES, J. M. A study of mind-set in rural and city school children. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(4) Apr. 1930: 246-251.—This study was based upon the results of questionnaires received from 464 school children, grades 4-8 in the city of Buffalo, and an equal number of rural school children of the same grades in rural New York schools. The questions were designed so as to cover certain experiences of ordinary everyday occurrence. After an analysis of the answers (shown in 6 tables and 4 figures) the author concluded: (1) that rural children have a pronounced rural set of mind, and that city children have a decidedly urban mind-set; (2) that rural children become more rural-minded until about age 12, and less so for the next two years, after which the original trend is resumed. Rural-mindedness increases through grade 6, after which the attitude becomes progressively less pronounced. City children become steadily more city-minded as they grow older and as their education advances. None of the tables shows a division of children by sex, I.Q., or environmental conditions of home life, other than rural-urban residence, but the author suggests that the inclusion of these factors might reveal interesting results.—*O. D. Duncan.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 12186, 12194, 12238, 12264, 12286, 12295)

12188. BLANCHARD, PHYLLIS. Status of the child. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 1085-1090.—The latest available statistics on birth rate, infant mortality, and size of families are given. Growing recognition of the importance of the early years is indicated by the increasing number of nursery schools and centers for research in the psychology of the preschool child. Contemporaneous trends in the applications of social work to child welfare problems are shown in the rapid development of child guidance clinics. The popularization of child study for parent education is another important social movement. Both welfare work and re-

search are placing more emphasis upon the social relationships of the child.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12189. CONKLIN, AGNES M. Families of intellectually gifted students. *Family*. 11(4) Jun. 1930: 99-106.—During 1927-1928 in a Brooklyn (N.Y.) high school the family situations of 128 students, each with an I. Q. of at least 130, were studied. The unadjusted group contained 45 boys and 16 girls, and the adjusted or control group, 48 boys and 19 girls. The average chronological age was 13.9, none falling below a mental age of 16. Of these 85% were born and reared in New York City and 62% were of Jewish ancestry. The unadjusted group failed an average of 3.1 school subjects; the adjusted, only .19 subjects. Gifted children seem to occur in small families since in these cases the average number of siblings was two and a small fraction. There was as marked a prevalence of broken homes in the control group as in the unadjusted, children in the former group presenting no problems of behavior or scholarship while 70% of the unadjusted were problems in respects other than school experience. The two groups were not differentiated by dissimilar economic and educational status. As to parental occupations (professional, clerical, and skilled labor) the adjusted showed twice as many reaching professional status. Psycho-neurotic family conditions did not differentiate the groups. Of unwelcome births, there were 13% in the adjusted and 8% in the unadjusted cases. Other comparative factors such as sleep habits, weaning, food fads, companions, religious activity, etc. revealed no marked differences between the groups. Tantrums did persist into adolescence in twice as many cases among the unadjusted as among the adjusted. The data on masturbation "are thoroughly unreliable." The indications were that better sexual adjustment characterized the adjusted than the unadjusted. Conclusion: These groups "march side by side with amazing similarity. The differences are too subtle to be revealed by our mode of investigation. Failure to find differences should make us more cautious about stating what constitutes problem behavior." The author cannot accept the viewpoint that intimate family processes will never be exposed to view by scientific research. "A lens of greater refinement" will bring out the hidden facts. (Details as to methodology are given.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

12190. ALLPORT, GORDON W. Some guiding principles in understanding personality. *Family*. 11(4) Jun. 1930: 124-128.—The best judge of people seems to be one who has broad experience, is not of too simple a nature, who possesses the artistic attitude, who has a mental life which resembles that of his clients, and who has intuition which may be defined as "the tendency of a mind to structure its content into coherent wholes."—*L. M. Brooks.*

THE FAMILY

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 10053, 10068, 10070, 10148, 10948, 11194, 12093, 12094)

12191. HALL, FRED S. Common law marriage in New York State. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 1-11.—In no state has the doctrine of common law marriage had so varied and significant a history as in New York. Soon after 1688 all marriage laws previously enacted for the province fell into complete desuetude, and until 1830 no new marriage laws took effect, except as to bigamy and the marriage of slaves. The act of

1830 was not mandatory, but recognized common law marriages as legal, much to the disgust of many leading citizens, including Chancellor Kent. An act of 1901 invalidated common law marriages, but this provision was inadvertently repealed by an act of 1907, whereby common law marriages were again made valid, and they have remained so ever since. Today the states are equally divided, 24 allowing common law marriages, and 24 refusing to recognize them. The movement to abolish common law marriage has thus been a steady one. Social considerations seem to have been of less account in bringing about this change than the perception of those responsible for invested capital that property titles are left in jeopardy if through an unknown and unrecorded alliance a successful claimant to a share in the property may at any time arise.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 11962, 12189, 12208, 12266)

12192. ELIOT, THOMAS D. Bereavement as a problem for family research and technique. *Family*. 11(4) Jun. 1930: 114-115.—The proposed objective is to collect facts the analysis of which may shed light upon the social psychological crises of family bereavement. This sort of study has not yet received wide attention but the author is making a beginning and invites cooperation.—*L. M. Brooks.*

12193. GROVES, ERNEST R. The family. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 1017-1026.—The year 1929 has seen a marked increase in attention given to problems of the family, especially problems of marriage. New organizations of great importance to the family have been formed. Legislation has been mostly a tightening of requirements for marriage and the protection of children. A large number of investigations of family problems are in process or are reported finished. There have been even more conferences held than last year, and they have not been restricted to problems of the child or the parent. Churches are attempting to stress the educational preparation for marriage and parenthood, and evidence of this appears during the year. Turkey and India are modernizing marriage, Germany is agitated over the birth rate, and England is experiencing a yearly increase in divorces.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12194. PLANT, JAMES S. Individual implications of the family pattern. *Family*. 11(4) Jun. 1930: 128-132.—The clinical evidence derived from six and a half years experience in a metropolitan area of about one million people indicates that children want their own parents and feel very differently about other adults as is revealed by stubborn types of conduct disorders often arising in foster children over the misadventure of parents of whom they have seen little or nothing. Adolescents maintain a "myth of romanticism," and look forward to having children of their own in the same way as did their parents. Adults also cling to the family pattern, in many cases under the mastery of a blind drive to hold on to it even long after any outsider sees the futility of such an effort. What does the family pattern contribute to the child? First, security in its broadest sense; and second, the adjustment to authority.—*L. M. Brooks.*

12195. SANDERSON, DWIGHT, and FOSTER, ROBERT G. A sociological case study of farm families. *Family*. 11(4) Jun. 1930: 107-114.—Eighty farm families in neighboring communities in south central New York State were studied to see if definite concomitant characteristics existed in sufficient number to give meaning and value to types of such families. Two distinct family types were determined as follows: Type Xa, characterized by joint control generally and by division of labor, community in common home activities, ritualistic observances, and active participation outside the

home. Type Ya, the male dominant with attachment of children to parents divided, labor divided as in Xa, home activities few and individualistic, little ritual and participation outside the home. Correlations between these two types included such characteristics as life insurance, amount of schooling, and size of families. More extended research will determine to what extent the present findings are true. Conclusions as to methodology: In order to establish satisfactory family types it will be necessary for intensive studies to be pursued and followed by repeated association and correlation analyses. With different workers in different but similar areas, using the same method over a period of months, coming to similar conclusions, there would be good reason for considering their results valid.—*L. M. Brooks.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 11136, 11195, 11384, 11569, 11864, 12149, 12150, 12199, 12201, 12218, 12225)

12196. FRESCHI, JOHN J. Italy and immigration. *Eugenics*. 3(5) May 1930: 166-175.—In 1901 there was a fundamental emigration law in Italy based upon the principle of encouraging and assisting emigration. Since that time, through ministerial orders, the emigration policy has been reversed, and permanent emigration (except for the reunion of families) is prohibited. Also the restoration of law and order has somewhat relieved population pressure and correspondingly lessened the desire of Italians to migrate permanently.—*R. E. Baber.*

12197. ARDENNE, D. B. W. VAN. Kolonisatie door Europeanen en Javanen in Nieuw-Caledonia. [Colonization of Europeans and Javanese in New Caledonia.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13(6) Aug. 1929: 66-82.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 11195, 11206, 11215, 11541, 12038, 12215, 12227, 12257, 12288)

12198. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. Race relations. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 1052-1062.—The new administration has replaced the old Commissioner of Indian affairs with two men who have given years to sympathetic study of the practical problem. However, the statements of the Secretary of the Interior show a regrettable lack of comprehension of the point of view of the Indian himself in the proposed "Americanization" of the aboriginal American stock. In immigration, the proclamation of the new quotas based on "national origins" is the outstanding fact, and there is also to be noted the extension of the restrictionist feeling in the introduction of bills applying the quota system to countries of the new world. As to the Negro, there is a balancing of hopeful and sinister aspects, with perhaps a revealing light on how little progress has been made toward easing racial tensions when the incident of Mrs. Hoover's "mixed" tea-party, which included the wife of Representative Oscar De Priest, is considered and contrasted with the same furore raised by President Roosevelt's dinner to Mr. Booker T. Washington almost 30 years ago.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12199. LEGATUS. Die Chinesen in Siam. [The Chinese in Siam.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 215(3) Mar. 1929: 281-294.—The population of Siam is 9,500,000, and 20% are Chinese or half-Chinese (500,000 are pure blooded). In 1925-26, 83,560 Chinese immigrated, and in 1926-27, 90,252. The excess of immigrants over emigrants is considerable. Since there are no religious differences, the Chinese are not looked upon as foreigners, and children from mixed marriages have made considerable progress. Women now constitute one-fourth of the total number of immigrants. Most of the Chinese belong to the class of workers, coolies, servants, etc. They own two-thirds of the 79 rice mills in Bangkok. The rice export to China is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese who handle 65 to 70% of the total rice export of Siam. They control the money lending business which is closely connected with the rice industry, and the farmer depends on them. They own most of the bigger rubber growing plantations in the Malay States. Politically the Chinese have been loyal but disinterested subjects of the Siamese government. A number of legal measures against radicalism have been taken by the Government, and now immigration is regulated in order to keep out undesirable aliens. Strict laws have been adopted against rebellion, rioting, picketing, and strikes. The issue of licenses for the publication of newspapers has been made dependent on a series of rules. These defensive ordinances against foreign troublemakers were accompanied by certain constitutional changes towards parliamentary government.—*Werner Neuse.*

12200. RUMYANECK, S. An urban community. *Reflex*. 6(2) Mar. 1930: 23-31.—Jews have been an urban people for the last 2,000 years. At the time of Nero, according to Harnack, there were 3,200,000 Jews in the world. In the Middle Ages, there were no more than a million. Persecution, conversion, plagues, and high infant mortality were the chief factors in reducing their numbers. But during this time the Jews have developed an immune and resilient organism that could withstand the sterilizing effects of city life. At present there are 15,500,000 Jews in the world and only 250,000 live in rural areas. In Great Britain half of the 300,000 Jews live in London, in France 60% of the Jews live in Paris, in the United States in 1929, 1,500,000 Jews lived in New York. The Jews have succeeded in increasing their numbers in the cities, not with rural immigrants as other nations have done, but by consciously adapting themselves to the unhealthy environment of the big town; early marriage, and an elaborate religious (the sanitary Mosaic) code, the development of Jewish medicine in the Middle Ages.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

12201. WEEKS, O. DOUGLAS. The League of United Latin-American Citizens: A Texas-Mexican civic organization. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(3) Dec. 1929: 257-278.—The Mexican in Texas, though for the most part lowly and ignorant, is generally peaceful, law-abiding, and capable of development. Many of the older families are practically on a par with the Anglo-Americans, and in recent years a new middle class is developing in the towns. These middle class leaders are attempting to improve the lot of their race, one method being the creation of civic organizations. The chief of these organizations is the League of United Latin-American Citizens, which resulted from a union of several similar groups, and which has for its purpose the development of Texas Mexicans as good citizens, the securing of equality with Anglo-Americans before the law, the protection of the economic and educational rights of the Mexican, the undermining of political and economic feudalism that has long existed, and the destruction of racial prejudice. Only American citizens of the Mexican race may be members. Partisanship is decried, but the exercise of political privileges is encouraged. The difficulties are many, and leading Mexi-

cans realize that results can be obtained only by a slow process of education.—*Charles A. Timm.*

12202. YOUNG, KIMBALL. The social psychology of Oriental-Occidental prejudices. *Pacific Affairs.* 2 (12) Dec. 1929: 773-785.—Race prejudice is not an instinct, nor is it innate and biologically inevitable. The real bases of prejudice are social and cultural. Prejudice rests upon the formation of attitudes and habits. It is centered around economic, political and such social phenomena as religion and morals quite as much as around race. The "race difference" argument for prejudice seems to be a rationalization behind which these other factors operate. Prejudice is a customary group-accepted set of stereotypes or ideas and emotions about another group. Oriental and white American children play together as spontaneously as any others until adults inject cultural and emotional meanings into old forms of in-group out-group relationships. Prejudice is passed down from generation to generation, fed and colored by every crisis, which arises when two races or groups come into competition or conflict. Myths and legends furnish the rationalizations. Much factual history turns out, upon examination, to be legend if not pure myth. Orientals consider themselves the equals of if not superior to the whites. Both sets of attitudes represent the elaborated rationalizations of academically trained men. The best evidence of anthropology and psychology does not bear out this stereotype of white superiority so far as Japanese and Chinese are concerned. The best intelligence tests give no support to such beliefs. In case after case the courts have ignored the facts of anthropology. So long as the foreigners are few there may be curiosity, fear and avoidance; no marked antagonism necessarily develops. Large numbers and the consequent contact of divergent races and cultures produce conflict and prejudice. This is the case with the Oriental on the North American Pacific Coast, first as applied to the Chinese and later to the Japanese. The playground is a remarkably effective area for assimilation. The church is probably a very minor factor in assimilation. There is no evidence that the Christian communities are any freer from race and religious prejudice toward the Orientals than they have been in regard to religious prejudices among themselves. Segregation of the Chinese and Japanese into certain neighborhoods keeps them from contact with white Americans except in very impersonal relations. It also enhances their sense of Oriental solidarity. The problem of assimilation is essentially one for the community, but the intrusion of larger issues constantly affects this process. As the issues become drawn on international lines, the whole set of prejudiced stereotypes and legends becomes related to wider issues. Such matters as equality of treatment of nationals, equality of treaty-making powers, and struggle for markets and outlet for surplus population arise. Whether we can ever change the in-group and out-group competition and rivalry is doubtful, but we may change its content and direction. Prejudice may take a less dangerous form even if it never disappears. One of the chief roots of racial prejudice will have been out when people recognize that race is primarily a cultural differentiation, and that it is stupid to judge individual members of a race by a stereotype derived from rumor and myth.—*Constantine Panunzio.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 5726, 5762, 5773, 5776, 6087, 6827, 7421, 8247, 8847, 9032, 9109, 9115, 9119, 10752, 10754, 10762, 10873)

12203. ROHDEN, P. R. Zur Soziologie des politischen Katholizismus in Frankreich. [The sociology of political Catholicism in France.] *Arch. f. Sozial-*

wissensch. u. Sozialpol. 62 (3) Dec. 1929: 468-523.—The struggle between Catholic and non-Catholic in France of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries has little or nothing to do with personal religious convictions, but is political in nature. Further, class and caste affiliations play a co-determining role. French Catholicism is French first and Catholic afterwards.—*Howard Becker.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 11115, 11120, 11122, 11136, 11149, 11195, 11218, 11778, 12196, 12201, 12218, 12223, 12279, 12282, 12284, 12304)

12204. BOWEN, EZRA. Malthus, a revaluation. *Sci. Monthly.* 30 (5) May 1930: 465-471.—*Norman E. Himes.*

12205. DRYSDALE, C. V. The depopulation scare. *Eugenics Rev.* 21 (4) Jan. 1930: 251-255.—Various statistical prophesies have been made regarding the factors leading toward a decreasing population, but they have not been fulfilled. Hence, "the depopulators have recently been discovering certain 'latent tendencies' which are supposed to be operating toward future depopulation, although they are at present masked." One of these is based on the abnormally low birth rates of the war years. Kuczynski has discovered another "latent tendency," that "in spite of our present excess of births over deaths our women are not reproducing themselves." But while the figures seem indisputable, he should have pointed out that the tendency is "not because the fertility of our married women is too low, but because so many of our women are unmarried." This difference is far more significant than it appears. But neither of the two tendencies just mentioned will have any deciding influence on our future population. The Malthusian doctrine has still to be reckoned with. The population of the future will be determined by our economic progress or retrogression.—*R. E. Baber.*

12206. DUBLIN, LOUIS I., and VANE, ROBERT J. Causes of death by occupation. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #507. Feb. 1930: pp. 130.

12207. FOÀ, CARLO. Gli studii di genetica e il problema demografico. [Genetic studies and the population problem.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (10) Oct. 1929: 823-829.—This is a comment on the various aspects of the demographic problem dealt with recently at the Genetic and Eugenic Congress in Rome, where the argument was discussed from the biological point of view by naturalists, medical men, and sociologists under the chairmanship of Corrado Gini.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12208. GOODSELL, WILLYSTINE. The size of family among a group of college and non-college married women. *Family.* 11 (4) Jun. 1930: 132-133.—A preliminary study conducted in 1929-30 shows that of 489 college women there had been 1.57 children per marriage as compared with 469 non-college women with 1.70 children per marriage. In the college group there were born .190 children per year of married life, and in the non-college group .163. Childless marriages in the college group were 21.4%; in the non-college 18.1%. The age of marriage of college women averaged 1.31 years greater than the non-college group. Family limitation is marked in both groups. (A hint as to the influence of locality is indicated by a short table.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

12209. McILROY, L. Maternal mortality. *Brit. Medic. J.* 1 Feb. 15, 1930: 269-273.—Limiting herself to the obstetrical rather than the administrative aspect of the problem, the author attempts to find an explanation for the stationary, if not increasing, maternal death

rate. "If over 27,000 women lost their lives in England and Wales in the last ten years because of pregnancy or childbirth, we cannot but feel that some of these deaths were due to inadequate treatment of the patient." The outstanding factors to be considered in the changes which have taken place in midwifery practice are mainly the increase in the institutional treatment of patients, the establishment of ante-natal clinics, the introduction of panel practice, and the training of midwives. The increase in the number of maternity beds throughout the country has been a marked feature of the present century. According to Dr. Kinloch's report the maternal death rate in Scotland in 1928 was 7 per 1,000, sepsis accounting for 2.4 per 1,000 of these patients. During the preceding 10 years the rate was 6.4. An analysis of the sources of the deaths in the Aberdeen area shows that in the practice of midwives the deaths were 2.8 per 1,000, among practitioners 6.9, while in institutions the death rate was 14.9. In the obstetrical unit of the Royal Free Hospital, however, the maternal death rate for the last eight years is 2.7 per 1,000. The chief causes of death are obstetric shock and sepsis. The value of ante-natal care is proved by the small number of cases of accidental or toxæmic hæmorrhage which now occur in hospital practice. The importance of registering cases with a doctor, even if a midwife's case, is emphasized. Ante-natal care is considered the most difficult branch of obstetrics. The general practitioner, specialist and midwife, their relation to obstetrics and with each other, forms the conclusion of the address.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12210. NOGARO, PERTRAND. Le problème de la population en France. [The population problem in France.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.; Rev. Bleue.* 68(7) Apr. 5, 1930: 196-197.—The population of France is slowly increasing, due to a slight excess of births over deaths, and, as far as the birth rate is concerned, there is some cause for optimism, for in the urban centers it is now no lower than that of Germany. The death rate between the ages of 15 and 45 is higher than it ought to be, because too little money is spent on public health. "As a matter of fact, the decrease in the birth rate of France, contrary to what is the case in other countries, is found especially in the rural districts. This is quite clearly the result of the predominance of the system of small holdings, combined with the system of equal inheritance; in other words, it is the reluctance to divide the patrimony, and not a diminution of family spirit, which has been the great cause of the reduction of the birth rate in France." It is not to be expected that France will ever be able to colonize her empire with Frenchmen.—*Brynolf J. Hovde.*

12211. SPERTI, PIETRO ROTA. La proporzione dei sessi negli aborti e nei parti distocici. [The proportion of the sexes in abortions and difficult births.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore.* Ser. 8, Sci. Stat. 3(1) Dec. 1928: 289-306.

12212. TIETZE, CHRISTOPH. German population movements, and some comparisons with those of other countries. *Eugenics Rev.* 21(4) Jan. 1930: 265-269.—The German birth rate, not long ago, was one of the highest in Europe. During the second half of the 19th century the average was nearly 37 (in England 33.4). The peak was 1876, with 40.9 (England 36.4). In 1900 it was still above 35 (England 28.7), and at the outbreak of the war 27 (England 23.1). Since the war it declined steadily to 18.4 in 1927, rising slightly to 18.6 in 1928. The German birth rate is now almost identical with that of France, the latter decreasing from 21.4 in 1900 to 18.2 in 1928. In the same period the English birth rate dropped from 28.7 to 16.7. The mortality in Germany is very low, which accounts for the present population growth. But "the present increase of the population is only a mechanical one, being due to the abnormal age constitution. A dynamic increase does

not exist any more. The balance of births and deaths has become negative." The population of Germany "will probably continue to increase until about 1950 when the age composition will be abnormal in another way. There will be few middle-aged persons and many old people. The death rate must rise; and the population will first be stationary, and then will start to decline." The number of abortions in Germany is enormous, being estimated by competent authorities at between 600,000 and 800,000 a year, as against 250,000 before the war. Due to the heavy economic pressure many do not consider abortion either criminal or immoral. The Social-Democratic party wants the rigorous laws against abortion revised, while the Communists want them abolished as in Russia. Some factors in the differential birth rate in Germany are: (a) the rural birth rate is much higher than the urban; (b) the natality of the large cities is very low, much lower than in England, France or America. In 1928 there were 18 cities of over 100,000 population with a birth under 14; (c) the number of children is smallest among clerks and public officials, only the Catholic miners and iron workers of the Rhineland and Westphalia still showing a high fertility; (d) the natality differences between rich and poor show a distinct tendency to disappear. In Berlin the process is practically completed, and in a number of other large cities it is nearly so.—*R. E. Baber.*

12213. UNSIGNED. Automobile deaths and injuries in 1929. *Metropolitan Life Insur. Co., Stat. Bull.* 11(2) Feb. 1930: 1-4.—The 1929 automobile fatality figure was 12% higher than in 1928. Half the deaths due to automobiles last year were of pedestrians, a slightly higher rate than obtained in 1928. The rate of automobile collisions with railroad trains decreased slightly, and the collision fatalities involving street cars remained stationary. The heaviest increase in mortality arose from collisions between automobiles, while automobile collision with fixed objects increased the death rate from .7 to 1.1 per 100,000. Non-collision automobile injuries also increased; the death rate being 2.5 per 100,000 in 1928 compared with 3.1 per 100,000 in 1929. Statistics are shown in detail for both 1928 and 1929.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12214. WHELPTON, P. K. Population. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 870-880.—Recent social changes include important downward shifts in true natural increase, especially for whites in the New England, Middle Atlantic, West North Central, and Southern states, which leave the South as the only area producing much of a surplus in people, either white or black. The passing of the foreign-born and the rural-urban migration partially account for these trends. The declines in true increase will speed up the shift in age composition, children and young adults giving way to middle-aged and elderly persons to such an extent that serious problems of adjustment will be created before 1950 in such fields as employment, old age pensions, city-planning programs, consumer demand, and even in the level of living standards.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 11218, 11865, 12280)

12215. FLEMING, RACHEL M. Human hybrids: Racial crosses in various parts of the world. *Eugenics Rev.* 21(4) Jan. 1930: 257-263.—*R. E. Baber.*

12216. NEWMAN, H. H. Identical twins: the differences between those reared apart. *Eugenics Rev.* 22(1) Apr. 1930: 29-34.—Data on 50 pairs of same-sexed fraternal twins and 50 pairs of identical twins yielded a base line to which the cases of identical twins reared apart could be referred. The tests used were the Stanford-Binet and the Otis Self-Administering. Three pairs of twins reared apart were studied. All three pairs were separated in infancy and did not see each other

again until from 18 to 24 years later. Without giving the details of the very significant findings regarding each pair, the following summary is given: "In case I and II, and in all but one test in case III, not only are the differences between the twins at least twice as great as the average differences between identical twins reared together, but they are at least on the average equal to those of fraternal twins reared together. From this it appears that differences in environment and training may cause as great a divergence in mental capacity between twins with identical heredity as exists between twins with different heredity, fraternal twins, reared under the same environment. In other words the effects of different environment on like heredity are essentially equal to the effects of like environment on different heredity." But generalizations are dangerous until a larger number of pairs have been studied.—*R. E. Baber.*

EUGENICS

12217. EHRENFELS, CHRISTIAN. Die Sexualmoral der Zukunft. [The sexual morals of the future.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22(3) Nov. 20, 1929: 292-304.—The social Darwinian demands a sexual order that will insure a numerically sufficient progeny with that degree of peace in social life which is necessary in a highly differentiated society and, if not improvement, at least a maintenance of the present racial constitution of the culturally advanced peoples. The present sexual order of the Western world fulfills the first requirement very well, but the second not at all. The severity of selection necessary to prevent the deterioration of any organic type may be achieved in three ways: (1) killing off the unfit before they have reached the age of procreation; (2) a gradually progressive degeneration of the less fit until their strain dies out; (3) sexual selection which keeps the unfit from having offspring. A harmonic sexual order demands an ethical system by which the majority of men, deprived of the privilege of having offspring, will live peaceably with the minority which is given that privilege. The beginnings of such a social order are found among the social insects. Artificial fertilization as the normal means of propagation for all mankind is the only way of achieving such a social order and preventing racial degeneration. Those selected for procreation are not to regard their privileged position as the result of a struggle in which self assertion played the dominant role, but rather as a holy office conveyed upon them by the whole of society. Such a program is not an immediate one, and in the millennia which are likely to elapse before it can be completely realized it demands a conservatism of the existing regulations which keep the sexual drive from racially suicidal paths, and thus, for Western society, the conservation of the permanent monogamous marriage, and a furtherance of those additional requirements favored by moderate eugenicists. But these cannot more than ameliorate the evil of racial degeneration. Monogamy can no longer be regarded as the only ethical or only natural system of sexual relationships but only as a transitory stage on the way to a higher system—the social love of the future rather than the private individualized love of the past and present.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8784, 11384, 11944)

12218. LOON, F. G. H. VAN. Wie is geschikt voor de tropen? [Who is fit for the tropics?] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 1-26.—The writer deals with the question as to what persons from cool regions are psychologically best fitted for work in the tropics. This is preceded by a historical survey concerning emigration

to the tropics from the Netherlands. The tropical factors, which place heavier demands upon the nervous system, are the following: (1) Continuous heat and humidity; (2) the much greater electrical charging of the atmosphere; (3) the excessive light, both by day and night, and in consequence a lighter sleep; (4) the numerous infectious diseases; (5) no change of seasons; (6) lack of family support and the marked break with Western civilization; (7) the lack of higher contents of consciousness, which has arisen on account of the prevailing materialism; (8) life among a primitive race; and (9) the loneliness of wild forest life. Only persons who are mentally perfectly sound are fitted for the tropics. A careful examination of the persons to be sent out is necessary, all the more since certain sufferers of psychoses are more attracted by the thought of going to the tropics than others. The problem of the European worker in the tropics is, in conclusion, regarded from a purely medical point of view.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 11975, 12187, 12274, 12292)

12219. BOWMAN, LEROY E. Community organization. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 1002-1009.—The distinguishing feature of community organization as revealed in studies, organization statistics, and discussions seems to be fluidity of organization form and weakening of old forms of group loyalty. Studies of Indian communities and coastal islands show differential reactions to outside influences and consequent uneven communal organization. The community in rural districts becomes the larger and more socially effectual area. The form and problems of industrial communities are rapidly changing. Racial organizations of resistance to assimilation show evidences of accommodation to American ways. Increase in membership and financial strength of fraternal orders indicates one channel into which is flowing communal loyalties. The community is providing recreation rather than the family; and legal and civic controls are in process of development. Settlements are undergoing change and scrutiny. Community organizers are concerned to provide for possibilities of neighborhood organization through city planning rather than to regiment people in community centers or councils. Seven books on community organization appeared in 1929.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12220. PINEAU, LOUIS-GEORGES. De l'intervention de l'architecte dans les plans d'extension des villes de France. [The role of the architect in the building-expansion program of the cities of France.] *Admin. Locale.* (50) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 765-768.

12221. UNSIGNED. Community recreation leadership in 945 cities. *Playground & Recreation.* 24(2) May 1930: 63-73.—This includes 1929 recreational statistics from 872 communities, showing progress in the community recreation movement.—*Alice L. Berry.*

12222. VINCK, ÉMILE. La lutte contre les taudis et la question du logement en Belgique. [The campaign against slums and the question of housing in Belgium.] *Admin. Locale.* (50) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 759-763.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 11545, 11582, 11992, 12187, 12195, 12219, 12308)

12223. ASHBY, A. W. Some human and social factors in the depression. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Report.* 2 1929: 89-99.—There are three factors, not merely "economic" of immediate importance in appraising the influence of the depression on the farming community. (1) The human attitude to the industry. Many rural

groups are characterized by a high degree of social cohesion and where this is so, economic competition is never free, even within the law. Where success is measured by social status within the group, the seeking of the greatest financial or even natural advantages takes a secondary place. Even the "getting of money" is comparative rather than absolute, just as it is the comparative rather than the absolute standard of living which is of importance. It follows that the attainment of a higher standard of living by country folk is dependent on the realization of the need for such a higher standard, i.e., on greater or more numerous wants, a greater appreciation of material wealth in modern forms, and of the real satisfaction which consumption can give.

(2) The effect of migration and reduction of agricultural population on age and sex selection. The general social effect of migration on the agricultural community has been good, in so far as it has resulted in an increase in the working efficiency of farm organization, as evidenced in the increase in the "task" performed per person employed. But migration and reduction of numbers have left the agricultural group as something of a "residuum," and this has had serious consequences. Thus agriculture has been left with a proportionately high ratio of males of 55 years of age and over, and with the lowest population, amongst the important industries, of males between 25 and 55 years of age. (3) The mentality of the agricultural population in more normal times and in times of depression. It would appear that "the rural group, and the individuals constituting it, tend to develop long memories, and to remember their disappointments more vividly than their successes." It is the function of the agricultural economist to rationalize the farmers' attitudes in every respect. In doing so, he must always remember that he is dealing with human material, and must therefore, so far as possible, attempt to understand that material.—*Edgar Thomas.*

12224. GALPIN, CHARLES JOSIAH. Rural life. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 1010-1016.—The economic jolt of the last ten years has opened the farmer's eyes to the futility of acquiring the effective tools of labor, without understanding the processes of national housekeeping. He has, therefore, shifted his serious thinking to the nature of the society in which as a human being he lives; and he appears virtually to have made up his mind to shoulder his way squarely into this society of equals, and secure "parity" with his fellow-men. This is the great rural social change coming to the surface during the year. Farmers have lost their old faith for happiness in the finality of hard work and a good crop, and are seeking a new faith among the doctrines of practical humanism.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12225. MICHAELIS, GIUSEPPE de. Premesse e contributo allo studio dell' esodo rurale. [Assumptions and a contribution to the study of rural-urban migration.] *Nuova Antologia.* 269(1388) Jan. 16, 1930: 226-233.—Italy alone is giving intelligent study to the problem of the rural exodus. In the world at large the steady although slow increase in agricultural production shows either no alarming exodus from the farms or an increase in efficiency due to better methods and machinery. The agreements upon procedure for study of the commission of the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture are given.—*J. C. Russell.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 10758, 10915, 11465, 11562, 11939, 12034, 12050)

12226. HARTMANN, HANS. Die junge Generation in Frankreich. [The younger generation in France.] *Z. f. Französischen u. Engl. Unterricht.* 29(2) 1930: 73-86.—*B. Riess.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 11388, 11721, 12022, 12067, 12134, 12257)

12227. DAMUS, WALTER. Der Amerikaner und seine Literatur. [The American and his literature.] *Z. f. Französische u. Engl. Unterricht.* 29(2) 1930: 110-120.—The author discusses American literature which is read in America with reference to the difference between that and the German selection of American authors. He finds little reading of "critics of American life" such as Upton Sinclair, Sinclair Lewis, Jack London, Theodore Dreiser, and Sherwood Anderson. The main sources of popular literature are the newspapers, magazines, department store catalogs and books which have been proscribed by boards of censorship.—*B. Riess.*

12228. DEVANE, RICHARD S. The menace of the British press combines. *Studies: Irish Quart.* 19(73) Mar. 1930: 55-69.—Ireland is being flooded by the cheap productions of the highly-organized and powerful English press combines. Their constant growth will shortly threaten the existence of an independent Irish press in Ireland. Not only does this deluge of cheap journalism exploit the Irish home market for English manufactures, but it definitely retards Irish cultural and linguistic revival. The imposition of a tariff or of a tax upon newspaper advertisements (as was imposed in England from 1712 to 1853) in these undesirable products of a commercialized press would do much to protect the native Irish press and culture.—*Frank Monaghan.*

12229. RANDALL, R. G. Film censorship. *Nation & Athenaeum.* 47(1) Apr. 5, 1930: 9-11.—Control of film performances in England was established under an act passed at a time when safety against fire was the chief consideration, but which is now employed for political censorship. The internal censorship exercised by the film trade itself is not altogether satisfactory; what is needed is a form of censorship analogous to that now covering the legitimate stage.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 11410, 11411, 11865, 11992, 12187, 12189, 12208, 12227, 12295, 12296)

12230. BERTONI, GIULIO. Università italiane e studenti stranieri. [Italian universities and foreign students.] *Gerarchia.* 9(10) Oct. 1929: 830-833.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12231. CAESAR, and KREMER. Sehschwache Kinder und ihre Beschulung. [Children with impaired vision and their schooling.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42(16) 1929: 457-469.—The first law making school attendance for children with impaired vision compulsory was passed in 1911; the first suggestion for organization of special classes in the public school system was made in 1907. England and America preceded Germany and have extended this special instruction much farther, including all cases of more serious myopia. According to fairly accurate estimates, there are one or two out of every 1,000 pupils of public

schools in need of special instruction because of impaired vision. In smaller communities where there would not be enough pupils, these children were, according to the law of 1911, to be referred to institutions for the blind, with the result that later a fifth of the inmates of these institutions were found to be children with only poor vision. At the First National Conference for the Welfare of the Blind in 1927, definitions were worked out for selection of children for special class instruction, institutionalization or continuance in regular class, based on the nature of the defect and the degree of impairment. There is still no law forcing parents to have their children transferred to special classes but cooperation of parents can be obtained. At the 1927 conference, a resolution was passed whereby communities without a sufficient number of eligible children organize special classes in connection with their Institution for the Blind. Selection of the children on the basis of teachers' recommendations and the school physicians' opinion are to be made by the ophthalmologist of the Board of Education. Statistics from the City of Strassburg-Alsace over a period of twenty years show the effect of special instruction: 72% definitely improved, 10% remained stationary. Vocational training, with cooperation of all experts, is being largely recognized as a duty of the sight conservation classes. The city of Berlin found it necessary to organize a special class within its Vocational School for the instruction of this group.—*Lotte Marcuse.*

12232. DUGGAN, STEPHEN P. Cultural relations between the Orient and the Occident. *School & Soc.* 30 (782) Dec. 21, 1929: 825-830.—As an outgrowth of experience and observation during the last generation, a number of American educators interested in the education of one country's nationals in another country, have joined in the conclusion that such education should take place primarily during the graduate period, except where technical preparation should begin by the third year or so of college. This conviction is represented in the recent marked tendency to change scholarships and fellowships for study abroad, from undergraduate to graduate rank. While experience with Chinese students in America was one of the most important factors in the development of this new policy, it is also pertinent to other Orientals and to American and European students. Undergraduate study abroad, it is held, tends to deculturize the individual; instead, the function of such study should be to provide methods, technique, comparative outlook.—*M. T. Price.*

12233. FLEISHER, SAMUEL S. Art and recreation. *Hibbert J.* 28 (3) Apr. 1930: 465-473.—The democratic use of public libraries, art museums, etc., in America finds no parallel in any other country. From the experience with the Graphic Sketch Club, Philadelphia, the author points out a plan for such a "temple of youth" in every public school in the United States, in which the cultural interests of youth would be served, and a contribution made to the leisure time problem of youth.—*John H. Mueller.*

12234. GUNNING, C. P. De Taman Siswo school. [The Taman Siswo school.] *Oedaya.* 5 (7) Jul. 1928: 110-111.—Taman-Siswo is the name of the National Educational Institute, started by Soewardi Suryaningrat, existing originally alone at Jogjakarta, but now in many places in Java. It is an attempt to provide instruction through and by natives without government support, and building entirely upon its own strength. The training embraces all the possibilities, from the kindergarten to the Mulo-school (in Dutch East India a school for high school instruction with a three year course, interlocking with the seven year course elementary school).—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

12235. KASATKIN, PETER. Soziale Gliederung und Lage der Studentenschaft in der Sowjetunion. [Social grouping and conditions of students in the

Soviet Union.] *Vox Studentium.* 6 Oct.-Dec. 1929: 180-185.—Under the old regime higher education was restricted to members of the privileged classes. The revolution brought about a change. Of the total number of students enrolled in the universities of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic in 1923-24, 15.3% were workers or descendants of workers and 25.5% peasants or descendants of peasants. In 1928 these proportions had increased to 29.8 and 26.6%, respectively. In other parts of the Soviet Union the social grouping of the students is about the same. Women represent 29.7% of the students enrolled at the Universities of the R.S.F.S.R. and 46.8% at the technical high schools. The number of government scholarships awarded was 32,998 (amounting to 7 million rubles) in 1925 and 80,286 (amounting to 32.6 million rubles) in 1929. For the current year, 115,850 scholarships have been proposed. Trade unions and other industrial organizations are likewise awarding scholarships. All students and the members of their families are entitled to free medical assistance. Free treatment in sanatoria is given also. Within the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. the students are charged 3.50 rubles per month for hostel accommodation, while in the Ukraine, White Russia, and Transcaucasia such accommodation is free of cost. Special committees have been organized in the university towns to aid in the efforts towards betterment of the material well-being of the students.—*H. Fehlinger.*

12236. KLEIN, ARTHUR J. Education. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (6) May 1930: 1063-1071.—The Office of Education during 1929 commenced its survey of secondary education throughout the country. Other educational developments in 1929 were the accrediting of Negro colleges according to their ability to do work acceptable for admission to medical schools by the American Medical Association; the decision of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to inaugurate a policy of rating Negro colleges within its territory; the appointment of a commission by the American Council of Education to study the problem of introducing social sciences in the public schools; the creation of a single board of control for all the public higher educational institutions of the state of Oregon; the study of the problems of articulation between the different units of the American public-school system, including elementary, secondary, collegiate, university, and professional education contained in the *Seventh Yearbook of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association*; and the Carnegie report on college athletics.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12237. LATTES, LEONE. Impressioni medicolegali Nord Americane. [Medico-legal impressions of North America.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim., Psichiat., e Medic. Legale.* 50 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 43-56.—The United States is a country of high specialization. This is true of the field of medicine both as taught in the universities and as practiced in the great hospitals. Europe can learn much in these respects. When it comes to medico-legal teaching and practice, however, the positions are reversed. Real forensic medicine is a dead letter in the United States and no one seems to care. In Canada a somewhat better situation exists. Evidence points to a growing interest in medico-legal problems, however, and if the defects of criminal law and procedure can be removed medico-legal science will no doubt rise from its low state, for which in part the private nature of university instruction is responsible.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

12238. LEHMAN, HARVEY C., and WITTY, PAUL A. A second study of play in relation to school progress. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 409-415.—This is a study of the salient differences between children of widely varying progress quotients in regard to the kinds of activities in which they engage spontaneously. The Lehman Play Quiz was given to 6,000 children, ages

8-12, in grades 3-11, in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri. Preferred activities, most time consuming, and social activities were noted. Progress quotients and an index for social participation were computed. Three groups were isolated, the pedagogically retarded, those making normal progress, and the pedagogically accelerated, each consisting of 65 boys and 65 girls. Fifty-nine percent of the retarded boys and 70% of the retarded girls reached or exceeded in activity participation the mean of the accelerated boys or girls. The retarded pupils were more social and more versatile in their play interests. The accelerated were more mature, preferring reading, and fewer play activities of a motor type. They were less interested in religion and also apparently had a greater sense of humor. Some evidence tends to support the following hypotheses: (1) the retarded are more interested in activities which bring success; (2) retarded pupils are slow because their spare time activities militate against maximum success in school work. It seems probable that the retarded child participates more largely in social activities because they seem to offer easily accessible and intensely satisfying channels for energy expenditure.—*Alice L. Berry.*

12239. LISBOA, MIGUEL ARROJADO. A escola de estudos brasileiros. [The School of Brazilian studies.] *Educação*. 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-10.—Description of a summer institute for North American teachers, inaugurated by the Brazilian Institute of History and Geography in Rio Janeiro.—*Paul Popenoe.*

12240. SCHÜMMER, K. Bericht über drei Lehrgänge zur Durchführung der Schulreform. [A report on three teachers' meetings with discussions and demonstrations for the accomplishment of reform in the schools.] *Neueren Sprachen*. Beiheft #17. 1930: pp. 70.

12241. ULRICH, PAUL. Schülerbibliothek und neusprachlicher Unterricht. [School libraries and modern language instruction.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1 (3) Mar. 1930: 165-169.—The school library should offer to the students of modern language an opportunity to broaden their interests and should help them to consider modern languages as the basis for world culture. The author recommends certain methods for the selection of books and lists several volumes in English and French which should appear in the library.—*B. Riess.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 11082, 11170, 11192, 11194, 11198, 11199, 11201-11204, 11208-11209, 11211, 11215, 11217-11218, 11220, 11223-11224, 11226-11227, 11229-11230, 11232, 11253, 11357, 11890, 12305)

12242. CANAAN, TAUFİK. Dämonenglaube im Lande der Bibel. [Belief in demons in the Holy Land.] *Morgenland*. (21) 1929: pp. 64.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

12243. KOHN, HANS. The Jew enters Western culture. *Menorah J.* 18 (4) Apr. 1930: 291-302.—During the first half of the 19th century assimilation swept through Jewish life in Western Europe, diffused eastward, and practically destroyed the upper strata of Jewish society. The factors responsible for this disorganization of Jewish life were: (1) the eagerness of the Jew for the culture and life outside the Jewish group; (2) the rise of political nationalism, with its intolerance of group differences, the Jew as a result wanting incorporation as a citizen in the political

state; (3) the emergence of international humanism with its tenets of liberty, equality and fraternity, defining for many Jews a universalistic outlook; and (4) economic changes which destroyed the old isolated town life of the Jew, liberating him for a more mobile and free existence. Certain changes registered in Jewish life as a result of the play of these forces or factors, such as: (1) the secularization of Jewish interests; (2) the transformation of the status of women; (3) the emergence of Reform and Liberal Judaism; and (4) the rise of personalities such as Jacoby, Geiger, and Salvador, symbolizing attempts to define and articulate the place of the Jew and Judaism in the changing order.—*W. O. Brown.*

12244. LOBANOV-ROSTOVSKY, A. Psychological undercurrents of the Russian Revolution. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7 (21) Mar. 1929: 554-564.—The literature upon Soviet Russia is overwhelmingly partisan, biased, or narrowly conceived with a tendency toward special pleading. Foreign observers credit Russian life with undue romanticism, overlooking conditions similar to those in the West. It is futile to account for what has happened to Russia as a return to Asiatic ideals or an awakening of the Slav complex. Actually the continued triumph of Bolshevism is a paradox of history, not to be explained by easy phrases. Communist guidance hardly touches peasant classes. Town peasants are peasants still. Peasant characteristics remain: urge toward land, religion, absence of tradition. Peasantry made Bolshevism possible by its passivity. With deep rooted national instinct it repulsed internationalism and fought invaders. To the peasant capitalism is as new as socialism or communism. Activity for the Duma, cooperative movement or land reform he regarded as his moral duty. To all new theories he gave practical test. He inspired the settlement of the land question, and is making industrial production, through his own control of wheat supply, efficient and not Utopian. Workmen went "to the left" because they had no aspirations except to improve their lot quickly. Their control of the factories vanished long since. They are back under state trusts as masters. The intellectual forces, non-communist, consist of the remnants of the old higher classes brought down to one level. Some, pressed into Soviet service, drift without positive force. Others continue work automatically: physicians, engineers, and army officials.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

12245. NOTO SOEROTO. Het Javaansche Volk en het Rassenprobleem in Indonesië. [The Javanese in the racial problem in Indonesia.] *Oedaya*. 5 (7) Jul. 1928: 100-101; (8) Aug. 1928: 116-119.—The Javanese people is in possession of its own very old civilization. This Javanism experienced its most flourishing period before the coming of the Dutch. It expressed itself in the artistic decoration of utensils, the architecture, the sculpture, literature, music, dance and stage. As a result of the contact with the cultured group of Europeans in the 16th century there grew up, after a period of decay, a renaissance of Javanese art and letters. Thereupon followed a period of abstinence and only recently have the Javanese been converted to learning from the Europeans. With this there has at the same time been awakened in them the European spirit of freedom.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

12246. SAFRASTIAN, A. Armenian thought and literature since 1928. *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (86) Apr. 1930: 331-336.—The occupation of Armenia by Russia in 1838 and its accompanying economic and social changes registered itself in Armenian literature. Abovian (1804-48), the first writer on social problems, in *The scourges of Armenia* pictured the chaos of antecedent Persian rule and the autocracy of subsequent Russian rule. As a result the author was kidnapped in 1848 and never

heard from again. Before the 1860's the ecclesiastical authorities with the Russian civil authorities had been in power and the classical ecclesiastical language "in which Adam had courted Eve" had been prevalent. With westernization, which was sponsored by various young authors, modernism and "enlightenment" entered. Political restrictions by Turkey and Russia have smothered creative thought, although many Armenian writers are living outside these countries.—*John H. Mueller.*

12247. TIBBITTS, CLARK. Inventions and discoveries. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (6) May 1930: 888-899.—Discoveries in applied science and technological inventions have varying social effects and differ in their relative importance. In this article are listed a number of inventions reported during the year 1929 that may have significant influences. They are from the fields of medical progress, vitamins and ultra-violet rays, biology, agriculture, applied chemistry, machines and mechanical devices, engineering, physics, electricity, aviation, radio and television, safety devices, and miscellaneous fields.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 11229, 12152, 12203, 12283, 12290-12291)

12248. D'HERBIGNY, MICHEL. The "anti-God front" in Russia since April 1929. *Studies: Irish Quart.* 19 (73) Mar. 1930: 1-10.—*Frank Monaghan.*

12249. FRY, C. LUTHER. Organized religion. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (6) May 1930: 1042-1051.—During the past year it has been possible to analyze the returns secured by the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies. These data show the magnitude of the church enterprise in this country. They indicate that 55% of the people are listed on the membership rolls of the churches and that membership since 1906 has been increasing at almost exactly the same rate as the population. During the past decade, enrollment in Sunday schools has made a comparatively slow growth, while that of Roman Catholic parochial schools has been increasing relatively rapidly. The financial data collected by the government indicate that churches have recently experienced a period of great material prosperity.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12250. GLIKSMAN, IGNACY. Wartość budynków należących do gmin wyznaniowych. [The value of buildings belonging to religious communities in Poland.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (4) 1929: 104-113.—This paper covers the properties (temples, churches, and buildings for housing accommodation) of the following religious communities: Roman Catholic, Evangelical, Greek Catholic, Orthodox, Jewish, and various religious sects.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12251. IACUZIO, RAFFAELE. Autonomia nazionale delle chiese e delle comunità religiose acattoliche esistenti nel territorio del regno. [The national autonomy of churches and of non-Catholic religious communities existing on the territory of the Italian kingdom.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (11) Nov. 1929: 895-901.—*O. Eisenberg.*

12252. LAFORGUE, PIERRE. Une secte hérétique en Mauritanie: "Les Ghoudf." [An heretical sect in Mauritania: the "Ghoudf."] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française.* 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 654-665.—Islam is made up of a mosaic of different cults. From time to time, there have arisen various saviors, but withal there has been, throughout, a common spiritual objective. Mauritania is no exception, for in her strict, aboriginal morality there is a spiritual dignity of high order. The most recent sect in Mauritania, in the region of the Sahara, is that of "The Ghoudf." The sect comprises some 600 members. The group must

be viewed from the historical and legendary point of view as well as from the theological.—*Marie Sanial.*

12253. MUFSON, ISRAEL. The spiritual situation among Jewish working people in America. *C.C. A.R.* 38 1928: 295-310.—The Jewish immigrant workers upon their arrival in the country were pious, observant Jews. The synagogue, however, never sided with the Jewish workers in their hard struggle against sweat shop conditions, economic oppression and all the evils that are inherent in a rising industrialism. Naturally, the Jewish worker soon turned away from the synagogue, often with contempt.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

12254. NEWMAN, MAJOR P. The Church of England in Palestine. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (636) Feb. 1930: 205-213.—A discussion of its origin and relations with the other religious groups in Palestine.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12255. PASSAGE, HENRI du. Sur le syndicalisme Chrétien—la réponse de Rome à Mgr. Liénart. [The answer of Rome to Mgr. Liénart on Christian unionism.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 201 (20) Oct. 20, 1929: 148-161.—The Church of Rome, in a letter to Mgr. Liénart, bishop of Lille, states its position on economic organizations in general, and on organizations of employers and employees in particular. The Church claims competence to deal with matters of this kind because of their being social and involving problems of justice and charity. The Church recognizes the moral legitimacy of associations of employers and of workers, either mixed or separate. Hence it gives encouragement to such associations. The Church calls for the formation of unions of Catholic employers and employees as the only way out of the material and violent tendencies of unions based on economic interests alone. The "welfare work" of economic unions, inspired solely by philanthropy, does not have all the necessary guarantees required by the Church. The Church urges joint agreements between employers and employees, but under the guidance of a competent and zealous priest who would perform the functions of a "missionary of labor."—*R. W. Pinto.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 11198, 11509, 12186, 12227, 12246)

12256. BOSCH, T. D. K. De bescherming van de volkskunsten in Ned.-Indië door den Monumentenwetgeving. [The protection of the native arts in the Dutch East Indies by means of monument legislation.] *Oedaya.* 5 (12). Dec. 1928: 172-174.—The great cause for the decline of the native arts the writer considers to be the contact with the cheaper and easily obtainable products of Western technical skill. Since the influx of modern civilization cannot be stemmed, there is in preparation a law for the protection of what still remains in the Indies of genuine old monuments. This law includes all movable and immovable objects, which are older than 50 years, or are made according to a style at least 50 years old. This law, which embraces still further provisions, aims to keep alive the forms which a later generation will be able to utilize in the creation of new arts and crafts. (For the preservation and the study of all antiquities of the Pre-Islamic period there is already in existence an extensive service in the Dutch East Indies and in British India.)—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

12257. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN. The Negro as writer. *Bookman.* 70 (6) Feb. 1930: 603-611.—Legitimate Negro fiction begins in the 80's and treats folk material as well as the critical incidents following the Civil War. The success of Negro literature is partly a fad and rests partly upon merit. Most prominent of the authors are Paul Laurence Dunbar, DuBois, McKay, and Rudolph Fisher. Since the World War

literature written by the whites about Negroes has also come to prominence: for example, O'Neill's plays and Heyward's *Porgy*.—*John H. Mueller.*

12258. RUSH, ROGERS D. The conflict of science and art. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(5) May 1930: 458-464.—The recognition that the world—social, intellectual and artistic—is in a continual flux, we owe to the physical sciences. Both science and art change and “progress,” but “science progresses by logic, while art does not.” Nor does art submit itself to syllogism, while science does. Emotions, which rule art, are non-rational; science is rational. However, they reflect each other and are mutually influential.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 11558, 11562, 12048-12049, 12184, 12193, 12219, 12224, 12244, 12245, 12247, 12258)

12259. ROUPËN. Irani yev Tourani Parênorokoomnêri Zoukagêshirhê. [Comparison of reforms in Persia and Turkey.] *Hairênik Amsakir.* 7(9) Jul. 1929: 131-140.—Reforms and westernization are likely to fail in Turkey because they are not called for by the people. In Persia they are demanded by the people and not forced upon them by their leaders. Reformers in both countries are attempting to constitute their respective states on secular principles, free from temporal powers. The Persians can do this because religion is a tradition with them rather than a dogma; the Turks cannot because religion is the essence of their secular and temporal life. Both countries are adopting modern technology as the basis of their economic reorganization. In Turkey industry is completely crippled because of the eviction of non-Turkish industrialists; in Persia it is running as before. Industrialization of Turkey means the creation of new industries as well as the development of a new industrial class; in Persia it means the transformation of the old industries. The Turks have been soldiers and warriors for centuries and it will take generations to develop a class of tradesmen and technicians; the Persians have been business men and traders and therefore can carry on economic reforms.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 11432, 11957, 11993, 12056, 12079, 12080, 12084, 12089, 12237, 12277, 12281)

12260. ALGER, GEORGE W. The revolt of the convicts. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145(5) May 1930: 688-697.—This paper deals with the principal shortcomings of our prison system: The cell blocks, overcrowding, insufficiency of appropriations for decent maintenance of convicts and inefficiency of our parole practice. The author refers to the three recent riots, one at Danne-mora and two at Auburn. Many of our state and federal penitentiaries were built over a hundred years ago and have remained unchanged. A parallel is drawn between prison conditions here and in England. Hard-and-fast statutes, devoid of flexibility are dangerous in the realm of the administration of criminal justice; and long sentences which have become a fashion in our criminal courts, tend to contribute to the condition of overcrowding. The penitentiary at Atlanta, with a normal capacity of 1,712 prisoners, is now housing over 3,000. Leavenworth Prison, with approximately the same capacity, has 3,700 prisoners, or over double its cell accommodations. On July 1, 1929, the four state prisons in New York had a population of 6,631, or

almost 1,000 more than their capacity. It is suggested that the contemplated expenditure of \$38,000,000 for new prisons in New York be, at least in part, used for the improvement of the parole system which is sadly neglected by the legislature.—*Boris Brasol.*

12261. ALPHA. Die Wirkung der Untersuchungs- und der Strafhaf. [The effect of detention before and after rendering of sentence.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminal-psychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(5) May 1930: 296-299.—The author discusses the psychology of those detained in prisons before trial: many of them, at first at least, are strongly inclined toward optimism, especially because they are being deliberately misled by their own attorneys who are “fishing for money.” Prisoners of this class, being unaware of their fate, seek to get “tips” as to the time of their release from prison guards, from ministers visiting the cells, from the teacher, or the *Untersuchungsrichter* himself. This is an atmosphere of conflicting and unfounded rumors: the prisoner's mind is in a state of weary speculation; it oscillates from one extreme to another; hope is followed by despair, and the man is simply unable to concentrate on anything; he cannot read; he cannot reason logically. This mental condition is responsible for suicides among the inmates awaiting trial. One suicide frequently becomes a signal for an epidemic of suicides. Some are driven insane. As a rule, the state of mental agitation disappears after sentence has been rendered. The convict knows the precise day when he is going to be released; he tries to adapt himself to the prison regime; now he can make plans for his future, and if he is intelligent, he devotes part of his time to the acquisition of knowledge, the study of a foreign language or training in some useful trade. Penology should pay more attention to the specific proposition of preliminary detention as distinguished from the penitentiary problem as such.—*Boris Brasol.*

12262. BELLONI, GIULIO ANDREA. Lombroso e Moleschott. [Lombroso and Moleschott.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim., Psichiat., e Medic. Legale.* 50(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 5-14.—An answer to claims by Ugo Spirito and Giovanni Gentile that Lombroso's criminological ideas were drawn from Moleschott's *Kreislauf des Lebens*, published in 1869 in an Italian translation by Lombroso. The author points out that Lombroso's interest in criminology and the germs of his later theories are to be looked for in the studies he himself conducted and published from 1855 on. (*Sulla pazzia di Cardano and Influenza della civiltà sulla pazzia e della pazzia sulla civiltà*, in the *Gaz. Medica Ital.*, 1855-6, etc.) According to Morselli, Lombroso studied cretinism from 1859 on, the relationship between genius and insanity from 1864 on, and forensic psychiatry from 1865 on. His publications of strictly criminological nature date from 1871 (see *Riv. di Disc. Carcerarie* 1871, for article on criminal insanity) although the material for these studies clearly dates from the period 1863-66. The claims mentioned are therefore without basis in fact.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

12263. BURKE, DOROTHY WILLIAMS. Youth and crime. *U. S. Children's Bur., Publ.* #196. 1930: pp. 202.—This study consists of an examination and analysis of 972 cases before the boys' court branch of the Chicago Municipal Court during the years 1924 and 1925, involving 909 boys between the ages of 17 and 20. The cases were selected by taking the first 65 names appearing on the court sheets of each month in the period studied, eliminating girls and those boys over 20. An analysis of the figures for the years 1915 to 1925 inclusive indicates a decline in the percentage of total arrests represented by boys 16 to 20. Figures for the entire country, though often unreliable, showed a decrease in commitments from 1910 to 1923. In all but three years of the ten-year period in which probation was reported the number committed exceeded the num-

ber probationed. The special provisions developed in the various states for dealing with boys over the juvenile court age are given. The Chicago study indicates an increasing use of the jail for detention of boys awaiting disposition of cases. Insufficient evidence furnished the judge prevented determination of need of supervision. The psychopathic laboratory in connection with the municipal court rarely furnished information with reference to other than definitely defective boys. The hearings were not regarded as sufficiently private; there were long periods of detention when held for the grand jury; and considerably more than half of 948 cases resulted in discharge or dismissal. The case load per officer of the probation service averaged 127 probationers. Of the boys sent to institutions 30% were rearrested, as compared with 20% of those given different dispositions. Boys 17 and 18 years of age appear in court in larger numbers than boys 19 and 20, and it is suggested that this problem may be met by extending the juvenile court age one or two years and improving the facilities. The frequent changing of judges so that specialization in boys' problems becomes impossible is another outstanding defect. A description of commitment institutions is given. It is pointed out that 80% of the offenses charged against the boys studied were classified as disorderly conduct and offenses against property. Boys 17 years of age constituted 29.9%; 18, 29.5%; 19, 25.5%; 20, 15.1%. A study of the home conditions revealed that 57.2% were living with both parents, while 136 boys did not live with parents and 129 lived in other family houses and rooming houses. Of the total, 82.2% came from homes in which one or both parents were living. An analysis of the occupations of those coming before the court revealed that 462 were employed; 281 were unemployed; 28 were in school; and 138 were not reported. The figures for education are not wholly reliable: 815, about whom information was secured, showed 7.5% had not completed the sixth grade; 37% completed the eighth grade; and of the 192 who had some high school training, 162 did not finish. Of the 845 for whom information was secured 57.9% had not been previously arrested; 25.3% had been arrested once; and 16.8% had been arrested two or more times. Of the 483 first offenders: 66% were discharged without trial; 17.8% were placed on probation; 6.4% were fined; 2.9% were committed; 6.8% were held for the grand jury. The conclusion reached by the author with respect to this group is that they are "not a group presenting common problems and requiring similar method of treatment."—*J. P. Shalloo.*

12264. CHATTERJEE, MOHINIMOHAN. Juvenile offenders in Calcutta. *Calcutta Rev.* 34(3) Mar. 1930: 417-421.—Lawbreakers of either sex under 16 or in some cases, under 14, are considered juvenile offenders. The Bengal Children Act, 1922, and the Calcutta Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act constitute the legal background for the protection of minor girls. These laws are ameliorative and not punitive. Calcutta has no juvenile court as an independent juridical institution. It is only a court where presidency magistrates sit without the formalities of a criminal court. Minor girls are often denied the benefit of good guardianship which the law accords them. Boy offenders, who are rarely Bengali Hindus, but mostly natives of Orissa, are preeminently beggars. Section 27 of the Bengal Custody Act provides for their suitable custody, but in fact, this law is not in operation. The next numerically largest class of juvenile delinquents is made up of road obstructing hawkers. Adults foster their activities and pay fines for their agents. In some instances, juvenile offenders were found to be drug addicts. It appears that adults deliberately cultivate the cocaine habit among the children, in order to make them more obedient and more diligent in the

exercise of their criminal profession. Cocaine is withheld, unless and until some stolen property is brought in by the child. Calcutta has several welfare organizations which take unofficial interest in the fate of the juvenile delinquents; for instance, the Society for the Protection of Children in India, the Salvation Army Home for Criminal Tribes, the Reformatory School, etc. Of late, the Presidency Council of Women has taken an active part in the care of the under-aged lawbreakers.—*Boris Brasol.*

12265. DEWALT, D. C. Clandestine prostitute. *Texas State J. Medic.* 25 Feb. 1930: 656-658.—The suppression of prostitution has not diminished illicit sexual relations. It has resulted in widespread moral looseness and sex stimulation. It has caused the moral and physical ruin of many girls who might otherwise remain clean. While the professional prostitute has almost completely disappeared from the cities, her place has been taken by a new type, one who is young, pretty, and attractive. Any girl of good family, or no family, may join the rank. She is found living with a "madam" in an apartment or a flat in a respectable community. She is any girl who gives way to the solicitation of her "gentleman friend." Suppression of prostitution has not perceptibly diminished the amount of venereal disease. On the contrary it has caused its dissemination in wider circles, especially in the poorer strata of society.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12266. HARPER, ROLAND M. Divorce and crime on Prince Edward Island. *Eugenics.* 3(5) May 1930: 182-191.—*R. E. Baber.*

12267. KARPMAN, BEN. Criminality, the super-ego and the sense of guilt. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 17(2) Apr. 1930: 280-296.—The source of criminality must be sought in early childhood and in the sort of family relationship that has been established. Punishment originates in the early family influences leading to the development of antipathic emotions by the child who has not as yet understood the differences between right and wrong. Since there is no appreciation of wrongdoing there can be no sense of guilt and further punishment aggravates rather than corrects. Such treatment is fertile soil for criminality. Punishment neutralizes the influence of culture and education and directs activities into anti-social channels. The super-ego may be imperfectly developed or may split into conflicting fragments, a portion of which may attach itself to the anti-social deeds. The criminal has a super-ego which may often be obscured by strong emotional drives which temporarily paralyze the activities of the super-ego. This is illustrated in "murders through passion." Suicide may follow—an expression of the cultural imperative—self-punishment. Pyromania, kleptomania, and such, are unconsciously committed deeds. The common thief is dominated by the intellect and therefore is looked upon as stealing for economic reasons and meriting punishment. The belief that criminal fantasies may be the originating influences in the commission of a crime is not accepted. Rather the minute preparations, elaboration, and rehearsal of the crime saves the criminal from committing the crime. The murderer can neutralize the situation only by committing murder and is driven to the commission without reflection as to details or consequences. His inability to transfer his acts into socially harmless fantasies places him nearer to the instinctive and primitive than either the normal or neurotic. The symbolic or symptomatic (facultative) criminal is discussed. Under this group are kleptomaniacs, pyromaniacs, symbolic sadistic and fetishistic crimes and murder. Manifest or professional (essential) criminals commit crimes against society in a spirit of defiance and contempt. Individuals in this group often collect themselves together in gangs. The author concludes with a scheme of emotions and their reactive sequelae.—*J. P. Shalloo.*

12268. KLINE, GEORGE M. Mental examination of offenders. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction*. (180) Mar. 1930: 107-111.—Massachusetts has made two recent innovations in the treatment of criminals. The first is the Briggs law, requiring mental examinations of all persons indicted for murder, or for persons indicted for a felony who have been previously convicted of a felony, or who have been indicted for any offense more than once. The second provision requires a mental examination for persons committed to the county jail for more than 30 days. Both provisions have been administered successfully and operate to speed up the work of the courts and to insure the reasonableness of the commitment.—H. A. Phelps.

12269. LORAND, A. S. Crime in phantasy and dreams and the neurotic criminal. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 17 (2) Apr. 1930: 183-194.—As a rule criminal tendencies of the neurotic are released in dreams, but owing to an incomplete compromise between the ego and the id strivings, criminal actions may sometimes result. Analysis of persons committing theft invariably shows substitution mechanism. This may be linked with sexual disturbance and such symptomatic stealing may have the fundamental aim of pleasure-stealing. Analyses presented reveal that stealing was an equalization for deprivations in childhood—mostly deprivations of love. In some cases these tendencies do not remain on the dream and phantasy level, but break forth into reality forming the "neurotic criminal." An extended analysis of a young female kleptomaniac is given whose neurosis had its origin and continued existence in the conflict between the ego and the super-ego. Her father's absence and later falsehoods gave rise to the kleptomania to equalize the injustices of childhood and to give expression to the conviction of having been cheated, i.e., the feeling of having been cheated attached itself to the major symptom—kleptomania. The super-ego, lacking the essential element of love, presented an asocial model which became the basis of character formation resulting in asocial behavior. The symbolic meaning of kleptomania becomes the obtaining by force that which has been denied—the love of the parents. The action of stealing is a displacement and represents another action around the Oedipus situation—"taking love".—J. P. Shalloo.

12270. POLKE. Scharfrichter und Hinrichtungen. [Executioners and executions.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 21 (5) May 1930: 273-281.—This is a paper on executioners and executions in Germany. On the eve of his execution the prisoner is granted the privilege of choosing such food for his dinner as he may desire. The execution itself is accompanied by a number of formalities and is usually carried out in the prison yard in the presence of the warden, several court magistrates, four deputies representing the community, and other official witnesses. Capital punishment is effected through decapitation. The author describes several executions at which he was personally present. Special reference is made to the Reindel, a notorious executioner in Magdeburg, who, during the period 1874-1898, decapitated 196 offenders, among them several women.—Boris Brasol.

12271. RANDALL, DOROTHY JEAN. Possible penalties for crime. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20 (3) Nov. 1929: 456-465.—A bibliography of recent treatments such as the Baumes law, fines on installment plan, Huber law, unequal sentence, vigilantes in historic and recent phases, and whipping.—M. Moulton.

12272. RUIZ-FUNES, MARIANO. L'imputabilità parziale. [Partial imputability.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim., Psichiat., e Medic. Legale*. 50 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 15-24.—The ethnological basis of partial imputability is outlined; sex offenses are used as examples of crimes

which may have a biological origin which permits the application of specific therapeutic measures.—Thorsten Sellin.

12273. SAPORITO, FILIPPO. L'antropologia criminale e i suoi maggiori sviluppi. [Criminal anthropology and its outstanding developments.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim., Psichiat., e Medic. Legale*. 50 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 25-33.—The polemics raging around the projected penal code of Italy have repeated *ad nauseam* the pros and cons of the positivists' attitude toward the criminal. All these points of view must unite in the fundamental concept of "biology applied to crime," which is based on individualization of treatment. Jurists and biologists must unite in the work of protecting society. The jurists' claim that the biologists are incompetent to deal with the problem is ridiculous. "Criminality understood as a special variety of human conduct, like all conduct is only the last link of a long chain of other facts, of which biology alone with its analytical and synthetical processes, can ascertain the genesis and the nature. Only after such ascertainment can the proper treatment be applied." Criminological case study is the chief method to be employed and the "cure" of the criminal should ultimately be the aim, although the existence of incorrigibles is recognized. Biology alone offers new resources through its study of the criminal man. The prisons should be opened for such study. From the point of view of treatment, these prisons should be "centers of biological purification," availing themselves of all of the teachings of scientific criminology in order to become real "social clinics."—Thorsten Sellin.

12274. SHAW, CLIFFORD R. Delinquency and the social situation. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction*. (180) Mar. 1930: 98-107.—A classification of delinquency in Chicago by urban areas.—H. A. Phelps.

12275. VANNUYS, W. C. Epilepsy and delinquency. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction*. (180) Mar. 1930: 95-98.—Adequate case histories are an essential prerequisite to the treatment of delinquent and criminal epileptics. Many epileptics are recidivists. Their criminal activities may be conditioned by mental disease or feeble-mindedness and there may be no connection between their conduct and epilepsy. When the question of criminal responsibility is raised, epileptics should be judged largely from their previous record. In some instances permanent institutionalization is the only remedy.—H. A. Phelps.

12276. WOOD, ARTHUR EVANS. Crime. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (6) May 1930: 1027-1041.—The six prison riots which occurred in the United States in 1929 focused public attention upon penal problems. Proposed federal legislation advocates the establishment of two new penal institutions, two narcotic farms, and a federal hospital for defective delinquents. The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement reported in November, 1929. Its recommendations have to do principally with the enforcement of federal prohibition laws. A comparison of convictions and commitments since 1917 shows a phenomenal increase. Prohibition violations occasion 70% of the convictions but only 24% of the commitments, while the narcotic law violations are only 5% of the convictions, with 24% of the commitments. Of importance are the appointments of Vollmer at the University of Chicago and Goddard at Northwestern University to positions in police administration. Notable changes in legislation include laws similar to the Baumes Law in Colorado and Pennsylvania, a new children's code in Wisconsin, the recognition of psychiatrists and psychologists in Ohio, and a sterilization law in West Virginia. More than a score of outstanding researches have been reported during the year.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 11145, 11153, 11211, 11243, 12082, 12206, 12209, 12222, 12265, 12304)

12277. CUTTING, R. A.; LORIA, F. L.; PICKELL, F. W. Syphilis among southern Negro males. *Ann. Surgery*. 91 Feb. 1930: 269-286.—In a study of 509 unselected Negro males in New Orleans, a most conservative statement is that 35.5% had both a serological and clinical evidence of syphilis. A more liberal statement is that at least 49.5% were syphilitic. The peak of syphilitic infection (49.1%) was reached in the age period 31-40. In fact, syphilitic infection doubled with each of the first three decades of life. At least 74.1% of cases could be clinically diagnosed without recourse to serology. It is believed that the incidence of syphilis among Negro males in New Orleans is greater than has been reported for any group of persons, white or colored.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12278. ORMAN, M. Gonorrhea in female from public health viewpoint. *Texas State J. Medic.* 25 Feb. 1930: 663-664.—The percentage of gonorrhea in infants and girls under the age of puberty has increased in the past four years from 3-5% to 20% according to statistics from the Houston free venereal clinic. Factors contributing to this increase are the activity of the social service nurses in this field, the referring of cases from hospitals and clinics, and the universal rule which requires three negative vaginal smears before a girl may be admitted to nursing and boarding homes. Some 50% of the cases can be cured in from 2 to 4 months while the remainder seem to have a chronic type of the disease which does not clear up until puberty. It is suggested that legal requirements of a health card include a vaginal smear, nurses for children to submit evidence that they are not infected, prostitutes be routinely examined, and a city ordinance be passed requiring gonorrheal patients to remain under treatment for a certain time.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12279. SZÉL, THEODOR. Az influenzajárványok statisztikája. [Statistics of the influenza epidemics.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle*. 7(2) Mar. 1929: 246-258. The statistics of deaths from influenza do not offer a true picture of the mortality from this disease, since death is commonly caused not by influenza but by its complications. It frequently occurs that the person suffering from another chronic illness dies from this illness just after having survived influenza. The statistics of deaths from influenza are much more exact than those of influenza morbidity. Physicians do not report illnesses completely even in those countries where influenza is a reportable disease. In the 19th century the last influenza epidemic was in 1889. In the 20th century the epidemic of 1918 was of extraordinary proportions and since that time epidemic waves have broken out in 1920, 1922, 1924, 1927. The latest epidemic was noted in 1929. In the first two months of the year 570 persons—in February alone 492 persons—died of influenza. The central point of the epidemic was Budapest and in general the epidemic was confined largely to cities. Very young people and very old persons were most frequently victims. In the area of Hungary as constituted before the war in 1918, influenza caused 53,201 deaths. In the region of present-day Hungary the epidemic of 1920 took the largest number of victims since the war—5,683 persons. Per thousand deaths the proportion of influenza victims was 113 in 1918, in 1920, 32, and in 1929, 20.—*D. Elekes.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 12267, 12269, 12275)

12280. DOSHAY, L. J. Evolution disproves heredity in mental diseases. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 131 Feb. 5, 1930: 143-153.—The belief in mental disease inheritance originated with our lay ancestors from a common observation of the greater incidence of insanity in psychotic families, although no definite evidence has been produced for this belief. The greater frequency of insanity in psychotic families is not due to heredity but to the over-balance of the "mental equation," in favor of disease by the greater stress factor and weaker psychic resistance. The laws of selection and survival of the fittest contradict the possibility of mental diseases being inherited, because as an inferior regressive trait, if inherited, it should have resulted in the disappearance or marked decline of those harboring the trait, but on the contrary they are ever on the increase. Hence, mental disease is not due to any inherited disposition, because of mental ill-health in relatives or ancestors, but is due entirely to unhealthy environmental agencies.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12281. GOTZ, B. Diskussionsbemerkungen zur Frage des pathologischen Aberglaubens. (Gutachten über Prozessfähigkeit von Oberarzt Würfler.) [Discussion on the question of pathological superstition. Dr. Würfler's opinion concerning capacity of such individuals to bring action.] *Allg. Ärztl. Z. f. Psychotherapie u. Psychol. Hygiene*. 2 1929: 752-754.—Critical comments on Würfler's opinion that an individual suffering from pathological religious superstitions is incapacitated for bringing suit.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4:1578.

12282. PASKIND, H. A. Manic-depressive psychosis as seen in private practice. *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat.* 23 Jan. 1930: 152-158.—The private records of a leading psychiatrist in Chicago yielded 633 extramural cases of manic-depressive psychosis which were studied for sex distribution, and 615 for age distribution of first attacks. The ratio of female to male patients in this series was 51.4 to 48.6%. In the entire series, first attacks were most common between 26 and 30; in the male series, between 36 and 40, and in the female series, between 26 and 30. In the entire series 54.3% of first attacks occurred after 30; in the male series, 66.2% after 30, and in the female patients, 43% after 30.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12283. ROURE, LUCIEN. La stigmatisée de Konnersreuth. [The girl of Konnersreuth marked with the stigmata.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 198(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 87-92.—A brief summary of Fr. de Lama's Thérèse Neumann. Une stigmatisée de nos jours. Born 1898; vertebral column broken, 1918; blindness and paralysis ensued; sight restored in 1923; paralysis ceases, 1925; appendicitis disappears without operation. In mid-Lent of 1926 wounds in the side and hands and feet appear. Psychologically she is une visuelle. Her intellectual life appears merely cerebral, infantile, almost primitive, with no features of mystical union.—*G. G. Walsh.*

12284. SZÉL, THEODOR. Az elmebetegség mint tömegjelenség. [Mental disease as a mass phenomenon.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle* 7(5) May 1929: 453-476; (6) Jun. 1929: 589-614.—This study is concerned only with mental disease in the narrower sense, which includes only those brain diseases which are accompanied by mental symptoms. According to Hungarian data the number of and percentage of cases of mental diseases are increasing. In 1890 there were 61 mentally ill for 100,000 population, or 67 in the present area of Hungary. This ratio increased to 133 in 1920. This phenomenon is produced not so much by the spread of

civilization as by the improvement in diagnosis of mental disease, the spread of certain diseases—syphilis—the influence of alcoholism, and the increased proportion of persons of older ages, who are most subject to mental diseases. According to the population figures, mental disease is much more frequent among males, 153 per 100,000 than among females, 112. In 1881-87 only 1.7 per thousand died of brain and nervous diseases, in 1917, 11.2%, in 1927, 9.2%. Children under 7 years of age contributed only 3.8% of those who died, and 17.9% in 1900. In the case of males, paralysis is three times as frequent as in the case of females. Epilepsy is most frequent as a cause of death among females and children. Of the more than 10,000 mentally ill in the country, there were cared for in institutions for the insane 5,700 mentally ill persons, including feeble-minded (only 5,000 mentally ill); most of these, about 65%, were in three institutions. In the latter about 20% of the mentally ill are released each year as cured or improved, 15% as unimproved. The decrease by death has amounted in the past few years to only 7%, while during the war this decrease reached 20%. Unmarried individuals comprised more than half the mentally ill who received institutional care. The tendency of Jews towards mental illnesses is relatively high. In recent times the increase is 3 to 4 times as much as the increase in population. In the last decade dementia praecox is the most frequent form of mental disease.—*D. Elekes.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 11123, 11843, 12290)

12285. ARMAND-DELILLE. L'organisation méthodique de la protection maternelle et infantile dans la ville d'Édimbourg. [The organization for the protection of mothers and children in the City of Edinburgh.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R. d. Séances et Travaux.* 89 Nov.-Dec. 1929: 434-444.—*J. A. Rickard.*

12286. PRIESEL, RICHARD, and WAGNER, RICHARD. Diabetes in children and its social relationships. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 21 (1) Jan. 1930: 5-12.—A description of the medical and social care given out-patients from the University Children's Hospital, Vienna, Austria.—*Alice L. Berry.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 11981, 12220-12222, 12288, 12298, 12302, 12307)

12287. CANNON, IDA M. How can we vitalize the relationship of our public and private social work? *Hospital Soc. Service.* 21 (1) Jan. 1930: 13-22.—The focus should be on the needs to be met, not on the prerogatives of any agency. The divisions of responsibilities as worked out by the Church Home Society in Boston are given.—*Alice L. Berry.*

12288. HEXTER, MAURICE B. The Jewish agency and its implications for American Jewish life. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6 (1-2) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 21-28.—The Jewish agency will, in the course of its functioning, influence the direction, methods, and the philosophy of Jewish social work in America. Formerly, the international political work done by American Jews consisted in seeking relief from foreign governments for their brethren abroad caught in the throes of a catastrophe. The international political work of the

agency will require a new orientation on the part of the American delegates. Their task will be to advise the mandatory, to present annual reports to the Permanent Mandates Commission, and to negotiate and enlighten foreign governments of the true aims of Jewish work in Palestine, with a view to gaining favorable conditions for emigration. Through the participation of the Jewish agency, American Jewry will gain intimate contact with Palestine and with the idealism of its settlers who "labor to redeem the Jewish soul and who demand that our financial help be not motivated by philanthropy, but by Jewish ideals." This contact will quicken Jewish consciousness in America. The agency may also prove the cause for democratization of the governing structure of Jewish communal agencies. The trend will be brought about by demand for democratic representation of the agency on the part of local communities, and, partly, through contact with European democratic leadership. The agency will serve as a factor for cohesion among all elements of American Jewry. The Jewish agency will become the international mouthpiece of organized world Jewry. Because of its prestige, it will be in a position to raise more funds, and it will, probably, be the only organization in the future for the raising of funds for Jewish causes of national and international scope.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

12289. HJELTE, GEORGE. Statistical study of service and costs of public recreation. *Playground & Recreation.* 23 (12) Mar. 1930: 715-718.—Statistical methods should be employed by the recreation executive to determine the efficiency of the public recreation program. The author shows how this may be done by measuring playground efficiency.—*Alice L. Berry.*

12290. STEINWEG, J. Evangelisch-kirchliche Liebestätigkeit in Deutschland und in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. [Social work of the Protestant churches in Germany and in the United States.] *Stockholm.* (1) 1930: 57-66.—Social work is carried on in Germany under the name of "Home Mission." The work is extensive and organized under a Central Committee for Home Mission. The churches in North America lack this central organization and are more concerned with general social problems. Some of the churches have central organizations for social service but even so the social work of the churches is generally closely allied with that of local authorities. The extension of Protestant social work in America is difficult because there is no one nation-wide church and no large class of trained workers available. It is probable that Protestant churches will do more independent social work in the future than they have been doing and in view of that fact greater attention should be paid to the training of professional workers. This is now being done in Germany.—*G. T. Oborn.*

12291. TIPPY, WORTH M. Die Erfahrungen der amerikanischen Kirchen in ihrer Zusammenarbeit mit der Industrie und der Welt der Arbeit. [The experience of American churches in their relation with industry and labor.] *Stockholm.* (1) 1930: 77-86.—The social work of the American churches is organized in various ways. Different denominations have societies or departments for this work, all of which are federated in the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council. There are also local city church councils and the nation-wide organizations of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., etc. Most of these bodies have adopted the social ideals of the churches first presented to and adopted by the Federal Council in 1908. The churches recognize the need and right of labor to organize and seek to promote cooperation with employer organizations. The commission and the churches have frequently assisted in labor disputes. Hundreds of industrial conferences including employers, workers and ministers have been held since 1920 and on various

issues the Protestant churches have joined with Catholic and Jewish societies in promoting the work. An industrial secretary appointed in 1925 has been effective in promoting education and practical plans for industrial relations. The work of research, carried on since 1918, became, in 1925, a Department of Research and Education for the entire Federal Council. Much research has already been done but it must be continued and developed as part of the work of the churches.—*G. T. Oborn.*

12292. UNSIGNED. Report of Committee on Standards in Playground Apparatus. *Playground & Recreation.* 23 (10) Jan. 1930: 631-634.—This includes a discussion of the value of different types of apparatus, their suitability for different age groups, and suggested minimum standards for the average playground.—*Alice L. Berry.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 11470, 12079, 12260, 12273, 12276, 12284)

12293. GELPI, ALBERTO. Providence a favore della maternità e dell'infanzia nell'Urbe. [Measures in the interest of maternity and childhood in Rome.] *Capitolium.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 41-48.—The author describes the new maternity institute, *Regina Elena*, opened in 1928 in a densely populated section of the city of Rome.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

12294. HART, A. O., and HART, E. Problems worthy of consideration in organization and management of community hospitals. *Michigan State Medic. Soc. J.* 29 Feb. 1930: 95-101.—The 52 bed hospital described in St. Johns, Michigan, a place of about 4,000 population, has attempted to bring about these results: 1% or less of surgical mortality; 5% or less of medical mortality; 0.5% or less of maternal mortality; 1% or less of post-operative infections; and 12 days of average hospital stay per patient. The actual mortality in slightly over 4,000 surgical operations in the past 15 years has been 1.17%, while but 2 have died in something less than 500 maternity cases.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12295. HARTMANN, SCHATZRAT. Wieweit ist die FE. (Fürsorgeerziehung) noch eine Sondermassnahme und als solche notwendig? [In how far is custodial care still necessarily a special regulation?] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 20 (10) Jan. 1929: 262-265; (11) Feb. 1929: 289-293.—The public in Germany looks upon custodial care as a kind of punishment. It disregards the fact that there are cases in which such care has to be imposed by the court as, for example, when children must be protected against the influence of unwholesome environment. The author endeavors to rid the institution of custodial care of the odium erroneously connected with it in the public mind.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

12296. WEBLER, HEINRICH. Die öffentliche Kritik an der Fürsorgeerziehung in Anstalten. [Criticism of custodial care in institutions.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 20 (10) Jan. 1929: 265-267.—Recently attacks against custodial care in institutions have become more frequent. The public is opposed on the ground that custodial care is a coercive measure, that the manner of its enforcement is in opposition to the view of life of the parents, that under it children of widely different moral character are brought together in institutions, that the training in these institutions even today is a very problematic form of education, and that most institutions not long ago were, and some still are, not without objection.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 12268)

12297. O'BRIEN, FRANK J. The psychiatric clinic as an aid to case work. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (180) Mar. 1930: 128-136.—A mental clinic makes two contributions to case work. It gives a more intimate picture of causes and motives underlying individual conduct and of the social causes of an individual's behavior. In addition, through the behavior clinic a supplement is made to a community's educational program, consisting in an inventory of the social problems susceptible to remedial or preventive treatment by the clinic.—*H. A. Phelps.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 11708, 12286, 12293, 12294)

12298. AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, COMMITTEE ON DISASTER RELIEF. Pre-disaster preparedness. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20 (5) May 1930: 469-478.—An outline of an effective organization for relief in disasters.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12299. BAKETEL, H. S. Present status of medical economics. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 202 Feb. 6, 1930: 282-286.—The physician should carry out those fundamentals of business which characterize the successful man in any line of endeavor.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12300. CHARLEY, IRENE H. Nursing and insurance in Great Britain. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22 (4) Apr. 1930: 177-179.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12301. CHERRINGTON, B. M. Health organization of the League of Nations. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22 (5) May 1930: 237-240.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12302. DEKLEINE, WILLIAM. Public health and medical problems in disasters. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20 (5) May 1930: 479-484.—The American Red Cross is a disaster relief agency chartered as such by the federal government. It functions in the field through the medium of local chapters, of which there are about 3,500 in the United States. Red Cross relief is based on actual need only and is intended primarily for emergency needs. Public health and medical problems are not limited to emergency periods but may extend over considerable time. There are two major health problems in nearly every large disaster—safeguarding the health of the area and providing medical care for the sick and injured. The first is the duty of the constituted health authorities, and the second, of the local medical profession and hospitals. The Red Cross can render the best service by providing supplies, facilities and personnel for the local health authorities which they lack and need for the emergency. It endeavors to cooperate with the local medical profession and to assist them in the difficult problems which confront them.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12303. KIEFER, G. L. Michigan's Department of Health. *J. Michigan State Medic. Soc.* 29 Mar. 1930: 190-194.—In this article the author summarizes the papers and discussions presented at the Ninth Annual Public Health Conference, sponsored by the Michigan Department of Health, 326 health officers and nurses attending.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12304. MOORE, HARRY H. Public health and medicine. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (6) May 1930: 982-990.—According to mortality and morbidity statistics, there was probably no significant change in the general death rate. There were indications of a lower mortality rate from tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Almost 15% of the population probably suffered from attacks of influenza or grippe during the epidemic of 1928-29. Steady progress was made in the many fields of public health measures, especially that of mental hygiene.

Through the inauguration of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the creation of the Children's Fund of Michigan, encouragement was given to the child health program of the country. A tendency was observed during the last decade or two to provide in hospitals more definitely for the patient of moderate means. Approximately \$16,000,000 was appropriated by the Seventieth Congress for additional hospital facilities for World War veterans. While considerable public health legislation was enacted, no one law stood out as especially more important than others. Encouraging progress was recorded in many fields of biological research. Three commissions or committees reported progress on research in medical sociology and economics.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

12305. **PATENOSTRE, DR.** Des rapports du médecin avec l'indigène. [The physician's relations with the natives.] *Outre-Mer*. 1 (4) Dec. 1929: 467-476.—The medical man stationed in the tropical parts of Africa normally has great difficulty in carrying on his sanitary work and the treatment of cases because he does not enjoy the confidence of the natives. They are inclined to regard him with superstitious terror as a wizard possessed of unknown, mysterious powers and, until he overcomes their feelings of fear and distrust, he is able to accomplish little. However, when he has once won them over and has demonstrated his ability to cure their bodily ailments, they flock to him in large numbers and he comes to exercise tremendous power over them.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

12306. **SARGENT, EMILIE G.** Hourly appointment service. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 22 (4) Apr. 1930: 199-200.—The Detroit Visiting Nurse Association renders service to persons of moderate means as well as to the poor. When the visiting nurse association is unable to answer a call for hourly nursing, the official registry, maintained by the Detroit District of the Michigan Nurses' Association, selects a private duty

nurse to take it. Only well qualified nurses are assigned to do hourly work, and a supervisor does not visit homes where hourly appointment service is being given. This service charges 15¢ per visit.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

12307. **UNSIGNED.** Health councils. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*. 20 (5) May 1930: 519-521.—A description of the organization and functions of health councils.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

12308. **WACKER, ALEXANDRA M.** Rural nursing in Hungary. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 22 (4) Apr. 1930: 191-193.—The law in Hungary provides for "village physicians" and "village midwives" who must treat people for fixed rates and all of those persons who are unable to pay, free of charge. Hospitals for such cases are available through the National Sickness Insurance or the National Sickness Fund. The former includes nearly all types of wage-earning people. The National Sickness Fund is secured by taxation and serves those who do not come under the insurance scheme, yet are unable to meet their expenses. Permanent agricultural laborers are provided with medical care by their employers. Accident insurance is compulsory for harvesters only. The remotest farmstead is but a maximum of 15 miles from the village. There is little demand for home-nursing aside from the cases handled by the midwives. Consequently, rural public health nursing in Hungary is primarily concerned with health education. It is performed on the "Health-Unit Plan" and is done under government auspices, having the Minister of Public Welfare and the Director of the State Institute of Hygiene as executives. The funds come from the state and the county, supplemented by the Rockefeller Foundation in some localities. Registration of births has been required by law since 1897. Vaccination against smallpox has been compulsory since 1876. Every child must be vaccinated before his or her first birthday, and again during school life.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW is a fundamental organ for all students and teachers of the social sciences. Edited first by Clarence W. Alvord, then by Milo M. Quaife, and now by Arthur C. Cole, the *Review* is devoted exclusively to American history in its varying manifestations as political, military, social, religious, geographical, and ethnographical. In its gripping pages the frontier bulks large.

The *Review* is issued free four times a year to all members of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. An annual membership costs \$5.00, life membership \$100.00.

Complete files of the *Review*, volumes 1-16, can be supplied for \$5.00 per volume.

To become a member, mail your check for annual dues to Mrs. C. S. PAINE, Secretary, Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska.



From N. Y. Herald Tribune.

"World wide chaos, and there, across the courtyard, the next generation drilling, marching, marching! Will nothing stop it? Shall we never learn? Must we go on, to the end of time, with bands and banners flying, marching, marching, over our beaped-up dead, into new futility, new agony, horror, and destruction? God—! Close that window! I want to shut it out!"

CHANNING POLLOCK—American Dramatist.

CONTENTS

PART I: THE INFANCY OF WAR

- I. MAN THE WARRIOR
- II. CONFLICT IN NATURE
- III. UNCIVILIZED WARRIORS

The Eskimos—The Namau People of the New Guinea—Australian Aborigines—Easter Island—West African Cannibalism—Head-Hunting—The Dyaks of Borneo—Slave Wars—Human Sacrifice—The Aztecs.

IV. UNCIVILIZED WARRIORS (Continued)

The Kenyz Tribes—The Masai—The Congo Peoples—The Zulus—The Incas—North American Indians—The Maiores of New Zealand.

V. THE ANCESTRY OF WAR

The Old Stone Age—Neolithic Warfare—The Bronze Age—"The Golden Age of Peace"—The Introduction of Iron—Crete, and the Sea-Marauders.

PART II: THE CHILDHOOD OF THE WAR-GOD

- VI. THE EGYPTIAN LION AND THE ASSYRIAN WOLF

Egypt—Babylonia—Assyria.

- VII. PERSIAN HORSEMEN AND PUNIC HIRELINGS

Persia—Palestine—Carthage.

- VIII. THE BATTLE LORDS OF GREECE

The Prehistoric Era—The Dark Age—The Homeric Tales—The Early Blood-Feud—A Greek Battle—The Peloponnesian War—Hellenic Mercenaries—Epaminondas and Philip of Macedon.

The Story of War MARCHING MEN

By STANTON A. COBLENTZ

Illustrations by ARTHUR ZAIDENBERG

488 pages handsomely bound

BECAUSE the publishers went into bankruptcy, we were able to secure 500 copies of Stanton Coblentz's remarkable Book, *Marching Men*, at a reduced rate, and we are offering them to the patrons of the Book Shop at the absurdly low price of one dollar. *Marching Men* is an illuminating story of warfare throughout the ages, from ancient down to modern times. It disproves the theory that war is caused primarily by the fighting instinct. Not only is it fascinating reading from a historical standpoint, but it is one of the most impressive arguments against war ever written—and done in a popular, readable style. Not one of those "heavy, dry-as-dust tomes." The book is handsomely bound, printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. An unprecedented bargain either as an addition to your own library or as a gift.

"ONE of the most impressive polemics against war ever written. . . . Militarists, pacifists, and 'half-way men' will find the art and practice of war pictured for them in this book in a way and with a concrete vividness never attempted before."—*Boston Transcript*.

Order now while the supply lasts
a \$5.00 book for only \$1.00!

(Add 15¢ postage)

The World Tomorrow Book Shop
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City

CONTENTS

PART III: STORMS OF ADOLESCENCE

- XII. WARRIORS OF THE FAR EAST

India—China—The Tartars—The Cathayans—Mongol Invasions—Kublai Khan.

- XIII. THE DARK AGES

Charlemagne—The Byzantine Empire.

- XIV. SARACENS AND CRUSADES

Religious Warfare—Mohammed—The Holy Wars of Islam—The Crusaders—Their Crimes and Misfortunes—Relations of Christian and Musselman—Saladin—The Capture of Jerusalem.

- XV. THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY

Private and Family Warfare—Influence of the Church—The Storming of a Castle

PART IV: THE WAR-GOD COMES OF AGE

- XVI. THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA

The Invention of Gunpowder—Early Cannon—The Siege of Constantinople—Turkish Janissaries—Standing Armies—French Mercenaries—English Hirelings—The Condottieri—Joan of Arc.

- XVII. WARS OF POLITICS AND RELIGION

Russia—Ivan the Terrible—Peter the Great—Spain and the Moors—German Social Revolution—Religious Wars in France—Thirty Years' War—Cromwell—Marlborough.

PART V: THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE WAR-GOD

PART VI: THE GRAND FINALE

The New England Quarterly

*An Historical Review of New England
Life and Letters*

EDITORS

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER

STANLEY T. WILLIAMS

KENNETH B. MURDOCK

FREDERIC I. CARPENTER

STEWART MITCHELL, *Managing Editor*

The New England Quarterly is published the first of January, April, July, and October. Every number contains at least four essays on various aspects of the history and literature of New England, together with documents from original sources. In its reviews the *Quarterly* tries to present careful, adequate, and expert criticism of all books relating primarily to New England.

The annual *Bibliography of New England*, published in April, is of especial interest to students and librarians.

During the current year the *Quarterly* has printed studies of the Emigrant Aid Company, the Slave Trade, the Sugar Act, and the Economic Ideas of John Winthrop. The October issue will contain an essay on Yankee Trade with Newfoundland.

Subscriptions, \$4.00 Single Copies, \$1.00

Special Rates to Libraries

Post Office Box 66
Cambridge, Massachusetts